Result *of* Referendum Vote

December 10, 1953

GENERAL OFFICE
United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and* Joiners
of America
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana

Report *of* Tabulating Committee

December 10, 1953.

Mr. Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the Committee appointed by you to tabulate the returns on the vote taken by our Brotherhood on the propositions submitted by the General Executive Board in conformity with Section 63, Paragraph "B" of the General Constitution report the following:
The propositions were:

> **Proposal No. 1, proposes to increase per capita tax for the General Fund in the amount of (25c) Twenty-five cents.**
>
> **Proposal No. 2, proposes an increase in per capita tax and change in the amount paid as pension, which conforms to a resolution as presented by Local Union 993, Miami, Florida.**

Returns were received from 2199 Local Unions, of which 2152 were in conformity with the General Constitution.

The total vote of the 2152 Local Unions properly filled out and filed with the General Office showed the following:

	FOR	AGAINST
Proposition No. 1	169,617	68,614
Proposition No. 2	112,722	120,629

The returns show that:

Proposition No. 1 received more than the majority as per Section 63, Paragraph A of the General Constitution.

Proposition No. 2 did not receive the majority as per Section 63, Paragraph A of the General Constitution.

The returns from the following Local Unions were cast out for various reasons as listed.

Returns without seal of the Local Union: From Local Unions 692, 863, 2062.

Returns from Local Unions not properly filled out: Local Unions 30, 1960.

Returns from Local Unions having no votes for or against: Local Unions 1476, 577.

Returns received after the official deadline: Local Unions 56, 91, 92, 315, 491, 546, 613, 680, 689, 713, 804, 921, 1005, 1031, 1057, 1096, 1102, 1377, 1426, 1511, 1520, 1525, 1854, 1941, 2026, 2075, 2096, 2154, 2317, 2371, 2409, 2468, 2620, 2641, 2760, 2882, 391, 2198, 2388, 2419.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. BUTLER, Chairman,
MARTIN PORGES, Secretary,
D. RICHARD ADAMS,
AMOS P. STEVENS,
GEORGE CASSEDAY.

December 10, 1953.

Mr. Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the Committee appointed by you to tabulate the returns on the vote taken by our Brotherhood on the proposition submitted by the General Executive Board in conformity with Section 63, Paragraph "B" of the General Constitution, report the following:

The proposition was to amend Section 44, Paragraph "D" to increase per capita tax 10c per month for semi-beneficial Local Unions.

Returns were received from 96 Local Unions, of which 92 were in conformity with the General Constitution.

The total vote of 92 Local Unions properly filled out and filed with the General Office showed 5,615 votes in favor of the proposition.

The number of votes against the proposition was 3,677.

The returns show that the proposition received more than the majority as per Section 63, Paragraph "A" of the General Constitution.

The returns from the following Local Unions were cast out for various reasons as listed.

Returns without seal of the Local Union: From Local Union 2751.

Returns received after the official deadline: From Local Unions 2663, 2976 and 2995.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. BUTLER, Chairman,
MARTIN PORGES, Secretary,
D. RICHARD ADAMS,
AMOS J. STEVENS,
GEORGE CASSEDAY.

THE VOTE

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
1	1390		1390	
2	231		231	
3	5	34	3	36
4	520		520	
5	111	68	106	72
6	21	70		91
7	497	266	377	379
8	1200	200	850	550
9	531		53	478
10	82	39	70	41
11	1537	11	1367	108
12	1186		1186	
13	2023		2023	
14	58	60	82	24
16	774		774	
17	2	45	3	42
18	162	68	21	203
19	42	62	28	72
20	606		606	
21	22		22	
22	59	308	62	303
24	23		23	
25	1966	3	1966	3
27	98	90	8	175
28	49		49	
29	294		294	
31	42	20	40	21
33	171	48	182	35
34	46	4	27	21
35	6	42	2	46
36	135	240	98	265
37	39		21	10
38	23	40	17	44
39	89	46	93	41
40	278	119	302	95
42	41	378	114	290
43	67	32	57	36
44	26	36	31	32
46	25	14	34	6
47	1169	43	253	931
49	22	10	39	
51	238	61	241	56
52	22		22	
53	151	143	139	149
54	6	59	40	25
55	72	34	76	30
58	2070		2070	
59	33	14	33	15
60	1481	19	1500	
61	153	12	153	12
62	1748		1748	
63	4	60	4	58
64	359	28	359	28
65	131		70	40
66	47	9	45	11
67	138	110	164	90
68	18	3	6	15
70	35	15	35	15
71	219	32	223	28
72	126	42	138	27
73	87	4	88	2
74	96	75	84	83
77	72		73	
78	45	174	101	113
79	40	2	42	
80	1543		1543	
81	22	16	22	21
82	20	34	52	2
83	70	94	73	61
87	652	431	492	557
88	27		27	
89	906	22		
90	83	5	85	1
93	82	24	44	60
94	1183	84	1135	44
96	68	26	43	51
98	73	75	67	82
99	4	75	11	68
100	51	35	66	19
101	595	610	641	551
102	58	5	46	17
103	30	30	37	24
104	80	41	55	57
105	308	336	357	289
106	68	43	71	40
107	69	25	69	17
109	82	187	50	220
110	61	4	4	62
111	14	80	100	
112	25	16	21	
113	20		20	
115	173	160	159	174
116	29	64	26	67
117	720		720	
118	23		23	
119	323		320	3
121	19		19	
122	134	50	48	151
124	91		89	2
125	3	77	77	3
127	36		36	
128	23	41	20	43
129	63	40	58	43
130	2	18	2	18
131	108	73	50	121
132	166	1	151	
133	45	23	60	15
134	94	24	46	77
135	590	24	521	11
136	40	31	56	15
137	3	46	36	13
139	4	30	34	
140	12	1	10	5
141	1065		1065	
142	122	95	126	83
143	350	61	389	22
144	29	14	12	43
146	57	3	51	
149	9	18	12	15
150	23	12	17	19
153	8	26	17	19
154	43	14	40	16
155	256			256
156	10		10	
157	65	1	61	
159	125	40	125	4
160	68		62	1
161	45	60	26	66
162	72	61	73	61
163	84	19	102	7
165	61	2	52	42
166	461		461	
168	83		83	
169	650		650	
170	8		8	
171	75	43	63	47
174	77	21	49	65
175	12		15	
176	28	233	40	233
177	100			99
179	4	6	4	6
180	79	65	20	119
181	1669		1669	
182	144	104	150	101
183	1242		1242	
184	135	59	126	69
185	47	15	51	11
186	70	4	73	1
187	18	10	18	11
188	127	109	154	77
189	36	1	8	26
190	5	36	4	37
191	35	91	39	85
192		10		10
193	2	22		24
194	8	11	9	9
195	12	36	18	30
196	127	10	1	136
198	113	133	143	103
199	695		695	
200	82	43	79	55
201	60	18	38	41
203	100	1	98	3
204	1	16	1	16
206	19	1	15	5
207	16	11	14	6
210	2	1	46	7
211	113	74	108	73
213	117	99	117	97
215	881		881	
216	5	24	3	26
217	10	12	14	10
218	130	58	146	40
220	28			28
221		9		9
222	5	12	2	15
224	253	1	248	6
225	1460	22	1000	82
226	928	670	461	1122
227	1	19	1	19
228	51	5	54	2
229	34	6	38	2
230	39		43	
231	27	9	30	6
232	34	16	34	16
234	15		15	
235	18	91	13	96
236		27		27
238	2	8		11
239	5	18	4	19
240	13	2	12	3
241	65		54	8
242	955		955	
243	26		24	2
244		23		23
245	37	8	27	18
246	861	106	861	106
247	61		61	
248	45	23	45	22
249	44	13	3	54
250	16	11	19	8
251	42		4	38
253	137	116	58	177
254	495	70	505	60
255	18		18	
256	384	15	21	378
257	1740	25	1736	28
259	34	19	34	19
260	105	25	105	25
261	486		486	
262	70	148	49	168
264	113	41	108	45
265	321	105	150	243
266	14	213	10	213
268	52	2	52	1
269	165	32	142	59
270	7	3	7	3
271	38	9	42	5
272	73		73	
274	41	6		47
275	39	9	39	9
277	45	5	29	20
278	364		364	
280	1	12	2	10
281	37	22	43	15
282	21		21	
283	92	48	85	55
284	930		930	
285		32		32
286	37	34	41	32
287	58	32	13	76
288	243		243	
290	4	30	16	18
291		9	1	8
292	16	1	13	4
293	2	70	16	56
295	12	31	14	27
297	35	224	41	156
298	528		528	
299	17	34	30	19
300	5	20	2	17
301	54	8	48	10
302	23		12	7
303	32	13	14	30
305	18		18	
306	335		335	
307	8	34	11	32
308	82	20	64	34
309		42		42
310	14	1	14	1
311	45	23	32	34
312	25	1	24	1
313		18		18
314	75		77	
316	72	105	35	145
317	45		2	44
319	111		105	
320	22	5	6	21
321	12	31	12	31
322	35	34	30	40
323	42		42	

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
324	33	4	33	4
325	18	75	57	44
326	15	15	3	27
327	10	11	6	15
328	36		37	
329	75	72	68	78
331	83		35	41
333	150	8	70	88
334	25	17	23	17
335	58	11	58	11
336	33	20	45	8
337	41	52	93	2
338	8	83	3	89
340	21	36	24	34
341	38	30	30	38
342	102	304	116	289
343	73	82	19	122
344	18	39	14	43
345	66	37	97	
347	19	36	10	45
348	20	11	20	11
349	209		207	2
350	148	108	160	97
353	44		43	1
354	4	10	5	9
355	297		6	291
356	66	1	66	
357	41	8	20	21
359	1020		942	38
360	30	4	3	34
361	58	16	25	51
362	27	20	27	20
363	62	69	70	61
364	11	9	8	12
365	1	102	29	70
366	138	7	141	4
367	43	16	39	18
368	87	23	101	9
369	28	18	6	42
370	4	11	5	10
372	25	29	21	34
373	16	4	18	2
374	91	1	10	82
377	291		290	1
378	100	2	84	18
379	32	75	12	86
383	22	19	14	33
384	35	2	37	
385	709	38	714	33
386	1	9	1	9
387	40	42	39	43
388	818	34	30	822
390	46		24	22
392	13	2	6	9
393	252	201	237	214
394	18	2	1	18
396	62	56	118	
397	41	3	33	6
398	10	20	2	30
399	12	20	8	24
400	12		11	1
401	13	30	13	30
403	19	27	7	39
404	78	123	65	129
405	34	30	34	30
406	50	144	54	145
409	31	27	33	26
411	48	30	12	67
412	37	11	36	12
413	34	39	36	42
414	2	14		17
415	64	19	26	44
416	51		51	
417	102	24	97	28
418	16	4		20
419	80		80	
421		12	9	3
422	48	4	25	27
424	3	20	2	21
425	98	16	98	16
426	21			18
428	28	5	33	
429	178	5	165	18
430	123	1	4	114
431	15		13	2
432	165		165	
433	178		183	
434	851			
435	10		10	
436	56	2	52	1
437	787		787	
440	371			371
442	63		37	26
443	19	31	5	42
444	2	50	26	26
445		7		7
446	32	38	13	55
447		59		59
448	85	24	44	58
450	62	67	62	67
452	61	200	24	216
453	15	25	32	8
454	1151	58	1183	26
455	65		63	
456	17	17	18	16
459	8		11	
460	21	13	12	22
461	32	26	31	27
462	23	8	14	17
464	109	1	5	105
465	60	5	51	17
466	17	5	21	1
467	4	22	22	4
469	11	35	18	27
470	63	31	58	29
472	10	57	2	64
475	1	104	1	104
476	20	13	4	29
478	3	33	2	34
479	33		23	2
480	17		17	
481	2	14	2	14
482	47	4	51	
483	121	46	46	98
485		12		12
486	125		125	
488	915		915	
490	115	15	79	43
492	119	41	114	48
493	247	27	256	18
494	149	175	94	218
495	68		68	
496	31	7	38	
497	27			27
498	10	44	11	43
499	23		24	
500	64		64	
501	75		10	65
503	28	3		33
504	506		506	
505	35	1	35	1
506	21	7	4	24
507	71	107	72	104
508	12	17	32	
509	2	39	2	39
510	20	8	21	7
511	31		22	4
512	48	30	3	74
514	39	15	43	13
515	47	49	44	51
516	24	24	25	23
517	54		53	
518	21	5	15	10
520	10	8	10	8
522	44	3	39	16
524	12	5	10	7
525	10	14	7	19
526	39	24	31	35
527		65	1	64
528	14	5	17	2
529	9	58	2	65
530	168	36	14	190
531	117	2	117	2
532	41	18	35	24
533	51		51	
534	19	12	19	16
535		6		6
536	7			7
537	37	12	31	18
538	12	5		17
539	7	21	5	25
540	28		15	8
541	18	4	18	4
542	28	1	17	5
543	55	106	75	123
544	57	11	52	13
545	23		23	
547	23		23	
548	55	11	16	50
549	25	12	22	10
550	74	49	10	110
553		54		54
554	13	1	14	
556	15	17	9	23
557	61	12	61	9
558	78	17	77	18
560	16			
561	35	3	35	3
562	42	42	33	52
563	87	332	104	315
564	24	4	28	
565	6	12	6	12
566	8	9		17
568	24		24	
569	16	65	7	70
570	32			32
571	18	19	6	30
572	8	29	19	18
573	14	1		12
574	33	38	36	35
575	10		10	
576	6	43	4	45
578	253		253	
579	30	17	47	
581	13	19	14	18
582	8		8	
583	120	209	76	245
584	130	8	2	117
586	228	217	126	308
588	37		37	
591	4	10	5	9
592	65		65	
593	4	8		
594	20	7	21	6
595	21	58	59	18
596	6	54	4	54
597	12		12	
598	70	106		176
599	142	3	141	
600	12		12	
601	13	7		20
602	60		10	35
603	81	32	80	29
604	33	18	33	18
605	11	1	4	8
606	35	12	5	42
607		22		22
608	1079		1079	
609	24	28	24	28
610	2	56	1	57
612	9	24	32	1
614	9			9
615	9	4	3	10
616	34			34
617	8	4	3	9
618	12		12	
619	12		12	
620	98		45	16
621	51	96	23	96
622	25	189	14	200
623	29	16	15	30
624	52	17	65	16
625		58	31	25
626	39	43	37	43
627	61	42	51	50
630	37	25	29	30
631	21	13	22	13
632	5	13	16	4
633	541		541	
635	7	93	28	71
636	8			8
638	24	13	25	13
639	71	20	47	32
641	33	1	35	
642	40	124	28	117
643	504		504	
644	34		34	
645	42	27	39	30
647	6	19	7	19
648	29	8	29	10
650	50	5	50	5
651	21	11	21	11
652	6	10	5	11
653	12	25	8	28
654	235	1	235	1
656	23		23	
657	17	24	10	30

L. U. No.	Proposal 1		Proposal 2	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
658	14		11	2
659	11		11	
660	5	39	22	22
661	89		89	
662	22	22	29	15
664	109			109
665	27	9	36	4
666	8	29		37
668	35	50	6	77
669	9	82	16	74
670	26	1	5	22
671	10	8	1	17
672	30	34	27	38
674		42		42
675	16	32	16	32
676		12		12
677	18	16	29	6
678	21	15	23	15
679	10		6	4
681		163		163
682	17	4	16	5
683	49		49	
684	12	10	6	10
685	32	32	40	48
690	32	28	12	27
691	52	36	60	
693		11		11
695	73		13	60
696	77	43	49	74
698	64	7	71	
699	25	5	17	13
700	3	21	12	12
701	48	49	68	29
703		39	8	25
705	57	78	35	91
706		21		21
708	6	3	7	2
709	2	19	1	20
710	76	554	88	552
711		53		53
712	48		48	
714	3	83	4	83
715	670		500	170
716	14	10	18	5
717	4	185	2	187
718	35	13	32	16
719	16	17	14	19
720	41		3	39
721	175	192	95	245
722	11	14	11	14
725	18	6	11	13
726	1	21		22
727	41		40	
728	11	16	19	9
729	10	15	10	15
730	40	2	39	3
731	6	22	6	22
732	17	1	15	1
733	10	7	10	8
734	22		22	
735	19	36	22	31
737	6	16	10	12
738	39	57	7	90
739	120		120	
740	17	20	22	15
741	14	21	16	19
742	54	21	43	24
743	39	69	41	72
744	12	3	13	2
747	25	10	28	7
748	25	7	19	11
750	14	3		17
751	1	48		48
753	56	33	31	47
754	19		17	2
755	23	31	36	14
756	32	24	29	27
757		13		13
758	14	53	14	53
759		19		19
760	10	4	7	7
761	5	28	33	
762	40	2	40	2
763	5	38	5	38
764	48	25	46	27
765	21	3	21	4
766	2	48	2	48
767	66	64	55	71
768	21	34	15	41
769	147	77	138	86
770	3	35	6	30
772	18	12	7	22
773	12	27	13	26
775		41		41
776	31	16	16	31
777	3	26		31
778	40	4	40	4
780		50		50
781	26			26
782	9	3	6	6
783	27	20	13	34
785	17	5	21	2
787	158	121	236	11
788	63	44	6	90
789	23		23	
790	19	61	4	76
791	125	2	127	
792	75	40	68	47
794	45		2	31
795	3	79		75
796	8	6	8	6
798	34		31	3
799	69	14		83
800	25	3	3	25
801	48	5	44	11
803	66	40	40	67
805	8		8	
806	34	12	46	
807	16		1	17
808	128		128	
809	12		12	
811	14	11	1	24
813	16	65	65	16
814		18		18
815			21	
817	1	18		19
819	80	70	77	73
820	9	49	5	50
822	26	2	22	4
824	31	95	29	98
825	26	19	10	35
826	8	27	15	20
827	11	23	1	31
828	17	18	17	17
829	32	23		55
830	17	2	16	4
831	3	26	13	16
832	4	59		63
833	18	3	12	6
835	13	14	13	14
836	35	12	30	15
837	25	11	8	25
838	19	17	11	23
839	124	117	140	115
841	49	68	24	82
842	73		73	
843	38	46	10	70
844	73	119	72	114
845	196		56	51
846	22	59	20	59
847	2	21	2	21
849	45	14	50	9
850		37		37
852	6	25	7	24
853	4	30	4	25
854		68	18	44
855	2	8	1	9
856	6		6	
857	41	75	6	108
858	11		11	
859		11		11
861	17		17	
866	19	10	19	10
867	10	18	5	20
868	147		147	
869	66		66	
870	238	119	119	238
871	44	4	40	9
873	23	38	19	36
874		6		6
876	29	1	24	4
877	4	26	7	23
878	149		149	
879	10	15	10	15
880	36		36	
881	4	40	7	39
882	39	12	38	13
885	111	41	90	44
886	11	1	11	1
887	7	4		13
888	90		90	
889	109	28	21	108
891	23	30	4	47
895	27	32	28	31
896	1	13		14
897	24	51	5	66
898	145		143	
899	41	16	12	44
900	29	19	23	24
901	19		19	
902	13		13	
903	24	36	1	59
904	71	3	75	
905	9	13	9	13
906		48		48
907	9		9	
909	14	9	12	4
910	3	37	2	40
911	111	140		250
915	12	54	4	62
916	176	42	165	53
918	9	32	21	23
919	11	2		13
920	95			95
922	7	9	7	9
924	12		11	
925	5	19	1	23
926	11	4	2	9
927	20	75	4	87
928	5	6	11	
929	92	96	65	112
930	28	11	3	37
932	10	24	24	11
933	3	30		33
935	26		20	
936			7	
937		27		27
938	5	19	3	20
939	10	1	5	5
940	34		15	19
942	12	5	17	
943	100		77	19
944	36	98	48	84
945	14	49	11	52
946	168	38	168	38
947	23	19	14	29
948	42	15	50	7
949	1	19	3	17
950	83	1	64	20
951	9	23	5	27
953	55	69	42	78
954	37	121	14	142
955	30	51		
956	12	48	12	48
957	40	45	39	47
958	36	7	34	5
960	14	5	2	17
961	1	52	9	44
962	11	5	11	3
964	140		140	
965	33	36	32	38
966	7		7	
967		25		25
968	9		9	
969	42	3		39
971	54	18	45	26
972	184	2		182
973	73		42	23
974	3	48	13	48
975	9	5	10	4
976	42		40	
977	23	22	23	22
978	47	24	9	62
979		10		10
980	9	19	3	25
981	1	22	2	21
982	33	52	30	50
983	9	55	6	60
984	50			50
985	167		167	
986	17	75	10	83
989		36		36
990	21		21	
992	8	33	5	35
993	165	22	187	
996	24	9	6	27
997	20	5	17	8

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
998	5	40	4	41
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1002	15	53	19	51
1004	11	36	11	36
1006	589			589
1008	10	13	3	20
1010	56	15	30	43
1011	6	3	6	3
1013	13		13	
1014	21	14	15	20
1015	52		52	
1016	11	36	8	36
1017	21		21	
1018	9	2	7	4
1019	13	25	11	29
1020	41	106	35	112
1021	24	1	23	2
1022	8	33	11	30
1023	36	3	20	19
1024	64	1	36	29
1026	25		25	
1027	8	6	9	4
1028	1	36	1	36
1029	1	16	1	16
1030	16		6	8
1032	27	2	2	27
1033	3	11	8	6
1035	26	18	13	31
1036	8	12	4	17
1038	15	19	13	21
1039	9	4	4	9
1040	16	44	16	44
1041	25			25
1042	133	18	132	19
1043	1	23	9	15
1044	35		35	
1045	12	2	14	...
1046	53		52	1
1047	27	28	7	47
1048	21	2	21	2
1049	24	3	15	12
1050	62	95	54	96
1051	26		26	
1052	46	205	39	203
1053	9	131	10	129
1055	85	29	44	69
1056	15	8	15	8
1058	50	10	19	26
1060	7	28	7	28
1062	127	23	128	18
1063	8	7	1	14
1065	49	73	38	91
1066	16	11	16	11
1067	8	42	8	41
1070	74	11	113	1
1071	15	1		13
1072	40	10	32	18
1073	523	76	30	536
1074	26	10	13	23
1075	12	17	13	18
1077	3	10	3	10
1079	22	10	19	14
1080	8	2		10
1084	5	15	19	1
1086	8	25		33
1088	16	2	17	3
1089	36	115	39	110
1091	38	44	16	66
1093	140	27	109	43
1094	3	15	2	12
1095		50		50
1097	19	40	18	41
1098	46	34	65	18
1100		22		22
1101	8	5		
1104	31	10	12	29
1105	15	4	14	5
1106	15	120	15	120
1107	23	14	12	25
1108	1211	215	1204	222
1110	20		20	
1111	8	39	7	26
1112	16	9	13	12
1113	114	25	121	17
1115	8	15	7	16
1118	14		14	
1119	7	13	19	1
1121		7		9
1122	3	77	3	77
1124	12	13	13	12
1125	7	67	7	67
1126	149	1	149	1
1127	53	31	28	59
1128	185		185	
1131	203	6	205	4
1132	29		29	
1133	5	5		10
1134	41	15	63	6
1135	9	13	17	5
1136	10	3	9	4
1137		20		20
1138	134	7	67	77
1139	9	5	9	5
1140	79	84	68	88
1141	17		17	
1142	98	12	98	12
1143	22	17	26	13
1144	1	22	4	20
1145		13		13
1146	66	7	2	70
1147	1	48	2	47
1148	7	67	8	63
1149	291	140	291	140
1151	70	24	79	15
1152	17	35	22	30
1153	36	23	48	11
1154	4	235	3	236
1155	22	20	26	16
1157	27	4	19	11
1158	23	16	21	17
1159	8	17	9	17
1160	40	34	18	54
1161	26	3	25	4
1162	658	22	645	35
1163	17		17	
1164	569	25	509	61
1166	12	13	6	21
1168	41	3	3	44
1169		44		44
1171	22	33	3	52
1172	60	13	50	24
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1174	10	1	10	1
1175	42	34	28	58
1176	23	14	7	32
1177		9		9
1178	3	6	7	
1179		20	20	
1181	3	23		25
1182	15	4	15	4
1183	15	11	5	21
1184	6	52	9	52
1185	110	5	106	9
1186	22	19		41
1187	20	25	11	33
1188	12	32	12	32
1190	67		67	
1193	23		23	
1194	18	267	32	210
1196	10	26	15	21
1197		18		18
1198	28		26	
1199		98		98
1201	6	20	22	4
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1204	852	23	843	32
1205	14	25		37
1206	73	1	53	15
1207	17	50	27	34
1208	11	14	9	15
1209	216		219	
1210	18	9	20	7
1211	1	16	5	12
1212	3	43	4	43
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1217	26	6	28	4
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1225	4	7	6	5
1226	12	7	10	10
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1231	11		6	5
1233	249			249
1234	10	3	11	3
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1236	71	1	66	1
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1238	275	10	10	275
1239		87		87
1240	19	21	19	21
1242	13	43	5	51
1243	70	1	39	21
1244	32	66	4	94
1245	13	16	6	22
1246	26	4	29	1
1247		23		23
1248	31	70	28	70
1250	61		61	
1251	36	55	40	50
1252	5	47		52
1253	28	1	27	2
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1255	29	2	29	2
1256	17	42	17	40
1257	7	20	6	21
1258	25	43	21	48
1259	6	19		
1261	5	41	5	41
1262	10		10	
1263	5	3	5	3
1265	26	16	30	12
1266	17	76	10	62
1268	22	11	32	1
1269	23	35	2	58
1271	3	17		20
1272	31		31	
1273	31	35	23	43
1274	17	39	13	42
1275	50	3	26	30
1276	24	3	24	3
1277	20	8	26	2
1278	15	21	15	21
1279	10	7	8	9
1280	32	33	27	38
1281	140	16	70	85
1282	20		20	
1283	14	2	14	2
1284	29	11	4	36
1285	45	10	27	28
1286	16	5	9	7
1287		9		9
1289	75	82	48	106
1290	17	14	20	13
1292	35	37	77	
1293		53		53
1295	32	55	29	56
1296	96	110	110	108
1297	1	11	1	11
1298	3	32	4	30
1300	7	46	6	46
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1302	45	100	42	110
1303	33	30	3	61
1304	12	10		22
1305	38	119	40	117
1306	3	17	1	19
1307	103	79	120	24
1308	47	9	46	9
1310	52	81	58	73
1311		7		7
1312	92	48	7	133
1313	19	30	23	26
1314	1	37	1	37
1315	13	4	14	3
1316	17		17	
1317	15		15	
1318	50		50	
1319	43	23	36	30
1320	7		5	2
1321	1	16	2	15
1323	27	13	10	30
1324	7	160	7	160
1325	62	85	46	74
1327	14		14	
1328	5	6	3	8
1329	29		29	
1330	45		45	
1332	3	14	3	13
1333	21	8	9	20
1334	41		41	

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
1335	32	106	36	102
1337	21	32	4	48
1339	85			85
1340	18	22	9	31
1341	68	23	83	2
1342	19			20
1343	40	5	2	44
1345	380			380
1346	18	7	18	7
1347	4	79	4	79
1349	16	2	7	11
1350	24	11	26	14
1351	23	2		25
1353	11	23	9	21
1354	15		9	7
1355	31		31	
1358	37	35	24	46
1359	10	46	5	48
1360	24	3	17	10
1361	30	7	30	7
1362	17	2	17	2
1363	39	137	7	169
1364	2	12	2	12
1365	100	39	101	35
1366	3	31	9	28
1367	660		660	
1368	1	45	3	48
1369	7	1	8	
1370	10	2		
1371	40	22	16	45
1372	39		39	
1373	34	60	37	60
1374	3	54	3	54
1375	2	14	2	14
1378		14		14
1379	44	2	35	13
1380	46			46
1381	5	37		43
1382	32	14	4	43
1383	38	7	22	16
1384	28	12	15	25
1386	53	50	19	78
1388	2	105		107
1389		16		16
1390	22	13	20	14
1391		69		69
1393	22	8	28	1
1394	97	153	117	138
1395		19		19
1396	5	40	5	38
1397	97	53	84	60
1399	22		22	
1400	31	65	23	73
1401	100	268		368
1403	11	1	10	2
1405	41	12		53
1406	50	7	50	7
1408	41	89	35	97
1410		7		7
1411	11	40	31	21
1412		17		17
1413	28	37	35	30
1414	71	20	32	60
1415	2	25	3	23
1416	60	48	67	38
1418	10	57	8	59
1419	11	15	10	16
1420	7	41	10	37
1421	48	1	48	1
1422		80		80
1423	130	13	134	
1425		17		17
1428	20	18	20	18
1429	23	14	4	33
1430	14	2	1	17
1431	1	18	3	16
1432	7	19	6	20
1433	12	82	12	82
1434	34		29	5
1435		20		20
1436	63		63	
1437	1696	29	37	1686
1438	56		7	48
1439	10	8	8	10
1440	18		18	
1441	10	11	17	4
1442	14	1		15
1443	13	51	7	58
1444		18		18
1445	64	6	30	31
1446	30	4	10	24
1447	35		31	3
1449	28	50	43	27
1450	17	3		20
1451	2	28	2	27
1452	10	135	11	130
1453	2	128	6	124
1454	34	16	37	14
1456	2085		2085	
1457	10	21	9	22
1458	2	78	2	76
1459		12	12	
1461	32	1	29	4
1462	20	16	8	34
1464	16	17	17	15
1465	2	29	20	11
1466	16		1	16
1469	15	26	14	28
1470	6	11	5	12
1471	43	17	27	34
1472	28	5	25	8
1473	49	8	32	25
1474	6	14	8	12
1477	16	32	17	31
1478	83	89	87	85
1479		58		58
1480	97	43	7	160
1481	26	13		49
1484	1	61		64
1485		44	16	36
1486	14	15	4	23
1488		45		45
1489	139		20	119
1490	28	1	23	6
1491	21	28	7	42
1492	34	4	9	28
1493	13	4	10	7
1494	16	3	1	18
1496	35	167	38	163
1497	1515	505	848	1272
1498	20	18		38
1499	15	5	15	5
1500		9		9
1501	5	70	70	5
1502		26		26
1503	9		9	
1505	48		1	47
1506	138	75	113	94
1507	134	124	122	131
1508	15	7	18	4
1509	82	11	82	11
1512	60			
1513	30	21	19	31
1514	7	26	5	26
1515	21	1		22
1516	21	10	15	16
1517		35	5	30
1518		36		36
1519	14	57	21	50
1521	8	50	7	50
1522	1	13	2	12
1524	25	5	11	18
1526	2	29	4	27
1527	66	51	71	43
1528	16	4		20
1529	65	10	68	5
1531		29	1	28
1532	28	8	7	29
1533	42	7	1	49
1534	17	20	7	28
1535	10	9	11	8
1536	1433	2	4	1431
1538		16		17
1539	623		623	
1540	56	31	59	31
1541	1	30		31
1542	2	15	1	16
1548	5	7	1	11
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1551	1	9	10	
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1556	12	22	4	24
1558		50	1	49
1559	12	119		131
1563	2	7	4	5
1564	47	23	49	21
1565	8	45	49	4
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1567		23		23
1570	12	66	22	55
1571	131	225	87	216
1572	8	3	8	4
1573	29	35	10	54
1574	19	13	27	
1575	8	2	6	4
1576	11	8	11	8
1577	109			109
1580	11	13	17	6
1582	8	26	5	27
1583	8	19	6	15
1584	26	2		28
1585	20	29	34	15
1586	16	7	16	7
1587	42		4	38
1588	29	3	1	32
1589	10	12	10	12
1590	1156		1156	
1592	1	8	1	8
1593	13	4	11	6
1594		274		274
1595	94		94	
1596	896	512	456	884
1597	43	2	39	4
1598	174	83	102	159
1599	24	9	1	32
1602	228		228	
1603	2	4	2	4
1604		95		95
1605	1	18	1	17
1606	33		33	
1609	24	19	10	..32
1610	21	5	15	10
1611	3	10	3	10
1612	12		12	
1613	248		248	
1614	12	4		16
1615	284	8	257	35
1616	18	15	4	29
1618	5	42	14	32
1619	28	3	7	24
1620	37		37	
1621	29		33	
1622	53	172	31	178
1623	10		10	
1626	21		30	
1629	48	7	51	4
1630	11	1	12	
1631	42	9	30	21
1632	113	150	13	248
1633	7		7	
1634		21	5	16
1635	56	15	28	36
1636	32	6	10	28
1637	11	1	1	11
1639	9	3	3	9
1640	22	9	15	17
1641	20	9	29	
1642	17	14		17
1643	7	20	9	18
1644	196	124	37	279
1645	60	20	15	65
1647		17		17
1648	2	71	2	71
1649	149		131	10
1650	62	7	47	21
1651	10	39	1	48
1652	10	1		11
1654	22	110		128
1655	15		9	6
1656	17	3	16	4
1657	607	7	613	1
1658	16	25	8	34
1659	42	8	40	4
1660	18	10	16	12
1661	24		24	
1662	16	135	26	120
1663	48		48	
1664	72	8	5	75
1665	657		657	
1667	12	24	4	33
1669	90	257	22	325
1670	36		36	
1671	1	21	2	20
1672	29	2	11	21
1673	13	8	1	18

L. U. No.	Proposal 1		Proposal 2	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
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1678	23		23	
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1680	22		2	20
1681	18		18	
1682			14	
1683	48	21	1	68
1684	32			31
1685	21	20	27	13
1686	18	9	18	9
1688		70		70
1689	38	33	15	58
1691	18	11	6	21
1692	56			56
1693	540		540	
1694	300		299	1
1695	44		48	
1696	7	30	8	29
1697	3	36		38
1698	10	19	5	23
1699	110		110	
1700	19	7	29	
1701	34	9		43
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1706	15	20	4	31
1707	59	48	60	47
1709	31	5	28	8
1710	5	31	6	30
1711	16	3	6	12
1713	11			12
1714	20	1	18	
1715	24	65	2	84
1716	6	3		8
1717		16		18
1718	46	5	4	47
1719	11	18	6	23
1720	20	18	29	8
1721	36		36	
1723	21	81	10	72
1724	13		13	
1725	5	174	77	102
1726	20	30	20	30
1727		7		7
1728	145	5	2	148
1731	11	2	9	4
1732	11		11	
1733	12	602	10	593
1734	29	4	3	24
1735	9	30	5	34
1736		55		55
1737	16		16	
1738	6	1	6	1
1739	128	98	141	85
1740		13		13
1741	16	156	12	158
1742	1	14	1	14
1743	20		20	
1745	20	8	1	27
1746	53	236	18	267
1748		12		12
1749	2	52		55
1750	634		634	
1752	76	107	61	177
1753	15		15	
1754	46	7	46	7
1756	23	1	3	21
1757	95			95
1758	24	25		
1759	25	27	5	46
1760		39		39
1763		21		21
1764	112	1	23	76
1765	51	72	58	63
1767	18	6	11	16
1768	9	14	9	14
1769	5	13	11	7
1770	48	41	56	30
1772	231	45	236	41
1773	57			57
1776	5	9	7	7
1778		35		35
1779	58	31	50	36
1780	247	162	225	184
1781	3	12	10	5
1782	49	2	15	20
1783	6	4	8	2
1784	445	77	408	114
1785	22		22	
1786	206		206	
1789		13		14
1791	1	19		20
1792	20	34	7	46
1794	15	8	15	8
1795	1	30		31
1796		40		40
1797	45	23	18	49
1799	14			
1800		13		13
1801	20	4		24
1802	14	22	6	29
1803	26		26	
1804	2	19	15	6
1805	42	39	18	58
1806	18	8	18	8
1807		7		7
1808	193	36	186	43
1809	10			10
1810	9	8	11	6
1811	60	1	11	47
1812	29	1	26	1
1813		13		13
1815	35	635	35	635
1816	1	11	1	11
1817	9		9	
1818	7	16	4	18
1820	5	2	3	2
1822	47	60	33	76
1824	4	25	4	25
1825	5	16	8	13
1828	53	32	52	33
1829	28	21	5	44
1831	22		1	21
1832	7	41	11	35
1835	37	45	40	41
1836		11	7	4
1837	269	16	246	21
1840	10	28	1	37
1841	7	27	7	27
1842	8	9	7	10
1843	15	8	5	17
1844		24		24
1845	561	14		575
1846	1942	67	70	1917
1847		13		13
1848		40		40
1849	160	146	135	165
1850	14	6	10	10
1851	25		25	
1852	74	1	74	1
1853	8	22		30
1855	10	42	5	47
1856	159	24	9	125
1857	65		5	60
1858	9	16	9	16
1861	13	11	6	17
1862	15		15	
1863	14	13	20	7
1864	9	7	2	13
1865	38	151	9	174
1866	17	23	1	39
1867	26	43	26	43
1869	3	22	2	23
1870	16		14	
1871	356	10	357	9
1873		69		69
1875	13	29	9	33
1876	18			18
1878	19		19	
1879	13	6	4	14
1880	17	2	18	1
1881	1	22	1	22
1883	23	14	16	13
1884	35		35	
1885	2	38	3	37
1886	9	8	6	11
1887	14	4	11	6
1888	52	11	43	5
1889	52	50	82	10
1890	16	2	12	5
1891	10		10	
1892	12	3	12	3
1893	18	60	6	72
1894	13	16	26	3
1895	7	5	4	8
1896	10	45		58
1897	22	44		66
1899	28		24	
1900	18	9		
1901		29		29
1902	81		81	
1903	1	16	1	16
1904	17		14	3
1908	21	35	19	36
1910	78	54	113	19
1912	15	1	7	8
1913	61	187	68	178
1917	7		7	
1919	2	44	4	43
1920	1	31	1	31
1921	38	281	36	279
1922	1120		1120	
1924	50			50
1925	58	4	6	50
1926	18	5	20	3
1927	24	36	24	41
1928	23	6	11	18
1929	331	8	330	9
1931	183		183	
1933		40		40
1934	11	20	6	25
1935	13	21	12	21
1937	8		8	
1938	42	51	15	78
1939	32	9	36	1
1940	21	112	7	126
1942	29	2	29	2
1943	12	4	9	7
1944	15	6	4	17
1945	55	10	65	
1946	42	26	33	29
1947	71	22	70	22
1948		16		16
1949	27	11		30
1952	11	12	10	13
1953	7	16	4	20
1954	127		127	
1955	15	28	15	28
1957	43		43	
1958		2		
1959	27	22	12	35
1961	15	49	6	53
1963	40	2	4	34
1964	24	11	12	21
1965	22		1	21
1966	57		57	
1968	9	2	8	3
1969		33		33
1970	28	13	37	4
1971	36	7	40	4
1972		27		27
1973	47		47	
1974	18	9		27
1975	60		60	
1976	19	220	19	220
1977	2	48	2	48
1979	10		10	
1980	29	14	35	8
1981	6	15	4	17
1983	1	15	1	15
1984	6	3	4	5
1987	2	34	9	33
1990	31	5	24	7
1991	44	77	41	78
1992	14	13	11	19
1993	28	20	31	17
1994		22		22
1995	16		13	4
1996	45	46	23	66
1997	30	12	23	19
1998		46		46
1999		9		9
2000	29	3	21	7
2001	15	76	2	89
2002	26	4	15	16
2003	19	1	13	7
2004	29	12	28	13
2006	4	56	2	57
2007	15	47	2	59
2008	29	15	26	15
2009		17	2	4
2010	16	43		60
2011	13		13	
2012	55		55	

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
2014	47	5	14	40
2015	1	51	2	51
2016		13	9	4
2017	48		48	
2018	16	41	19	35
2020	228	6	226	
2022	16	1	16	1
2023	20	6	20	6
2024	43	2	43	
2027	37	28	46	18
2028	32	4	17	23
2029	11	29	22	19
2030	19	29	9	39
2031	19	9	25	1
2032	176			176
2033	23		23	
2034	87			87
2035	10	27	7	30
2036	1	17	1	17
2037	40	22	45	17
2038	40	21	4	57
2039	115	16		131
2040	84		84	
2041	7	2	7	3
2042	24	40	25	32
2043		121		122
2044	7	7	1	13
2046	49	115	44	119
2047		352		352
2048	6	26	4	29
2049	99	15	39	61
2053	19			19
2054	122	1	82	41
2055	12	1	12	1
2056	2	15	4	13
2057	9	28	6	31
2058	35			35
2059	9	14	13	10
2060	24	20	29	15
2061	5	77	6	76
2063	3	19	10	11
2064		15		15
2065	16	9	7	19
2066	5	14	8	10
2067	40	40	3	78
2071	24	38	5	57
2072	8	4		12
2073	66	44	35	76
2076	14		14	
2077	20	24	9	34
2078	27	124	7	141
2079	164		164	
2081	7	1	5	3
2082		207		207
2083	1	18		19
2085		10		10
2086	18	11	18	11
2087	56	8	54	9
2088	9		9	
2089	25		4	20
2091	12		12	
2092	19		19	
2093	73	82	10	148
2094	760		760	
2095	6	3	3	6
2098	7	31	8	30
2099	8	12	6	14
2100	9	28	9	28
2101	4	6	4	6
2103	20	9	26	6
2107	3	10	3	10
2108	5	11	5	11
2109	16	3	3	16
2110	20		20	
2111	40	22	63	3
2114	58	96	23	132
2117	376		336	20
2119	89	2	2	89
2120	27	16	7	35
2122	15	14	9	19
2123		8	1	7
2124	12	9	13	9
2125	34	20	1	53
2126	1	84	1	84
2127	33	39	15	58
2128	3	17	3	17
2129	3	14	1	17
2130	8	89	4	95
2131	24	123	20	127
2132		16		16
2133	17	14	21	10
2134	3	28	2	27
2135	8	38	4	42
2136		16		16
2137	1	16	1	16
2139		129		129
2141	36		26	8
2143	5	25	1	31
2144	44	128	48	120
2147	8		8	
2151		9		9
2152	9	4	7	6
2155	83	26	109	
2156	19			19
2158	61			61
2159	64	53	56	47
2160	5	6		10
2161	23	5	23	6
2162	23	4	23	4
2163	16	22	22	11
2164	36	29	40	25
2165	25		25	
2167	7	18		25
2168	19	4	4	19
2170	2	106	6	105
2172	6	39	10	35
2173	40		40	
2174	26		26	
2178	10	11	17	4
2179		24		24
2180	7	30	4	34
2181	20	15		35
2184	9	11		
2185	22	68	24	63
2188	75			75
2189	9	60	16	43
2190	20	24	12	32
2192	16		16	
2194	29	16	29	16
2195		228		228
2196	6	30		36
2197	4	16	4	19
2200	5	13	5	14
2202	5	8	3	10
2203	37	190	35	189
2204		9		9
2205	469	381	56	794
2206	5	45	2	48
2207	13	6	11	8
2208	24	9	19	7
2209	52			60
2210		20		20
2211	6	17	7	16
2212	355			355
2213	18	6	10	13
2214	51		51	
2217	24	55	12	66
2218	11	1	11	1
2219	20		1	19
2220	9		9	
2221	26			26
2222	19	4	2	22
2223	20	2	2	20
2225	3	11	2	12
2227	7	16	8	14
2228		18		18
2229	6	14		20
2230		24		24
2231	11			11
2234	4	39	1	42
2235	119			119
2236	600		600	
2238	2	15	2	15
2239	21	1		
2240	3	6	2	7
2241	420		3	417
2242		18		18
2243	31	2	33	
2244	2	14	4	12
2245	13		13	
2246	5	8	2	11
2248	18	4	15	7
2249	10	5		15
2250	81	12	16	75
2251	4	22	5	19
2252	21		21	
2253	21	5	18	8
2254	8			8
2255	23	9	17	13
2256	17	2	2	17
2257	70	80		150
2258	19			19
2259		20		20
2260	24	6	27	4
2261	16	32	32	9
2264	150			150
2265	2	54	2	54
2269	172		26	146
2270	20		20	
2271	28	2	27	3
2272	11		11	
2273	18	13	13	18
2274	37	12	28	21
2275	15	50	2	63
2276	25	2	23	4
2278		12		12
2279	17	22	10	28
2280	19	4	7	16
2281	5	18	5	18
2282	3	16	3	16
2283		16		16
2284	11		11	
2285	79		79	
2286		33		33
2287	61	15	8	68
2288	1515	332	46	1818
2289	1	8		10
2290	5	2	5	2
2293		7		7
2294	98			98
2295	17		17	
2296	3	5	3	5
2297	6	11		17
2298	13	8	7	14
2301	22			22
2303	30		30	
2305	31	3	31	3
2309	33	18	22	26
2310		12		13
2311	41		41	
2314	7	7		15
2315	21	1	16	6
2318	9	1	8	2
2320	6	9	5	10
2322	12	1	6	7
2323	33		35	
2324		20		20
2325	18			18
2327	2	5	1	6
2330	16	2	15	3
2331	9	13	3	18
2334	31	6	31	6
2335		33	1	32
2336	14	6		21
2337	43	4	46	2
2338	25	2	23	5
2340	13	5	12	4
2342	25	22	21	27
2344	21	17	17	21
2345	60		3	57
2349		13		13
2350		27		27
2351		16		16
2352	20			20
2353		17		17
2354	13	11	8	16
2355	32			31
2356		34		34
2359	5	4	5	4
2360	17	18	6	26
2362	2	5	2	5
2367	29		29	
2369	17	10	10	9
2370	1	11	7	5
2372	24	16	6	36
2373	1	15	2	14
2375	76	101	19	159
2376	24		24	
2378	12	9	1	21
2379		20		20
2381			10	4
2382	8		8	
2383	13	6	1	18
2384	18	3		21
2386		66		66
2389	1	23		24
2391	12	11	7	16

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
2392	12	6	13	5
2395	10		1	6
2396	60	3	3	40
2397		9	4	5
2398	85	136	73	150
2400	6	45	6	45
2402		7		7
2403	13	8	13	9
2404	76	11	80	8
2405	80	68	8	140
2406	15	1		16
2407	16	3	17	2
2408	10	4		13
2411	168		168	
2412	11			11
2413	9	1	10	
2414	76			76
2415	19	3	13	9
2416	150	69	45	153
2417	15	1	15	1
2418	16	1	16	1
2422	3	26	5	24
2423	89		89	
2424	6	15	6	15
2425	24	3	10	18
2426	10	2	4	8
2427	13	5		22
2428	16			16
2429	3	114	4	113
2430	8	20	8	20
2435	165	88	152	91
2437	136	17		153
2438	24		2	22
2441	12	46	8	46
2445		23	1	21
2446	97			97
2447	22	7	17	12
2452	30	7	25	13
2453	212	18		230
2454	3	21		24
2455	5	25	7	20
2456	23	1		24
2457		16		16
2458	1	17		18
2459	11			11
2460	14	1	10	3
2461	26	18	26	18
2462	14	1	12	3
2463	31	54	31	52
2464	60	2		62
2465	9	12	6	15
2467	14		13	1
2469	43	11	43	11
2470	72		62	1
2471	37	7	37	7
2472	26	3	26	
2473	9	40	9	40
2474	30	30	23	39
2476	19			19
2477	10	33	3	43
2480	32	17	1	48
2482	18			18
2485	11	1		12
2486	11	110	13	104
2488	178		178	
2489	4	8		12
2490	9	22	7	24
2491	4	23	4	23
2493	27	4	30	
2498	63	241		304
2505	17	66		82
2509	98	42	2	138
2513	140	25		165
2519	1377	150		1527
2521	36	71	2	105
2522	148	122	11	259
2523	16	159	8	157
2524	22	293		315
2526	47			47
2528	13		13	
2530	12	17		29
2531	594	11		605
2534	16	4	2	18
2536	82	58		140
2550	17			17
2552	323			323
2554	352	582		934
2556	15	1	2	14
2558	1	16	1	16
2559	184	276	19	441
2561	3	148		151
2562	143	57		200
2563	21	2		23
2569		17		17
2573	23	296		319
2576	9	119		114
2580	12	16	1	29
2581	217	553	67	693
2583	23	6		29
2584	6	8	6	8
2587	280	346		626
2588	136	19		155
2589	202	28	18	212
2591	42			42
2592		189		189
2593	130	70	9	191
2594	63	2		65
2599	49	17		66
2603	125			125
2605	71			71
2606	161			161
2611	270	108		378
2612	10	6	13	2
2618	123	123		246
2621	295	319	18	596
2623	38			38
2626	8	9	2	15
2627	181	109	12	278
2628	322			322
2630	16			16
2633	1386	314		1700
2635	100			100
2636	120	127		245
2648	233	42		275
2652	10	38	2	45
2659	253			253
2669	55	186		241
2671	129	14		143
2675	63	330	5	392
2681	58			58
2685	25	32		57
2687	101	83	14	168
2689	42	21	2	61
2691	443	72	50	465
2692		23		23
2694	26			26
2697	8	10	1	17
2698		22		22
2699	44			44
2700	119			119
2701	130	32		160
2712	99	33		132
2714	358	40	13	385
2715	402	39		441
2716	572	182		754
2717	11	16	11	16
2719	14	6		
2720	475	225		700
2723	153	3	3	153
2724	29	2		31
2727	2	16		18
2730	50	2		52
2732	28			28
2735		88		88
2739	140	306	34	410
2740	24			19
2750	262			262
2752	234	156		390
2755	5	18		32
2756	38	13		51
2758	73			73
2761	27	51		78
2763	29	64	4	87
2767	622			622
2773	51			51
2774	188	4		192
2779	179	89	8	260
2780	42	4		46
2784	154	71	43	182
2785	71	45	10	106
2787	332	58	8	382
2791	626			626
2793	12	9		21
2794	15	13	8	20
2796	96	24		120
2797		80		80
2800	4	48		52
2805	150	163	8	305
2810	2	99	2	99
2812	118	18		136
2813		34		34
2814	462	196	19	639
2816	459			459
2823	166	14	2	178
2828	8	20	1	23
2829	180	41	212	9
2830	37	19		56
2832	38			38
2833	20	11	22	9
2836	1	272	2	271
2840		22		22
2841	9	160	9	160
2843	255	85		340
2845	90			90
2847	22	80	22	80
2851	173	59	225	7
2855	6	54	8	52
2858		144		144
2859	130	32		162
2864	4	51	4	51
2868	10			10
2869	68		10	58
2870		9		9
2877	162			162
2878	141	19		159
2879	91		4	84
2880	94	6		100
2881	156			156
2884	17	9		26
2885	49		49	
2887		51		51
2889	18	6		20
2894	125	75		200
2895	10		10	
2896	17	35		52
2901	23	44	16	51
2902	378	52		430
2903	41	46		94
2905		43		43
2906	59			59
2907	22	90		95
2908	176	24	200	
2911	45	6	45	6
2916	216	6		222
2922	233			233
2924	33			33
2926	1	54	1	54
2927	350	5		355
2933	13	15		28
2934	42	21	8	56
2935	90	4	4	90
2936	9		9	
2940		21		21
2941	19			19
2942	58	281		339
2943		148		148
2945		17	2	8
2949	1394			1394
2954	145			145
2967	12		12	
2969	25	17	1	41
2970		197		197
2975	3	37		39
2982	25	11		36
2983	26	4	8	22
2985	7	85	7	85
2996	2	25		27
2997	66	2	62	4
2999	7	21		28
3002	36			36
3008	10			10
3009	476	142		618
3028	92			92
3035	72	48		120
3036	159	77	10	222
3038	276	124	16	384
3041	160		3	157
3042	110	11		121
3050	161	22		183
3066		36		36
3067	18	36	7	47
3070	132			132
3074	19	30	3	46
3075	78			78
3082	20	2	20	2
3089		10		10
3091	188	92	5	275

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	Proposal 2 Yes	Proposal 2 No
3093	3	19	1	20
3099	455			455
3110	7	87		94
3111	6	9	4	11
3113	43	22	1	64
3116	21	1		22
3117		42		42
3121	115			115
3124	138		138	
3128	269	45	15	190
3131	10			10
3147	49	27		75
3159		19		19
3161	11	440	15	450
3167	10	167	10	167
3171	15			1
3175	1	57		5
3176	26			2
3182	368	172	191	34
3184	55	151	2	6
3185	85			8
3197	261	29		29

SEMI-BENEFICIAL LOCAL UNIONS

L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	L. U. No.	Proposal 1 Yes	Proposal 1 No	L. U. No.	Proposal Yes	Proposal No
2504		86	2660		100	2818	12	47	3011		30	3138		3
2508	11	10	2661		150	2838	3	34	3013	31		3146	140	
2510	32		2667	383	127	2850	15	165	3022	15		3152	6	2
2516	40	22	2670		38	2852	27	13	3031	5	6	3157	8	3
2537	113	432	2676	16		2867	127		3033	1	10	3158	2	6
2540	1	23	2684	115		2883		31	3039	75	15	3160		1
2543	30		2706	28	1	2904	14		3055	50		3164	9	
2544	29	4	2707	14	7	2928	20		3057	13	6	3170	144	4
2549	23	8	2745		9	2931	8	287	3076		25	3173	18	3
2553	45	104	2757	13		2944	20		3092	19		3174	18	
2566	31	4	2759	16	10	2947	1131		3096	43		3179	4	5
2568	45		2762	30		2953	14		3100		31	3186	11	3
2572	65	10	2776		26	2959	20		3102	5	55	3187	4	1
2597	243		2778	16		2960	12		3112	82	17	3189	8	7
2600	80		2789	7	22	2963		25	3119	701	103	3190	13	
2608	842	67	2802	41		2964	5	50	3120		25	3191	12	9
2614		22	2803		30	2971	60	4	3125	12		3193		
2631	86	3	2808		394	2991	26	1	3134		47	3194	57	14
2651	200	80	2809		204									

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THE CARPENTER

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JANUARY 1953

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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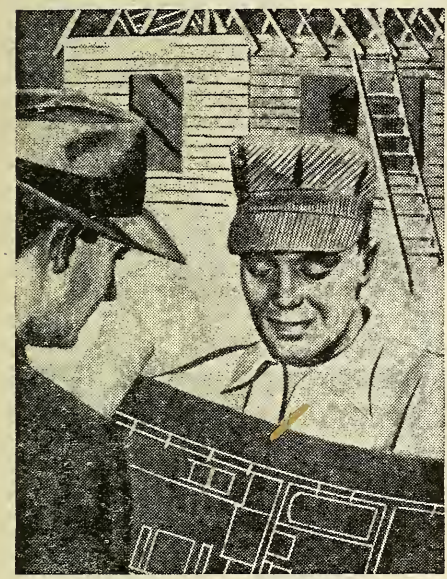
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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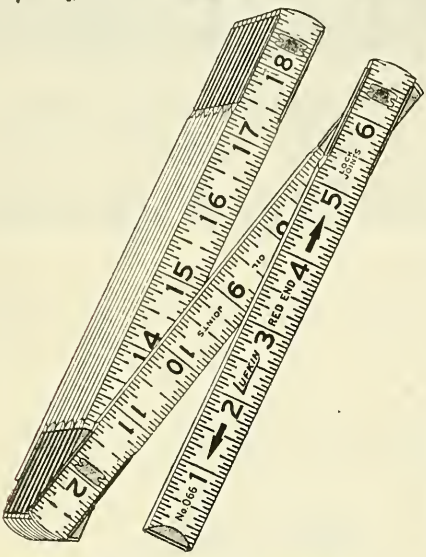
City..... Zone....

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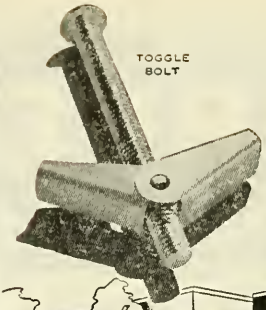
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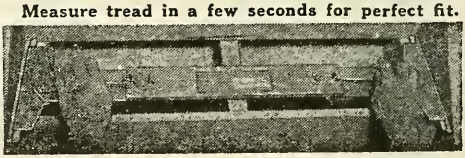
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None Quite So Blind

By PETER E. TERZICK

★ ★

AT THE present time Uncle Sam has virtually all top-flight communists in the nation under indictment for conspiring to overthrow the government by force. Some of these are out on bail pending trial, and others are languishing behind bars because no one is interested in going their bail. Whether or not the government's move is a wise one, we are in no position to know. Neither are we in any position to know whether or not the government can make its case against the communists stand up, for in this country we still have the decadent, capitalistic, bourgeois system of considering everyone innocent until proven guilty.

However, there is one thing that we do know, and that is that it is high time to separate the sheep from the goats in this nation. The Justice Department estimates that there are somewhere around 50,000 bona fide, card-carrying communists in the country—admittedly not a very high ratio in a nation that numbers its population at close to 160 million. Yet this handful of communists—trained in disruption, obstruction, and sabotage as it is—creates economic and political disturbances out of all proportion to its size.

It succeeds in these endeavors simply because there is a vast mass of people who, while not being officially connected with the communist party in any way, nevertheless swallow communistic propaganda hook, line and sinker and, worse yet, believe it as gospel.

A long time ago Shakespeare said, "None so blind as those who will not see." That being the case, perhaps it is a waste of time trying to point out anything to those who cannot or will not see; but their blindness may prove to be so costly to humanity that anything is worth trying.

These are the Americans who visualize Russia as a paradise for workers with milk and honey flowing in the streets. They believe the Kremlin has no aggressive aspirations. They read The Daily Worker or the Guardian in the United States or News-Facts in Canada and swallow every party line switch without gagging or belching. They see only what they want to see and hear only what they want to hear. Every remark in The Carpenter that is even remotely critical of Russia prompts them to write letters of protest—always unsigned of course.

To these people we would like to direct a few simple questions. If everything is so wonderful in Russia, why does the Iron Curtain exist? Why are American newspapermen not allowed to travel where they want and look at what they want in Russia so long as they stay away from defense areas? Oh, the Kremlin occasionally hand picks a group of foreigners to take a conducted tour, but always only "acceptable" persons are invited; which makes these tours mean little or nothing.

If conditions are as good as Soviet propaganda tries to make them, why

is the world not free to see for itself? Nothing raises more suspicion in this nation than does a school board meeting that is closed to the public or an investigation from which newspapers are barred. Certainly the same must apply to the Soviet Iron Curtain.

If the Kremlin has no aggressive aspirations, how do the Soviets explain Alger Hiss and Judy Coplon and the Rosenbergs and the Golds and the Sobells and the dozen other spies who were caught spying clear back into the early Thirties? And what about the innumerable spies caught in England and Canada and France? Why is a nation interested only in peace (as Stalin claims) building up the most extensive spy network in the world?

A man who only uses a bank to make a deposit or a withdrawal can claim to be an honest man with some justification. The man who draws a plan of the bank, keeps a record of what time the watchman comes on the job and investigates the burglar alarm may be honest too, but no one can be blamed for suspecting otherwise.

And what about the great equality that supposedly exists in Russia. Let us quote a "great" Scottish writer named Naomi Mitchison who recently completed an invitational tour of Russia. She says:

"Is there a ruling class? There are enormous differences in earning power . . . Yet these differentials are not producing a class structure, even though it is possible to invest money in State bonds and to pass it on by inheritance."

So there are no classes in Russia? What makes classes other than differences in income? If there are vast differences in earning power there are going to be classes because human beings are human beings.

And wasn't wealth living side by side with comparative poverty a dirty capitalist institution? What happened to the great communist foundation-stone "From each according to his deeds; to each according to his needs". Communism was supposed to bring about this idyllic situation—every man a king, and every king equal. No more dirty capitalistic passing on of wealth from father to son, no more one man getting more than another; no more one man having more than he needs while another has less. Those things were all supposed to be manifestations of a rotten and decandent capitalism. Under communism "From each according to his deeds; to each according to his needs" was to prevail.

But, according to Madame Mitchison, needs and deeds are still separate things in the great Soviet paradise. Some do better than others, and wealth is even passed on from father to son.

For those who have great admiration for collectiveism, it is not necessary to travel to Russia for a sample. We have many of them right here. We, the people, own post offices and schools and city halls and government buildings of all kind. They are all ours. We share in them alike. We also own city, state and federal automobiles and trucks.

However, we seldom see a citizen planting flowers on a court house lawn or polishing a state owned automobile. On the other hand, most of us own a little plot of crab-grass and some kind of a bucket of bolts—usually with healthy mortgages on them. While we seldom cultivate the post office grounds or sweep out a post office truck, most of us spend hours manicuring our own lawns or tinkering with our cars because we feel a pride of ownership. And therein lies the difference between stateism

as represented by communism, and individualism as represented by American capitalism. The Russian is supposed to take pride in what the state owns while the American literally does not give a hoot what the state owns, so long as it does its job effectively. What he is interested in is what he can acquire for himself through his own efforts; things that he can call his own and do with as he sees fit. And that is the way 99% want to keep it.

And this exaltation of the state as against the individual also explains the difference between unionism in Russia and unionism in the United States. In Russia and its satellites, the function of the union is to increase production and maintain discipline. In America the function of the union is to protect the worker from exploitation of all kinds. The theory behind Russian unions is that all work is done for the state, the state is the people, therefore anyone who soldiers on the job in any way is an enemy of the people.

Those workers behind the Iron Curtain who think work quotas are too high or the pay is too low or that working conditions could stand improving is a "Social Democrat" and an enemy of the people. Martin Horvath, big wheel in Hungarian communist party recently said in a speech:

"We must fight against the undermining work of social democracy in our plants which encourages slackness in discipline, swindling in wage and sick allowances . . . "

Another way of putting it is that the Hungarian unions must fight against members who lay off unnecessarily or soldier on the job or fail to meet production norms or think they have grievances.

Compare this with the tasks the average business agent of an American union performs. All week long he listens to grievances and endeavors to straighten them out. He constantly protects the members of his union from punishment for accidentally botching a job or laying off to take care of a pressing personal matter.

Much of the construction work in America during the past 10 years has been government work. For those who would like a sample of the glories of the Russian system, let all working rules be suspended for the duration of such a job, on the theory that we, the people, are the government, and consequently we are building the job for ourselves. Let the union devote its time to catching and eliminating those who "encourage slackness in discipline, or swindle in wages". Let the business agent hunt out and punish those who are not satisfied with wages and working conditions. In this way you can get a fair approximation of the glories of working for a "people's democracy".

No one has read more Russian propaganda than we have. We have read of all the glories of communism. But we have never yet read one word of criticism written by anybody still behind the Iron Curtain. To our way of thinking, that is the most significant point of all. There are 200 million Russians and perhaps another 100 million people in the satellite nations. Surely all 300 million cannot be happy and satisfied. Yet the first word of criticism of anything communistic has yet to come from behind the Iron Curtain.

By contrast, this journal has criticized various arms of the United States so many times that it has become almost embarrassing. We have criticized the tax structure, wage and price controls, building materials controls, the Taft-Hartley Law, Congress, the President and a thousand and one other branches of the government. We criticized not because we were

subversive or because we opposed the government, but simply because we disliked some of the things they were doing. We let them know what we thought in no uncertain terms. If enough people criticized along with us we got action. If enough didn't, we got nowhere, but we kept right on criticizing. And no one considers us subversive or "enemies" of the government.

So, in the final analysis, perhaps the best yardstick for judging the true worth of a way of life is by the criticism of it rather than by the propaganda put out by the people in the saddle. What the Wage Stabilization Board has had to say about itself and the work it has been doing is one thing. What we, as working people, have had to say about it is something else.

Pointing out all these things to those who have eyes but see not may be a waste of time. Fifteen years ago, the writer of this piece made a proposition to anyone interested in enjoying the glories of communism. To any American citizen who wanted to voluntarily renounce his American citizenship in favor of Russian citizenship he offered to donate a one-way ticket to Moscow. In 15 years no one has accepted that proposition. However, it still stands.

And the thought occurs to us that the past month has given the world some great examples of the "glories" that come to those who betray the lands of their birth to further the expansion of world communism. In Czechoslovakia some 14 citizens formed the hard core of the communist conspiracy that paved the way for Russian "liberation" five years ago. Last month they got their rewards. Eleven of them stretched ropes tight with their necks; the other three were sentenced to spend the rest of their days in communist cells.

Ironically, the communists who are operating in this country operate through communist "cells" too. Whether they realize it or not, they are operating in the same manner that Clementis and Slansky and Frejka and the eight other communists who last month died at the end of a hangman's rope, operated in Czechoslovakia five years ago. Nor should they ignore the three Polish communists who were ventilated last month by firing squads. The list of terrorism and slaughter that has attended the spread of communism is appalling. If it should have taught us anything it is that there is neither safety nor peace for anyone in compromise with communism—least of all for those who successfully betray their native lands to the Kremlin.

CHILD LABOR STILL WIDELY EXPLOITED

More than 2,000,000 American children are working full or part-time and many of these are employed illegally, the National Child Labor Committee reported at its 46th annual meeting recently.

An investigation of 33,000 employers in 1951 by the Federal Wage-Hour Division turned up 7,310 illegally employed minors, the report said. Of these, 321 were under nine years, 2,271 were between nine and 14, 3,201 were 14 and 15 and 1,517 were 16 and 17 year olds employed in hazardous occupations.

"The highest percentage of under-age children found working was in logging operations, for which the legal age minimum is 18 because of the hazardous nature of the work," the report said. "Next came agriculture where there is a 16-year age minimum for employment during school hours."

"The worst child labor abuses," it declared, "occur in agriculture, with the children of migrant workers suffering most of all. The large numbers employed, the early age at which they work, their neglected schooling and general living conditions are in bitter contrast to this country's traditional concern for the welfare of the children."

CHARITY—FOR WHOM?

★ ★ ★

PERIODICALLY throughout the year many persons are suprised to find an unexpected package in the mail addressed to them. It usually contains a key chain, pen, stickers or some other small object of little value and a request of a nominal donation to what seems to be a worthy cause.

In many cases the organization which sends the trinket is sincere in its efforts to aid the unfortunates of the community, but almost as often as not they are playing the public for a sucker, making fortunes due to the essential humanitarian feelings of the average man or woman.

Charity is one of the noblest of all human virtues. Nothing should be allowed to discourage it, but neither should questionable promotions be allowed to exploit it. There are many very worthy appeals made by mail; Christmas Seals to fight TB, Easter Seals to help crippled children, and many others which have been in business for long periods of years and have done much good work. On the other hand, however, promoters have begun to muscle into the field with high sounding organizations that have little humanitarianism behind them. This means that every new appeal for funds should be examined carefully.

Out in Hollywood, Jimmy Fidler, popular newspaper gossip columnist, founded the National Kids' Day foundation in 1948. He was, and is probably very sincere in his desire to help children who are suffering. But four years after the founding of the organization its executive secretary, John R. Swallow, reports that not a penny of the expenditures have gone directly to any needy child, or children's charity.

"The Wall Street Journal" recently printed an article which made the very new executives of RKO Pictures so uncomfortable that they resigned their positions. The "Journal" found that the new stock owners were a syndicate of five men, headed by Ralph Stolkin and Abraham Koolish. These men have engaged in questionable professions such as punchboard sales and mail order schemes. When it was discovered that Stolkin and Koolish were connected with the National Kids' Day Foundation, "The Journal" again looked behind the scenes and came out with more startling information.

According to the "Journal," the Chicago Better Business Bureau has in its files records which show that in the four year period from June, 1948 to June 30, 1952, the contributions received by Empire Enterprises, the foundations' collection agency, total $650,626.50. The cost of mailing, and opening returns was set at $652,585.32; a loss of $1,958.82 in four years. That is the cost set by the funds raising company.

Almost two-thirds of a million dollars was donated by the public, in what they believed was a worthy cause, and the company which is paid to handle the cash, claims they had a loss of almost $2,000.

Fidler announced that the loss shown was due to "a book-keeping technicality," and that Empire Enter-

prises agreed to stand any losses according to their contract with the foundation.

What have Stolkin and Koolish to do with this? Stolkin is the president, and Koolish the founder of Empire. Koolish also made the deal which connected the foundation with Empire and Gayton Associates; another charity-by-mail concern.

The "Journal" discloses that "with every letter it sends out for the Kids' Day Foundation, Empire encloses a batch of 'personalized name stickers' bearing the recipients name and address." It goes on, saying: "In some mailings, it also includes a shiny new penny, as a 'good luck piece.' Along with a return envelope, a coin card is provided, 'if you wish to make a donation in addition to the nominal payment of 50 cents."

Gayton's mailings are described as "more ambitious. They include a 'wonderful pen,' with the name of the recipient personally engraved in 23 karat gold." For this they ask $1.50, plus a donation.

Continuing with the Wall Street disclosures, "Notarized statements from Empire and Gayton indicate their mailings prior to June 30 had by October 7 brought in a profit to the foundation of $88,843.79. But this calculation does not include the cost of opening the return envelopes received after June 30."

Considering the figures which are supplied in the article, about 10 per cent of the public contributions goes to the foundation. The rest is consumed in expenses.

Other incomes of the foundation besides Empire-Gayton mailings brought in $389,833.01 in the four years ending June 30. Despite this income, no charitable work has been done. The major part of this money went for publicity purposes.

A spokesman for J. Walter Thompson Co., who handled the advertising and public relations, said his agency lost money on the deal, but handled it because "we consider the program is sound."

Kids' Day is celebrated on the fourth Saturday in September, and the foundation has spent most of its time, money and efforts in building up public interest in the day, and not in actually providing help for needy kids. They intend to increase interest in the day so that local groups can raise donations for their own groups and help needy young people.

This part of the program has been a success in part. In 1949 Kiwanis International began cooperating on a local level. During the course of their activities the Kiwanis have received all the foundation's calls for charity. In one case referred to them by the foundation, a child from California was treated at Kiwanis' expense, after the child's parents had appealed to the Foundation.

In 1951 the local service clubs of the Kiwanis raised $432,785, and expect to get more than $1 million in 1952. Kiwanis has been helping young people for many years, but the foundation says that its activities have given the former organization a big boost.

The "Journal" quotes O. E. Peterson, secretary of Kiwanis International as saying: "We are deeply concerned over the foundations' fund raising activities. The Kiwanis board at its next meeting in Chicago will give thorough consideration to this matter."

Peterson further states that the members are dissatisfied and some, who are members of Better Business Bureaus, have raised objections to the foundation's program of merchandise mailings.

A help fund "has been established by the board of directors, to provide "immediate and emergency assistance not available from other sources." So far about $1,000 has gone into the fund, and Fidler declares that the directors have requested that all excess income in the future be placed there.

Part of the success of the fund raising must be attributed to the many famous names connected with the project. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Columnist Drew Pearson, Bing Crosby and Mrs. Bob Hope, wife of the famous comedian, are a few of the well known people whose names are, or have been connected with the Kids' Day Foundation. Douglas recently resigned as a member of the advisory council, and Mrs. Hope resigned as second vice-president of the foundation. Douglas has formally requested that the organization no longer use his name because he felt "the appeals were taking on too commercial an aspect."

Fidler chose the Empire organization for the fund-raising because of their work for the Disabled American Veterans. Stolkin headed Randolph Associates, Inc., who operated a puzzle contest for the D. A. V., according to the Chicago Better Business Bureau.

Koolish once owned the Ident-O-Tag Company, which sent out miniature license plates as key chains for the veterans' organization. In 1946 the D. A. V. purchased Ident-O-Tag from Koolish for $1,336,500 according to the BBB.

Stolkin is further connected with charity groups through his presidency of Mathur, Inc., of Omaha, Nebraska. Mathur's primary concern is collecting funds for Boys' Town. The Mathur publicity man states that the company raises something like $5 million a year for this philanthropy."

Patrick Norton, manager of Boys' Town, states in the "Journal" article that "we have been working with Mathur for 10 or 12 years and have never had any reason for complaint." He was surprised when told that Mr. Stolkin is one of Mathur's owners.

Empire has served the Sister Kenny Foundation of Minneapolis, aiding the organization's own fund-raising group by soliciting in areas where they do not serve. Fred Fadell, publicity director of the Kenny Foundation, states that when the Empire people approached them and offered their services. "It seemed like a wonderful idea to us."

Mr. Fadell may have been a babe in the woods, or may not have cared for he stated that he was not concerned over the manner in which the operation has been conducted.

Many people have become hardened against pleas for funds by legitimate charitable organizations, due to misguided men like Jimmy Fidler, who is letting himself and what seems like a good idea, The National Kids' Day Foundation, be taken for a ride.

WASHINGTON D. C. INVITES BROTHERS' VISITS DURING INAUGURAL WEEK

President Fred Zimmers has courteously informed us that Local 132, of Washington, D. C. has unanimously voted to have an open house to all visiting Brothers during the week of the inauguration, and requested that the following notice be published in this issue of the journal:

Courtesies will be extended to all visiting brethren in the Nation's Capitol during Inaugural Week. The office of Local No. 132, located at 1010 Tenth Street, N.W., is open from 8:00 a.m., to 5:00 p.m., daily, except Saturday. Drop in and say "hello."

Our thanks to Brother Zimmers and the members of Local 132 for their kind invitation.

PLANE GOSSIP

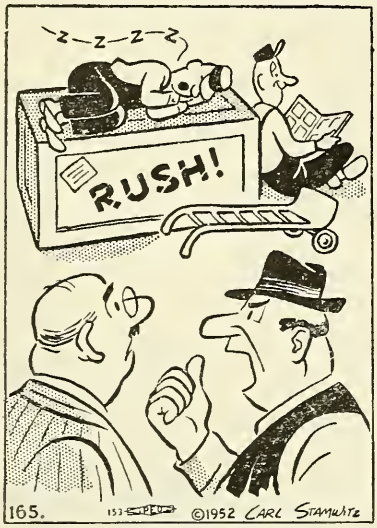
DO YOUR SHOPPING EARLY

How did you make out this Christmas? Did Aunt Emma's necktie look as if it had fallen in the ketchup vat after being used in the bottom of a bird cage for three months? Did the socks Cousin Tillie knit for you look as if they were intended for King Kong?

Well, that's Christmas for you; people spending money they can't afford for presents the recipients won't like, and everybody having a wonderful time in the process.

There being only 287 shopping days left until next Christmas, this might be the time to start hinting to the little woman. If she has $80,000 lying around loose in her pocketbook, we have a dandy suggestion. An Eastern engineer has just developed a calculating machine that plays chess. The little lady can get it for you at the usual pre-Christmas special for only $79,999.95. This offer positively ends on midnight, December 24, 1953.

Of course if you do not play chess the little lady can always fall back on sterling silver wild duck shears or hand carved caviar ladles.



"They say there's one good thing about non-union labor — But I'm hanged if I could ever find it!"

THERE IS ALWAYS ONE DRAWBACK

As we go into the new year, it seems that nearly everybody has a sure-fire, guaranteed foolproof plan for ending the Korean war—everybody that is except the people who are running the show and really know what is going on. Apparently there are more plans for peace than there are perpetual motion machines. Most of them are about equally practical.

In regard to these super ideas we always keep remembering the time Jeff, the comic strip character, invented a sensational new kind of fountain pen. It could write continuously for 20 years without ever needing refilling. There was only one drawback; the pen was seven feet long.

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NEXT TIME WILL BE DIFFERENT

Last month a scientist predicted that within 10 years America should be able to develop a huge platform which could be anchored out in space beyond the gravitational pull of the earth. Such a platform would in reality be a sort of satellite sitting still while the earth revolved around under it. It would be used to launch weapons against which there would be no possible defense.

The man who made this prediction was no crackpot. As a scientist in Germany he was largely responsible for the development of the German guided missile program. After the war he moved to the United States and is now living and working here and applying for citizenship.

About the only comment we can make is, Heaven Help Us. The last war created millions of displaced persons. What with the new weapons man has created since then—atomic artillery, faster than sound planes and possibly even space platforms—the next war is going to create a lot of dispersoned places.

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PAUP, THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

"The trouble with this life," said Joe Paup in his first public pronouncement for 1953, "is that by the time a man is old enough to really watch his step, he isn't going any place."

GET READY TO DUCK

Recently one of the weekly news magazines predicted: "You can expect tax revisions favoring business, curbs on excessive wage increases, and an end to policies that alarm management." It also predicted that a sales tax will have lots of backing in Congress. That certainly is true. A group of reactionary Congressmen has already been exploring for the most likely looking avenue for putting over the sales tax. Their work has been quiet but they have been spreading out wide.

And this sort of brings to mind an old story. The driver of an auto carrier was stuck on the highway because the lights on his tractor failed. After trying vainly to get them working again, he finally hit upon a happy idea. He climbed up and turned on the headlights of the first car on top of his trailer.

The idea worked fine and he was sailing along nicely until suddenly an approaching car swerved crazily before taking off for the meadows. The carrier driver stopped and ran over to the car. When he asked what the trouble was, a whiskey tenor from the car replied:

"As I wash telling Joe here; if that thing wash as wide as she wash tall, we didn't stand a chance."

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A REAL TEAR-JERKING STORY

Department stores and retail stores were crying in their beer last month because Christmas sales were down a little bit from the year before. However, to anyone who tried to buy anything in the average department store between December 5 and December 24 the lamenting of the stores sounded a bit on the phony side.

The hand-wringing of the store owners sort of brings to mind the story of the Ohio motel owner. For years this proprietor of a fine motel had a good business. Then they built a super highway a few miles to the south and immediately he began grumbling. Night and day he complained to his neighbors about how hard he had been hit. Finally one neighbor got fed up with the constant moaning.

"Why, I can't see what you're crying about, Tom," he said. "Every night last week I noticed you had your No Vacancy sign on by 10 o'clock."

"I know, I know," replied the motel owner, "but before they built that consarned super highway I used to turn away 25 or 30 cars a night. Now I am lucky if I get to turn away 10 or 12."

IT'S HARD TO WIN

Only a few years ago 14 more or less prominent Czechs were praying for a political upheaval that would allow Russia to take over Czechoslovakia. They lied and they cheated and they undermined Czech institutions until at last they suceeded in bringing about the upheaval. Russia walked into the country and brought the Czech people "liberation."

For 11 of the 14 who prayed for Russian "liberation," the end of the story was exactly the same as it was for numerous others in the same position in other nations; the end of a rope. At that the 11 who were hanged were lucky. The other three got life imprisonment—endless days in a Communist cell.

What we bet is that a lot of others who helped to sell Czechoslovakia out to the Russians aren't sleeping too well these nights. For some reason or other we think it appropriate to tell the old one about the little boy who kept praying for a baby brother.

Night after night he prayed for a little brother. Finally his wish was answered. When his mother came back from the hospital she brought triplets with her. As the boy first looked at his new brothers, the mother said:

"Tommy, now aren't you glad you prayed for a baby brother"?

"I sure am, mother," replied the lad, "and aren't you glad I stopped praying when I did?"



"A raise?... A raise?... Isn't that some sort of a crackpot phrase that Unions use, Miller?"

AFL BEGINS NEW ERA

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ON NOVEMBER 25th new but experienced hands took over the helm of the American Federation of Labor. The day before, William Green, venerated president of the Federation for 28 years was laid to rest at Coshocton, Ohio. In accordance with the Federation constitution, the Executive Council met on November 25 for the purpose of choosing a successor to Mr. Green.



GEORGE MEANY, President, A. F. of L.

The task of the Executive Council was not a difficult one, for the obvious choice was a man who had served the Federation well for 12 years and had worked closely with Mr. Green through some of the most trying years in the Federation's history. George Meany, Secretary-treasurer of the Federation, was that man. In short order, the Executive Council elevated him to the presidency of the Federation.

George Meany is a comparatively young man in the higher echelons of American Labor, but he has behind him a rich labor background. Only four days before he was selected as president of the A. F. of L., a testimonial dinner

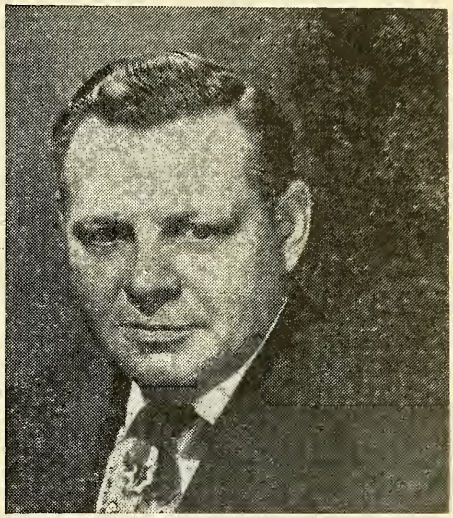
was given in honor of his thirty-five years service to the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry.

A native New Yorker, Meany was born in 1894. He began as a union officer in 1922, when he became business agent of Local 463 of the Plumbers and Steamfitters. In 1934 he became president of the New York State Federation of Labor and was re-elected each year until 1939, when he was drafted for the A. F. of L. post of secretary-treasurer. President Meany was serving in this capacity at the time of his election to the leadership of the A. F. of L.

The vacancy created by Meany's elevation to the presidency was filled by another young labor leader. As George Meany has the difficult task of living up to the heritage left to him by former presidents Samuel Gompers, and Bill Green, William Schnitzler steps into a position formerly held by such great labor leaders as Peter J. McGuire and Frank Morrison.

William F. Schnitzler has been president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union since 1950, succeeding Herman Winter, who retired.

Now 48, Schnitzler began working as a metal grinder. When the factory in which he was employed closed, he went to work in a Newark bakery, and completed his apprenticeship in 1924. He was elected business representative of Baker's Local 184, of Newark in 1934, and three years later



Wm. F. SCHNITZLER, Secretary A. F. L.

became general representative of the international union, and in 1941 international representative, a post he held until his accession to the presidency.

With two young, forceful leaders, Meany and Schnitzler, at its helm, the American Federation of Labor can look forward to a future as bright and dynamic as its past. Our congratulations to the new officers.

FACTORY EARNINGS, HOURS AND EMPLOYMENT AT NEW HIGHS

Earnings, hours, and employment in the Nation's factories were at new highs in September.

1. Average weekly earnings of factory workers rose by $1.78 between mid August and mid September to $69.58, an all-time record and $4.09 more than in September 1951. Average hourly earnings, also an all-time high, rose by more than 2 cents over the month to $1.69.

2. The average workweek of factory workers increased by half an hour between August and September to 41.1 hours, the highest September level since 1945.

3. September nonfarm employment rose by 520,000 workers to an all-time record high for that month of 47,600,000. Employment in factories increased by 300,000, reaching 16,300,000, the highest level since the end of World War II. (Total September employment, as reported by the Census Bureau, was 62,300,000, a new high for the month.)

4. Factory workers earned an average of 8 cents an hour this September more than they did a year ago.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

MIXED NUTS

This being the season of peace to men of good will, we're on a sort of a holiday on this page this month—a busman's holiday you might call it. This fricassee of assorted perplexities is intended to be merely amusing—we hope. We assure you that no advanced knowledge of mathematics is required to answer any one of them. But you do need a clear head and a nimble wit, two valuable assets cheaply available to anyone regardless of the extent of his education. That's about all we have to say except to wish you a Happy New Year, and may all your weeks be ringers. Answer on page 36.

Ball one! How much is ten thousand per cent of a penny? An American penny, of course.

Who's what? Three men are talking. Let's call them A, B, and C. A say to C, "I am the same relation to B, that B is to you." B says to C, "A is the same relation to you, that I am to your father." If you have nothing very important on the agenda you might figure out what relation A is to C.

The erratic ladder climber. A painter over in Brooklyn, slightly non compos mentis, climbs a stepladder in this very peculiar way: He goes up 4 steps an then comes down 3. If he climbs up a total of 40 steps to reach the top step, how many steps are in the stepladder? Step on it.

Special for floorlayers. Two full carpenters and an apprentice can lay a floor in 5 hours 12 minutes. Now the apprentice works only half as fast as either of the two journeymen. How long would he take to lay the floor if working alone? Don't write in and ask what kind of a floor it is.

The Christmas shopper. Mrs. McGinn went Christmas shopping. She started at Sears and spent half her money. One third of what was left she let go in the A & P. One quarter of her remaining cash she squandered in Woolworth's. She then had left $2.13 with which to buy her husband's Christmas present. How much did Mrs. McGinn begin with? Where she got all the money is not part of the problem.

The red-haired cop. In a hospital a red-haired policeman, pointing to a doctor, says to his blue-eyed nurse, "I have no brothers, I have no sons, but that doctor's father is my father's son." What relation is the doctor to the red-haired cop? Give up?

Chicken feed. After a wild pinochle game in the dayroom Smithy counts his money. He has all coins; pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and halves. Very strangely he had the same number of each coin. His money totalled $6.37. How much of each of the five different coins did he have? No bills? Whoever saw a bill in a dayroom pinochle game?

Want to be a teller? The manager of the Beehive Bank gives this test to applicants for the position of teller: "Here's a check for $63. Cash it with 6 bills. I don't want singles. You have 30 seconds. Ready. Go. We tried this out on three tellers last week. They all turned pale. Give it a go. You have 30 minutes.

All the way from Buffalo. A train leaves Buffalo for New York. At the 1st stop half the passengers got off and 6 got on. At the 2nd stop half the passengers got off and 5 got on. 3rd stop—half got off, 4 got on. 4th stop—half got off, 3 got on. 5th stop—half got off, 2 got on. 6th stop—half got off, 1 got on. Next stop, Grand Central with only 5 passengers on board. How many passengers started out from Buffalo? This is a good time to inform you that it is Grand Central Terminal, not Grand Central Station. But you can call it the depot for all we care.

The farmer in the dell. If three times the number of cows Farmer Owens owns is three more than twice the number of cows Farmer Owens owns how many cows does Farmer Owens own ownyway? You are permitted to read this just once more.

Who's a doorhanger? Aleck can hang 4 doors in an hour. Bill can hang 5 doors in an hour. Aleck starts 2½ hours ahead of Bill. How long will it take Bill to catch up with him? How long will it take the boss to catch up with him? That's the important worry for Aleck.

Bit of a problem. A carpenter bought a bit for 70 cents—sold it for 80 cents— bought it back for 90 cents—sold it again for a dollar. How much did he make on this whole complicated transaction anyway?

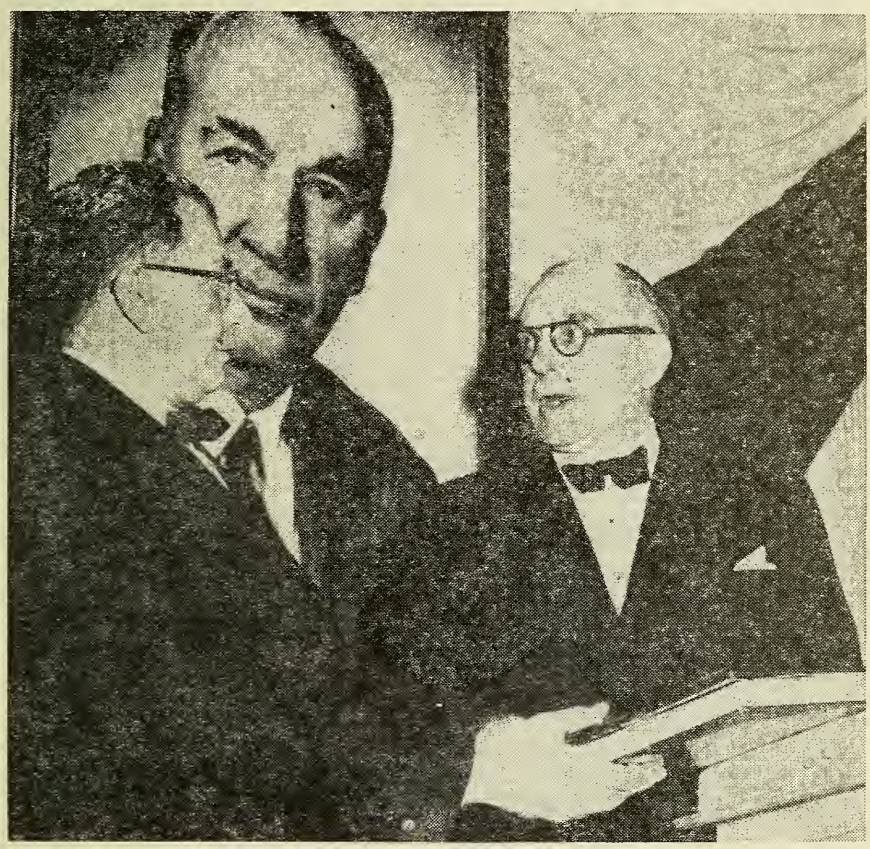
Special for kids. Jane has a candy stick 9 inches long. Joan has one only 6 inches long. Janice has a dime. If the candy is equally divided among all three girls how much of Janice's dime should Jane and Joan get? Assuming Janice kicked in the dime.

Sprechen sie Lokkjau? DI SJO IN TEDI AMAN DPUZ ZLINGTO OBU TPUT MET OG ETHERA NDTH ENRE ADMETH RO UGHN OLO NGERAPUZ ZLESH ALLI BET OY OU. Who's on first?

President Emeritus Is Honored

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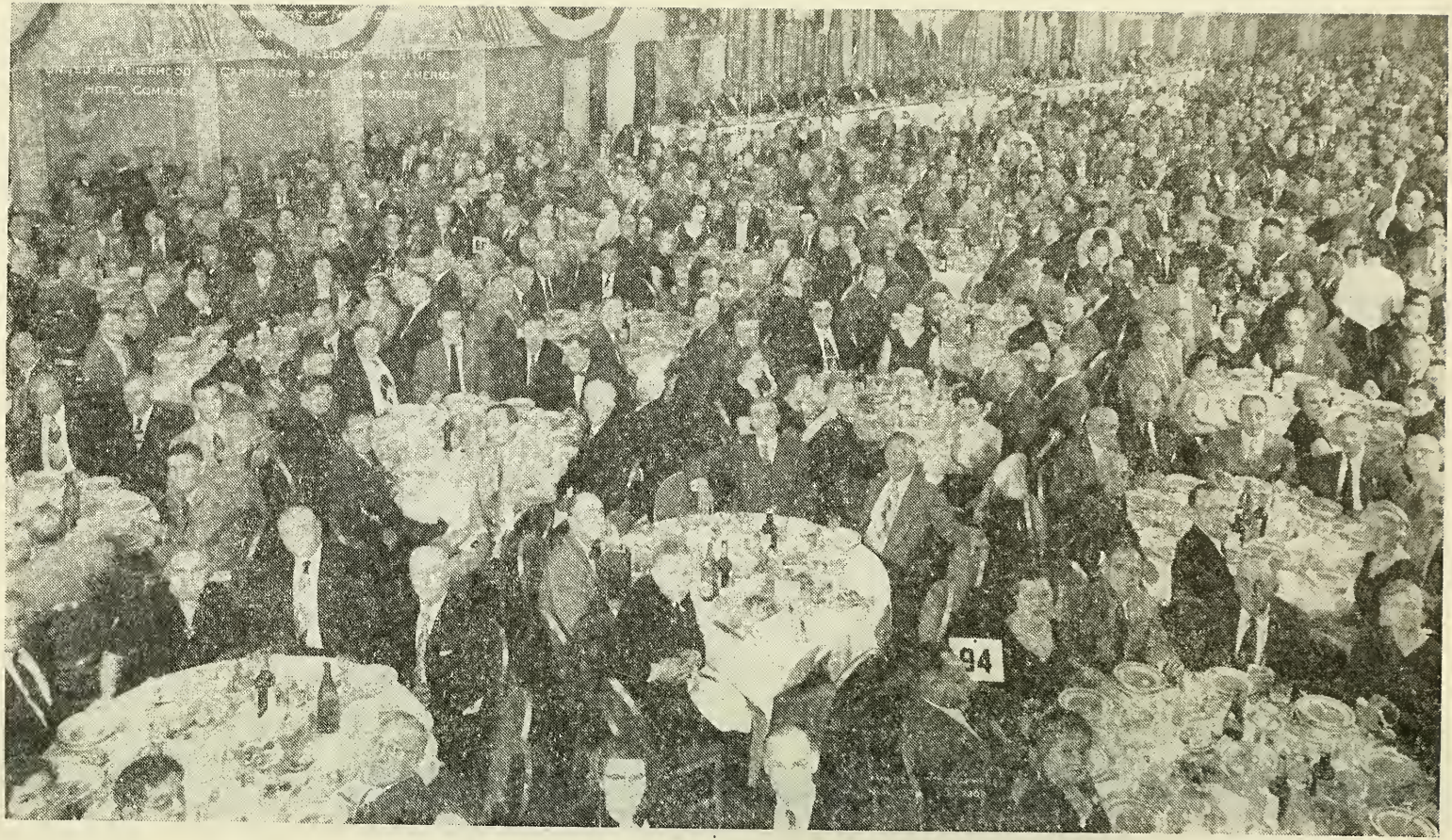
IN A SIMPLE ceremony held in the Columbia Club in Indianapolis on Wednesday, December 10th, Charles Hanson, president of the New York and Vicinity District Council, presented to General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson, as a token of appreciation and esteem, a beautiful book of scrolls. Hand-lettered, hand-bound, and hand-tooled, it exemplified



General President M. A. Hutcheson receiving the book of scrolls from Charles Hanson, president of the New York District Council, at the testimonial dinner tendered to General President Emeritus Wm. L. Hutcheson whose likeness looks down from a huge photograph.

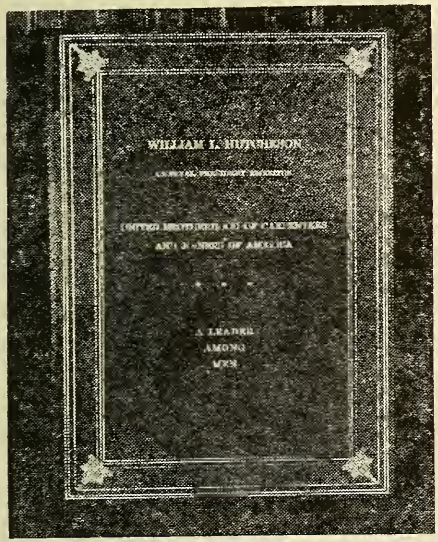
the magnificent artistry which the craft of book binding at its best is capable of achieving.

Contained therein were individual scrolls from the New York District Council, and from every local union affiliated with the Council, expressing appreciation and admiration for the 36 years of outstanding service which William L. Hutcheson, as General President, devoted to the advancement of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the labor movement as a whole.



A partial view of the huge throng which filled the Commodore Hotel banquet room to overflowing.

Present at the ceremony were the General Officers of the United Brotherhood; Charles Hanson, president of the New York District Council; Bob Johnson, secretary; and John Mc-



Hand-tooled leather. vellum bond paper and gold leaf combine to make the book of scrolls a masterpiece.

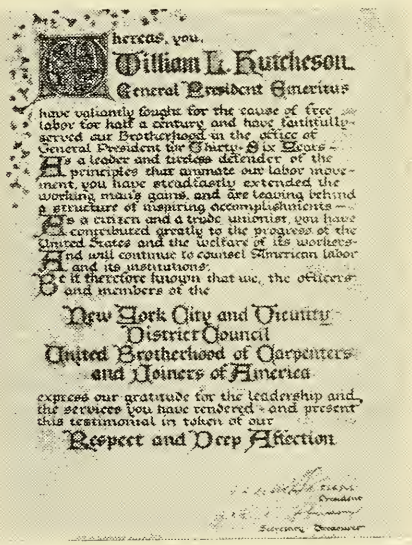
Mahon, Buffalo, secretary of the New York State Council. Mr. Hanson made the presentation and General President Emeritus Hutcheson responded with a very short speech of thanks.

Originally the book of scrolls was to be presented to General President Emeritus Hutcheson at a testimonial dinner given in his honor at the Commodore Hotel in New York City on September 20th, when both the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Fall meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood were in session there. However, ill health prevented him from attending; consequently the actual presentation was made at the simple ceremony at Indianapolis.

The New York dinner was the largest ever held at the Commodore Hotel, which has played host to many notable occasions. Some 2,400 members friends, and guests, and well-wishers taxed the banquet facilities of the hotel to capacity. Virtually the entire Executive Council of the Federation was there. So were the officers of practically all international unions which are a part of the Federation. But the vast majority of guests consisted of Brotherhood officers and members who worked with General President Emeritus Hutcheson, fought side by side with him down the years, and benefited from his courageous and able leadership.

Put together by craftsman steeped in old time traditions of artistry, the books of scrolls is a true work of art. The many scrolls in it are hand-lettered throughout on finest vellum bond paper. A satin-lined, leather-covered box makes a suitable repository for it.

Into one volume it compresses all the esteem and admiration which the


Whereas, you,
William L. Hutcheson
General President Emeritus
have valiantly fought for the cause of free labor for half a century and have faithfully served our Brotherhood in the office of General President for Thirty-Six Years -
As a leader and tireless defender of the principles that animate our labor movement, you have steadfastly extended the working man's gains, and are leaving behind a structure of inspiring accomplishments -
As a citizen and a trade unionist, you have contributed greatly to the progress of the United States and the welfare of its workers -
And will continue to counsel American labor and its institutions;
Be it therefore known that we, the officers and members of the
New York City and Vicinity District Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
express our gratitude for the leadership and the services you have rendered - and present this testimonial in token of our
Respect and Deep Affection

One of the hand-lettered scrolls in the book.

thousands of carpenters in New York and vicinity hold for the long and honorable efforts General President Emeritus Hutcheson expended in their behalf.

Editorial

From Here 1953 Looks Good

If you still have unquestioning, childlike faith, then this is the article for you. Polls have received so much ridicule in the past few years that it is amazing that they are still in business. Their cousins, surveys, have done better. Even they have received pretty rough treatment at times, but they have managed to survive, to bring forth their periodic prognostications.

The latest such survey to cross our desk is the result of extensive work by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists. This survey concerns estimates of the amount of building which will be done in 1953. Research work was done in 37 eastern states, which according to the Dodge Corporation, "are accepted by the industry as a factual basis for 48-state construction indexes."

Good news for all in the construction industry is the theme of this statistical crystal gazing. Construction trends show that building contracts for 1953 will "practically equal" those of 1952, so says the survey.

Present information on trends shows that figures should reach 16,008 millions of contracts awarded in all categories of construction by the end of 1952, and the estimate for 1953 is 16,020 millions of contracts, or virtually no change.

Breaking down the expected construction as to categories, the following differences between 1952 and 1953 should occur: Non-residential building, increase 8%; residential building, decrease 11%; total building decrease, 2%; public works and utilities increase 8%.

Dollar volume of private building and engineering contracts is expected to decrease 7% and public building and engineering contracts are expected to increase by 10%.

In terms of floor space and dollar volume, new residential building is expected to drop 11% in 1953, new homes building to decrease 12%. These estimates are made under the assumption that there will be no easing of housing credit.

Heavy engineering contracts account for the expected 8% increase in dollar volume, while proposed atomic projects are expected to help retain the levels of 1952 for non-residential buildings.

A heavy demand for civic improvements including schools, highways and similar projects will be limited to the extent to which financing can be made available.

After polling the nation's wizards of economics, the Dodge Corporation informs us that "Only minor changes in over-all business trends are expected. High-level stability is expected to characterize general business conditions, with the possibility of a quite mild set-back in the second half" of 1953, say the economists.

The economists consulted operate as university professors, in business or financial firms, as private consultants or government men. They conclude

that total output of goods and services will increase slightly for the first half of next year, with a slight decrease in the latter half.

Prices are expected to decline moderately, but strangely enough, a slight upward trend is expected for wages. In the construction industry wages are going to remain about the same, an average of $2.27 an hour, as they were in June, 1952.

It's a fairly rosy picture for the construction worker to look forward to for 1953, but we think we will cross all our fingers on both hands and carry a rabbit's foot all year. We have been fooled by predictions before.

A Lesson In Organization

Few legends have stirred the imagination of succeeding generations of Americans as widely as have legends of buried pirate treasure. Even in this day and age, a hundred years after the last pirate threw in the sponge, buried pirate treasure has a tremendous lure for all adventurous souls. Hardly a month goes by but what some promotor organizes an expedition to search for great wealth some old time pirate was supposed to have buried. How many millions unwary investors have lost in such enterprises cannot even be estimated. However, it must be a very sizeable sum.

But in common with a great many others myths that have become American legends, the myth of pirate treasure has been exploded by scientific research. Recently a man named George Woodbury turned out a book called "The Great Days of Piracy in the West Indies." Woodbury did a lot of digging into old records and old accounts of pirate activities. He separated the wheat from the chaff regarding pirates, and the romantic from the factual. What he came up with is an entirely different picture from the conception the average citizen has of piracy and pirates. He scoffs at the idea that there are vast stores of pirate loot buried in various parts of the West Indies.

According to Woodbury, pirates had no bed of roses. Mostly they worked like dogs (and risked their necks in the process) to eke out a meager living. They seldom buried any treasure because they seldom had any to bury. What loot they did manage to store up they usually spent in honky-tonks of various ports.

But the interesting thing about old-time pirates is the fact that they knew the value of organizing. They knew that their chances of making a living and getting an even break depended on organization.

"The captain of a pirate ship is usually assumed to have been an absolute despot, ruling his underlings with a rod of iron and keeping the lion's share of the loot," Woodbury writes. "Actually, pirates elected their captain by a free vote and only for the duration of his vote of confidence. Any time the majority of the crew lost confidence in his ability, the captain lost his position and went back to the forecastle. His powers were very limited. And the captain's share of any loot was at the most two shares against the common sailor's one."

The pirates may not have had a union with a formal name, but apparently they maintained a union just the same. From their union came the strength to evade the authorities on one hand, and to the keep the captain from exploiting them on the other.

In our own day we have seen the social scum of our time learning the value of organization. In the past year the inmates of a dozen penitentiaries have offered organized resistence to authorities in an effort to improve their conditions. A few times they even succeeded in winning concessions from the very society they sinned against.

It seems in passing strange that the riff raff of the old pirate days and even today's scum should appreciate the value of organization while millions of free intelligent and decent workers of our own time—particularly in the white collar class—still remain outside the labor movement. There are other millions who are in the labor movement but pay it only a grudging lip service.

Certainly neither the old time pirates nor modern felons can be considered smart. Those who live by the sword usually die by the sword. Yet when it comes to knowing the value of organization the pirates and felons seem able to teach a lesson to some American workers.

Durkin Appointment Is A Right Step

Few appointments in recent times have evoked as much controversy as has the appointment of Martin Durkin, Plumbers president, to the cabinet post of Secretary of Labor. On the one hand, the entire labor movement has been elated over the selection of a bona fide union official to such a high and important office. On the other hand, Senator Taft and his reactionary cohorts have been horrified at the thought of a labor leader having some say in how the government should conduct labor matters. When it comes time for the Senate to ratify Durkin, the Taft bloc may make an effort to turn thumbs down on him.

In the appointment of Durkin, two facts impress us. The first is that it took genuine courage on the part of Eisenhower to name an avowed Democrat to the post. Durkin never made any bones about his support for Eisenhower's opponent in the election. That in itself made him unacceptable to many Republican big wigs other than Senator Taft. The idea of putting a Democrat in a cabinet post was distasteful to many middle-of-the-road Republicans—especially those who may have had an eye on the job for themselves or a friend.

But in spite of this opposition, Eisenhower gave Durkin the nod. That took no little amount of independence and courage. As far as we are concerned, it is a good omen. Independence and courage are the two qualities the new president must have in unusual abundance if an honorable peace is to be achieved abroad and a healthy economy is to be maintained at home during the next four years.

The second fact about the Durkin appointment that impresses us is that Eisenhower has picked a thoroughly capable man. Durkin has not made the headlines as often as some other labor leaders have. He may lack what newspapermen vaguely refer to as "color". But when it comes to working smoothly, efficiently and consistently, Durkin has few superiors. As Labor Commissioner for the State of Illinois he proved himself a capable administrator. As president of the plumbers, he displayed the qualities of leadership that cabinet officer must possess.

With all the die-hard Republicans insisting that the Secretary of Labor be chosen from among the political opportunists who called themselves

"Citizens for Eisenhower," the selection of a tried and true labor man for the post is a mark on the credit side of the ledger for the new President. It is recognition on his part that organized labor is a vital segment of our people. Perhaps it is even more than that; perhaps it is even the first move on his part to fulfill the campaign promises he made.

For years Durkin has been working for a better break for all people—higher living standards, better housing, better educational opportunities and freedom from fear of old age, infirmity and unemployment.

In his campaign oratory, Eisenhower promised to work for these things too if elected. When he takes office on the 20th of this month, he will have the opportunity of fulfilling those promises. Is the appointment of Durkin, over the protests of many of his die-hard backers, the first step in that direction? We sincerely hope so.

The True Colors Now Show Up

Washington, D. C. is this month undergoing the greatest change over in history as thousands of Democratic appointees turn over their swivel chairs to their Republican successors. After 20 straight years of Democratic rule, it is only natural that there should be pathos, drama, and even comedy in the process. In some instances, big wheels will now be working for guys who were unknown clerks in their departments. In others, men who assumed themselves to be indispensible fixtures are reading the "Help Wanted" ads. All sorts of strange and funny situations are developing.

One of the funniest is the mad scramble of the reactionary lobbyists to find a new cow to milk. For the past 20 years several of these lobbies have grown fat and sassy carrying on a ceaseless fight against the "socialistic evils" of the New Deal and Fair Deal. Whenever their treasuries got a little bit low, all that was needed to bring the fat contributions rolling in was a new blast against the Democrats who were "ruining" the country. It was as sure-fire as it was easy. A Republican victory was the cure-all they could point toward.

Now that a Republican victory has been achieved, the bogeyman that made all the big contributions possible is a gone goose. In other words, the goose that laid the golden eggs is suffering from rigor mortis.

However, this is not stopping the lobbyists. Already they have Eisenhower under suspicion. The Committee for Constitutional Government, one of the oldest and richest of these lobbies, already is trying to pave the way for its continued existence by intimating Eisenhower may need some educating.

In a private memorandum issued recently, this notorious lobby said:

"The fight has just begun. If we want freedom and say so out loud and regularly, the Eisenhower government will restore it to us—perhaps reluctantly. If we let it know we want it to mind its own business, it is possible that we will have won the election."

Obviously the professional hand-wringers fear that their meal ticket will be lost if businessmen have faith in Eisenhower and his government. Just as obviously, they do not care a tinker's damn who is doing what so long as they can keep themselves eating high on the hog.

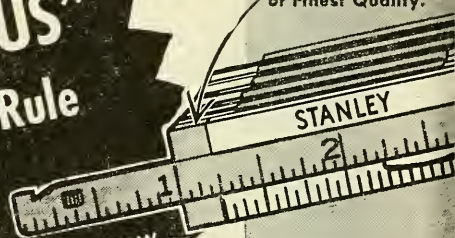
America's Most Versatile Folding R

is now **The First**

The New STANLEY "100 PLUS" No. X226 Extension Rule

We are proud to offer you our No. X226 "100 Plus" Rule — the finest folding rule on the market! To back up our claims, we now invite you to register your No. X226 Rule at the time of purchase. It is the only extension rule you can buy today warranted against defects in manufacture for 90 days from date of purchase!

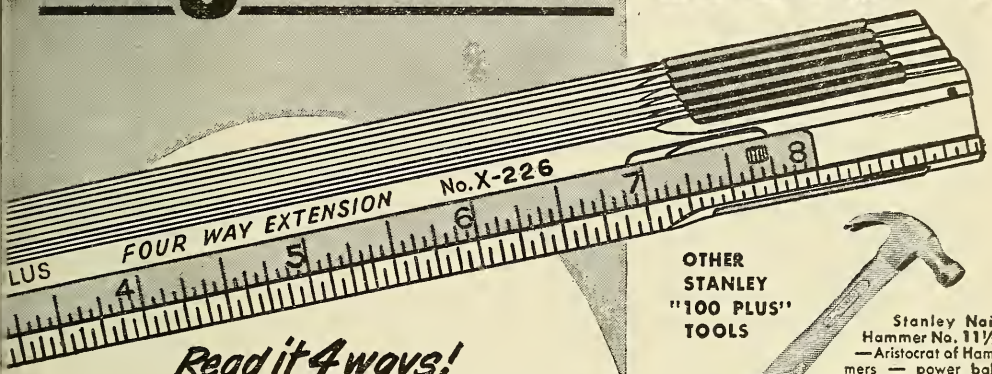
Look for the Green Ends — Your Assurance of Finest Quality.



The new Stanley "100 Plus" Extension Rule offers you more than any other extension rule you can buy today.

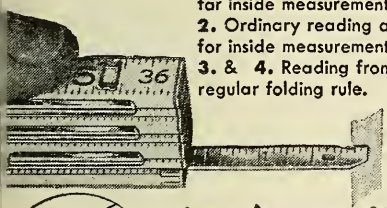
First, you are assured of a rule without imperfections. Furthermore you are assured of a rule that will not only help you take measurements more easily and accurately, but which will also do away with chances of making errors commonly made with ordinary rules. Add to this all the short-cuts its special construction makes possible on routine work—and you'll see it will pay you to own one!

"Registered Rule"!



Read it 4 ways!

1. Direct reading centered at one point far inside measurements using slide.
2. Ordinary reading as extension rule, for inside measurements.
3. & 4. Reading from either end as a regular folding rule.



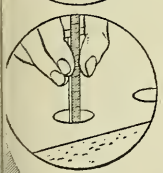
Use it as a Marking Gauge!

True square ends and even-inch sticks permit use as marking guage for measurements in 2" and 4" multiples — end-to-end measurements in 6" multiples.



Measure Hole Depths!

The neat 8" brass slide extended permits accurate measurement of depths of small holes.



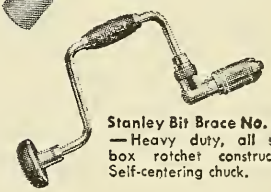
Extra, Great "100 Plus" Features

Easy-to-read big black numbers an white sticks. New plastic finish that wears four times longer. Nickel-silver, rust-proof, ball-lock joints. Extra-thick Rock Maple sticks, graduated both sides. 8" brass slide extends 6", graduated bath sides.

See the Stanley No. X226 at your hardware store! $2.65
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OTHER STANLEY "100 PLUS" TOOLS

Stanley Nail Hammer No. 11½ —Aristocrat of Hammers — power balanced. Curved Claws. Preshrunk hickory handles.

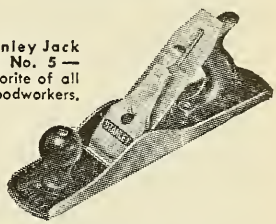


Stanley Bit Brace No. 923 —Heavy duty, all steel box ratchet construction. Self-centering chuck.



Russell Jennings Auger Bit No. 100 — Famous for smooth cutting. Hand sharpened spurs and extension lips. Individually tested.

Stanley Jack Plane No. 5 — Favorite of all woodworkers.



The Tool Box of the World

STANLEY

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HARDWARE•TOOLS•ELECTRIC TOOLS
STEEL STRAPPING•STEEL

Don't Discount the British

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, 1st General Vice-President

★ ★

LAST SEPTEMBER I had the pleasure of attending the Eighty-fourth Annual Convention of the British Trades Union Congress as one of two fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor. It was an experience I shall remember for years. The hospitality of the officers and delegates left nothing to be desired. Everywhere I went and everyone I met, only kindness and courtesy prevailed.

Fifty-eight years ago the Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor began exchanging fraternal delegates. Our own immortal Peter J. McGuire was one of the first fraternal delegates to represent the Federation at a Trades Union Congress. In 1895 he and Sam Gompers journeyed to Cardiff to extend the fraternal greetings of America's organized workers. At every convention since, at least one, and more often two fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor have been in attendance at Trades Union Congress conventions. At the same time, every Federation convention since that time has had one or two delegates from the British Congress sitting in on its deliberations. In 1925, and 1926, William L. Hutcheson represented the Federation at the TUC. Members of our Brotherhood have visited Congress conventions as fraternal delegates some eight times in all. Other Brotherhood members who served as fraternal delegates to the Trade Union Congress are Harry Lloyd, Boston, 1898; Sidney J. Kent, Laramie, 1900; Harry Blackmore, St. Louis, 1902; and Wm. B. MacFarlane, Buffalo, 1910.

This years convention of the Trades Union Congress was held at Margate, a resort city some 75 miles southwest of London. Some 943 delegates from some 183 different unions were in attendance. They represented a total membership of a little over 8,000,000. The convention lasted for six days and an amazing amount of ground was covered in that time.

In general, the matters which concerned the Trades Union Congress convention were the same matters which concern American unions in their own conventions; wages, working conditions, pensions, cost of living, etc. However, I believe that British unions delve deeper into world affairs and foreign relations than do American unions. Rather comprehensive reports on East Africa, West Africa, Spain, Italy, France, Asia, Japan, Greece, Turkey, and a dozen other parts of the world were included on the convention agenda. Perhaps this is only natural, since the British economy is so closely allied with foreign trade. Whatever happens elsewhere in the world for good or evil sooner or later reflects itself in the prosperity of the British worker. An upheaval in Africa or a change of government in Asia can mean more or fewer exports to that part of the World. To British workers, fewer exports mean less work and greater exports mean more jobs; consequently it is not surprising that British union-

ists should follow with considerable concern all political and economic changes taking place throughout the world.

This is not to say that American labor conventions ignore world affairs or international events. Convention proceedings of both our own United Brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor forcefully attest to the fact that American unions have always shown a keen interest in all that goes on throughout the world. But I had the feeling that rank and file British union members followed world events as faithfully as they followed cost of living indices or wage trends.

I was particularly interested in the way the Congress conducted its convention. To be able to understand how the convention operates it is necessary to know a little about the organizational structure of the Trades Union Congress.

Between conventions, the affairs of the Congress are administered by a General Council consisting of 35 members representing 19 trade groups. At the present time the General Council is made up of three representatives from Mining and Quarrying, three from Railways, three from Transport (other than railways) one from Shipbuilding, three from Engineering, two from Iron and Steel, two from Building and Woodworking, one from Printing and Paper, two from Cotton, one from Textiles, one from Clothing, one from Leather, Boot and Shoe, two from Glass and Pottery, one from Public Employment, two from Civil Service, one from Non-manual, three from General Workers, and two from Women Workers.

These various groups elect their representatives to the General Council. Nominations are sent to the convention and elections are held during the convention. Those elected remain in office until the following convention, and are eligible for re-election.

The General Council transacts all business of the Congress between conventions. The President of the Congress is elected by the General Council at its first meeting following the annual convention. On the other hand, the General Secretary is elected by the convention. The Council meets periodically to carry on the business of the Congress between conventions.

During the year, the Council prepares a report of its activities and a summation of matters that are of importance to British workers. This report, in effect, becomes the agenda of the convention. Paragraph (d) of Rule 26, governing conventions reads as follows:

"General Council's Report—After the opening of each Annual Convention, the General Council shall present their report for the past year, which shall be laid on the table for discussion. The items of the report shall be discussed SERIATUM, and not as a whole; each speaker to be limited to five minutes. Such report shall be given precedence over all other business provided that where a Motion on the Agenda bears directly upon any part of the report, such Motion may at the discretion of the President be taken in conjunction with such part of the report."

To all intents and purposes, this means that the report of the General Council becomes the convention agenda. The president begins reading the report section by section. If there is no objection to an item from the convention floor, the item is automatically adopted.

When a dispute does arise, the matter is debated in a thoroughly democratic manner. Each speaker appears at a microphone before the rostrum.

In front of him there are two red lights. One minute before his alloted time is up, one of the red lights lights up. At the end of his time, the other light lights up too as a signal that his time is up.

To facilitate the work of the convention, a General Purposes Committee is also set up. This committee consists of five members elected at each convention to serve at the succeeding one. The duty of this committee is to cooperate with the movers and seconders of motions in order that composite motions, reconciling different points of view, can be obtained wherever possible. This committee also fulfills many of the functions of a resolutions committee by studying various resolutions presented by subordinate bodies and making appropriate recommendations thereon.

In general, the affairs of the convention moved smoothly and efficiently, with a minimum of lost motion. All debate was keyed to a very high plane and without exception all speakers knew what they were talking about. Among the delegates were many who were Members of Parliament in addition to being trade union officials. It was a pleasure to listen to a good deal of the speaking which really rated as oratory.

As examples of British preoccupation with world affairs, no two matters resulted in more debate than did bacteriological warfare on one hand, and discrimination and anti-unionism in South Africa on the other. The convention finally went on record as petitioning the United Nations to abolish the use of the former as a permissible weapon of war and decrying the autocratic actions of the South African government in its treatment not only of unions but of minority groups as well.

Before the convention completed its business it urged better provisions for taking care of the aged, equal pay in government work, a more realistic balance between wages and living costs, and greater efforts to increase world trade.

While it did not appear so much on the surface, it was obvious that British unions have their problems with communists.

All in all, it was a wonderful experience to see our British cousins at work in their unions. It was heartening, too, for the British tenacity and doggedness showed through. The British may be down but they are far from out. They may never regain the top of the heap again, but I think they will wind up being far from the bottom.

INJURY RATE REMAINS AT RECORD LOW FOR QUARTER

The second-quarter injury rate for manufacturing this year remained at a record low for the season despite a small upswing in June, according to preliminary reports received by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For the first 6 months of the year, the average rate, 13.7 injuries for each million employee-hours worked, was 13 per cent below the corresponding rate for last year and 2 per cent below the average for the first 6 months of 1950, just before the start of the Korean war.

Almost two-thirds of 135 industries studied reported lower rates in the first 6 months this year than in 1951. Greatest over-the-year drops were recorded by planing mills, where injuries decreased from 50.1 per million man-hours to 36.6, and by the logging industry, with a drop from 101.7 to 88.7.

Other industries reporting important decreases in their 6-month injury rate between 1951 and 1952 included gray-iron factories, where the rate fell from 39.7 to 32.1: bottled soft drinks, 32.1 to 24.5; cutlery and edge tools, 21.4 to 14.0; boat building and repairing, 40.9 to 33.7; cold-finished steel, 19.9 to 13.0; sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies, 19.1 to 12.5; and millwork and structural wood products, 29.0 to 22.8.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, 1953, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

McGUIRE MEMORIAL PICTURE

So many requests have been received for pictures of the Peter J. McGuire Memorial that the General Executive Board has authorized the printing of a beautiful four-color reproduction of the Memorial, 22½ inches by 19 inches, suitable for framing. These are available to Local Unions and District, State and Provincial Councils. Secretaries may secure a copy by sending a request to:

Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary
222 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Forty-fourth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in the Hendrik Hudson Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, New York, N. Y. at 10 A. M. on September 12, 1952, by President Matthew Woll. The following National and International Unions were represented.

	Delegates
American Federation of Labor	1
International Union United Automobile Workers of America	3
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	7
The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America	4
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	4
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	4
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	3
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union	3
International Chemical Workers' Union	3
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	3
Retail Clerks' International Association	6
Coopers' International Union of North America	2
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	2
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	3
American Federation of Technical Engineers	1
International Photo Engravers' Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	2
United Garment Workers of America	5
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	3
American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America	3
International Glove Workers' Union of America	1
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	3
International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada	1
American Federation of Hosiery Workers	3
International Jewelry Workers' Union	4
Laundry Workers' International Union	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	5
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	1
American Federation of Grain Millers	1
International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union of North America	1
American Federation of Musicians	2
Office Employes International Union	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union	1
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters	1
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America	1
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphate and Paper Mill Workers of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	4
International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America	2
Stove Mounters' International Union of North America	3

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	5
International Typographical Union	5
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	3
Total Delegates	136

The report of the Executive Board of the Department listed the cities in which Board meetings were held. They were as follows: Miami, Florida; New York, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; and Atlantic City, New Jersey. The meetings were held at the same time as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was meeting.

The Executive Board in its annual report disclosed that its intensified campaign during the past year has proved most successful in promoting the fundamental principles of union label, shop card and union button patronage throughout the nation. It has remained the basic policy of the Department to utilize every available medium and explore every possible avenue in an attempt to keep increasing the demand for the high-quality products made, and the excellent services rendered, by members of all A. F. of L. national and international unions.

The Department is constantly in search of new techniques and ideas which may be used in publicizing the union label, shop card and union button, not only to members of the A. F. of L., and their families, but also to manufacturers and employers in service establishments. This type of promotion is carried on every week of the year and is highlighted by the Union Industries Show which is held annually. In this brief report only a summary of the activities of the Department can be given.

The report of the Executive Board also detailed various activities of the Department such as, Union Label Councils, the Public Relations Division of the Department, Union Label week—which was observed the week of September 1-7, 1952—(For year of 1953 the Union Label week will be September 7-13) Women's Auxiliaries, A. F. of L. Union Industries Show, and Statement of Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1952.

Since the last convention, two organizations have affiliated with the Department; namely, International Union United Automobile Workers of America and American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The Committee on the Officers' Reports commended the officers of the Department, as well as the staff, for the fine job they have done during the past year and recommended concurrence in their report. The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was also concurred in. This committee had one resolution referred to it—a request to the Department for aid in the Canadian Label set-up. Upon recommendation of the committee, the resolution was directed to the attention of the incoming Executive Board for study and action thereon.

Resolutions that were referred to the Resolution Committee were titled as follows:

Appreciation to Central Labor Bodies and State Federations
News Media
Union Industries Show
Participation in Union Industries Show
Affiliated National and International Unions to Encourage Their Local Unions to Affiliate with Local Union Label Councils
Request That Central Labor Bodies Encourage Their Affiliates to Join Union Label Councils
Local and State Union Label Councils
Union Label Councils
Union Label Week
Union Label Contracts
Union Label Club
Utilizing the Economic Strength of the Union Label
Aid for the Physically Handicapped
Care

The Resolution Committee made its recommendations which were duly acted upon by the Convention.

The two resolutions that were assigned to the Committee on Laws were likewise adopted. One of these resolutions proposed an increase in per capita tax from the present one cent per member, per month, to one and one-half cents per member per month; a move made necessary by increased obligations in the publicity field, plus general increases in expenses of all kinds. The revenue now received is not sufficient to finance the progressive activities necessary to maintain efficient operation of the Department.

The proposal to increase the per capita tax, which was adopted as submitted, will become effective as of January 1, 1953.

The other proposal was relative to increasing the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer whose duties have become more complex with the present expansion program; a program which is of great importance to the affiliated unions and to the American Federation of Labor.

In addition to these resolutions a number of Amendments to the Constitution were adopted. These are as follows:

Amendment to Article I Section I

NAME

ARTICLE I, Section 1—Where this section reads: "This organization shall be known as the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor . . . ", insert after the word Label the following: "And Service." Where this Section reads "Union Label Leagues," delete the word Leagues and insert the word Councils. With changes

ARTICLE I, Section 1 would be as follows: "This organization shall be known as the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of National and International unions regularly chartered by and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, using Union Labels, Shop Cards or Buttons on the products of their members or to designate membership therein; Union Label Councils and the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor."

Amendment to Article III, Section 2

CONVENTION

ARTICLE III, Section 2—Where this section reads: "Union Label Leagues," delete the word Leagues and insert the word Councils, making this section read as follows: "The basis of representation in the Convention shall be had upon the average amount of tax paid during the year and shall be: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates, and so on, on this basis. Local Union Label Councils shall be entitled to one delegate. The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor shall be entitled to one delegate. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded each delegate shall cast one vote."

Amendment to Article III, Section 7

ARTICLE III, Section 7—Where this Section reads "five Vice-Presidents," delete the word five and insert the word seven making this Section read as follows: "The officers of this Department shall consist of a President, seven Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the Executive Board. In the event of any vacancy occurring, no matter from what cause, the Executive Board shall immediately proceed to elect a successor for the unexpired term. No two members can belong to the same organization."

ARTICLE III, Section 11—Where this Section reads: "Shall have suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor," delete the word at and insert the words near the, making this Section read as follows: "The Department shall have suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., near the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for the transaction of the business of the Department."

Amendment to Article IV, Section 3

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

ARTICLE IV, Section 3—Where this Section reads: "Upon payment of an initiation fee of **$2.00**, to establish Local Union Label **Leagues**," delete **$2.00**, and insert **$5.00**, and delete the word **Leagues** and insert the word **Councils**. Where this Section reads: Where the establishment of a Union Label **League** has the endorsement of the central labor union," delete the word **League** and insert the word **Council** and after the words **central labor union**, add "**or state federation.**" These changes will make this Section read as follows: "The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to carry out the purposes for which the Department is established; he shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the Executive Board; he shall be authorized, upon payment of an initiation fee of **$5.00** to establish local Union Label **Councils** wherever three or more affiliated Local Unions of affiliated trades may exist, and where the establishment of a Union Label **Council** has the endorsement of the central labor union **or state federation. . . .** "

Amendment to Article IV, Section 5

ARTICLE IV, Section 5—Delete this entire section and in its place insert the following:

"The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from initiation fees of Union Label Councils; per capita tax of one and one-half cents per member, per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations, payable on or before the 15th of each month; an annual tax of $5.00 from the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, payable semi-annually in advance; and a tax of $1.00 per month from Union Label Councils, payable monthly in advance. Any affiliated organization being in arrears for payment of tax for a period of over three months shall stand suspended from this Department until such time as all arrears are paid and the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify any and all organizations, subject to the discipline here provided."

AFL UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

Breaking all previous attendance records for cities of comparable size, 644,297 New Englanders visited the 1952 Union Industries Show in Boston From May 17 through 24. It was the first time this "World's Greatest Labor-Management Exhibition" was held in the Northeastern part of the United States and it was, by far, the greatest exhibition of any type ever to be staged in New England. There was a great variety of colorful and educational displays, with a total value of $20 million.

The A. F. of L. Union Industries Show is an outstanding example of good public relations. With the huge display of the American Federation of Labor occupying a prominent position on the stage of the huge auditorium, the public immediately absorbed the fact that this was an exhibition of the skill and craftsmanship of members of the greatest labor organization in the world . . . the American Federation of Labor.

Tremendous interest in the show was shown by the press, radio and TV. Hundreds of articles and photographs appeared in newspapers and magazines. Much valuable radio and TV time was devoted to the giant exhibition going on in Mechanics Building. The 1952 Union Industries Show received much greater publicity than any show in the past and much more than any show of any type which has been held in New England.

Union Industries Shows were begun before World War II and have continued to grow each year in size, stature and effectiveness. With such acceptance by both our own A. F. of L. members and the general public as has been shown in this great exhibition, the Union Label Trades Department cordially invites, and strongly urges, that all A. F. of L. national and international unions participate in this undertaking by climbing aboard the A. F. of L. bandwagon of good will and exhibiting their union-made wares or demonstrating their union-manned services. The Eighth Union Industries Show will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the period of April 18-25, 1953.

The elected officers of the Department for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Matthew Woll
First Vice-President, John J. Mara
Second Vice-President, Joseph P. McCurdy
Third Vice-President, James M. Duffy
Fourth Vice-President, Herman Winter
Fifth Vice-President, Richard F. Walsh
Sixth Vice-President, James Suffridge
Seventh Vice-President, Joseph Lewis
Secretary-Treasurer, Raymond F. Leheney

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Stevenson
John Joplin
Ray Ginnetti

Two More Apprenticeship Units Available

Two more units of the United Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship Training Course are now ready for distribution. They are Units No. VIII and IX. Unit No. VIII covers Cabinet Making (Mill) and Unit No. IX covers Millwork. These units cover their particular fields as completely and as effectively as do the first seven units.

A new revised price list for all material connected with the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course is printed below. Orders for any of this material should be placed through local unions.

Price List

Apprenticeship Training Course

Units I thru IX. including binder	$6.20
Unit No. 1—Tools, Materials, History of Trade	.55
Unit No. 2—Foundations	.55
Unit No. 3—Rough Framing	.55
Unit No. 4—Exterior Finish	.55
Unit No. 5—Roof Framing	.55
Unit No. 6—Interior Finish	.55
Unit No. 7—Stair Building	.55
Unit No. 8—Cabinet Making (Mill)	.55
Unit No. 9—Mill Work	.55
Unit No. 12 (Part 1) Blue Print Reading and Estimating	.55
Ring Binder	$1.25
Blue Print Plans (15 to set)	3.00
Less than full set (each)	.35
Instructors Manual	.75
Unit Analysis (Instructors Manual)	.50
Test Papers—Units 1 through 7 and Journeyman	1.60
Final—Per Unit	.10
Alternate Final—Per Unit	.10
Test Instructions and Test Keys free to Apprentice Committees	

Furnished without charge:

Apprenticeship Standards (Booklet of Procedure).

FORMS—Application for Apprenticeship in Carpentry.
Apprentice Agreement.
Identification Card and Report Form (Carpentry).
Identification Card and Report Form (Millmen).
Apprentice Master Record.

Shipping charges prepaid.

Make all remittances, Checks, Money orders (Express or Postal) payable to Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WM. A. AMEND, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
WM. O. ARNOLD, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans.
R. H. BECKER, L. U. 844, Reseda, Calif.
K. BERTELSEN, L. U. 1047, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES BONTEMPO, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
ROY E. BRAYTON, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
HOMER C. CASEY, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
RALPH W. COOK, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
I. C. DALEY, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
A. DREW, L. U. 1047, San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY ENGLAND, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
LEO FRAPPIER, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
ROY R. GAUDETTE, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
F. GERRANS, L. U. 1047, San Francisco, Cal.
JACOB GRASSMAN, L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y.
EMIL GURROLA, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE HARTIG, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES A. HAWKINS, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
H. L. HERRICK, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
JESSE S. HINKLE, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHRISTIAN HORN, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
CLYDE HOYT, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.
MARTIN HYNES, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.
TONEY JOHNSON, L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y.
CHARLES H. LANE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
JOSEPH LA VIGNE, L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass.
FARS LINDBERG, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
EDWIN L. LINDROTH, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
BURNELL LODER, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
WM. A. McCORD, L. U. 1070, El Centro, Calif.
DAVID S. McGLASHING, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOE MEDEARIS, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
JOHN D. MILLER, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
EMIL MAX MITCHELL, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, L. U. 122, Philadlephia, Pa.
JOSIAH ALLEN MULL, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
B. F. NIEHOFF, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
S. OLSON, L. U. 1047, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN O'RILEY, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
VITO PALERMO, L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y.
STEPHEN PATRUNO, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
W. PAUL, L. U. 1047, San Francisco, Cal.
JULES POURCIAU,. L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
GEORGE W. REED, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. BEN ROBERTSON, L. U. 343, Winnepeg, Man., Can.
B. SARLUND, L. U. 1047, San Francisco, Cal.
CONRAD SCHROEDER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK SCHWARZ, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB SEIMETZ, L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y.
JOHN SEMAN, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
JAMES SIMPSON, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
C. R. SMITH, L. U. 1890, Conroe, Texas
HUMPHRIES W. SUMNER, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
AL TESSON, L. U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo.
RALPH TIMMERMAN, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
DAVID TYSON, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. R. VINEYARD, L. U. 1070, El Centro, Cal.
LEANDER C. WANTZ, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ALBERT WEATHERELL, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
HENRY WEISE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JAMES R. WEST, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
G. W. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.
JOS. W. WINSTEAD, L. U. 1631, Washington, D. C.
SIDNEY WOLFSON, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
HOWARD YOCKERS, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans.
OTTO J. ZACH, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

We stated that no great knowledge of mathematics was required to tackle any of these little problems. To back up that statement we show how a bright lad who never got past long division going to school might go about figuring them out. Naturally his method is clumsy and slow, but he gets them all right just the same.

Ball one! 100% of anything is equal to the whole. So 100% of a penny is 1 cent. 1,000% is 10 cents. 10.000% is 100 cents. Answer: **One dollar**

Who's what? Using three kid's alphabet blocks, A, B, and C, it turns out that C is a grandfather, B is his son, A is B's son. Answer: **His grandson**

The erractic ladder climber. This crazy guy climbs up 4 steps to actually mount to one. But the last 4 steps he climbs takes him to the top. Climbing 36 steps, he has actually got to the 9th step. Last 4 steps take him to the top. Answer: **13 steps**

Special for floorlayers. 1 carpenter's labor equals that of 2 apprentices. So the labor of 2 carpenters and 1 apprentice equals the labor of 5 apprentices. Right? Now, if the labor of 5 aprentices will lay the floor in 5 hrs. 12 min., 1 apprentice will take 5 times as long. Right again? Answer: **26 hrs.**

The Christmas shopper. Let's work this thing out backwards. Woolworth's: Spent one quarter. Had $2.13 left which is three quarters. So one quarter would be 71 cents and four quarters would be $2.84, the amount she came in with.
A & P: Spent one third. Had $2.84 left which is two thirds. So one third would be $1.42 and three thirds would be $4.26, the amount she came in with.
Sears: Spent one-half. Had $4.26 left. Twice that is what the old lady started out with.
Answer: $8.52

The red-haired cop. This looks like a crazy question. Any son of the cop's father must be either the cop himself or his brother. But he has no brothers. So he's talking about himself. He's the doctor's father. But he has no sons. So the doc is a woman. **Ans: His daughter**

Chicken feed. Add together a penny, nickel, dime, quarter, and a half and you get 91 cents. This divides evenly into Smithy's cash, ($6.37,) 7 times. Answer: **7**

Want to be a teller? The check is an odd figure. So an odd figure bill must be used. Can't use singles. Must be a five. To get that 3 in the check an 8 is needed. Got to use two's. 4 two's make 8, and a five gives13. One fifty makes it 63. Answer. **1 fifty, 1 five 4 two's**

All the way from Buffalo. Let's back the train all the way back to Buffalo. Grand Central: 5 arrived (1 got on at 6th stop)—6th stop: 8 arrived (2 got on at 5th stop: 12 arrived (3 got on at 4th stop)—4th stop: 18 arrived (4 got on at 3rd stop)—3rd stop: 28 arrived (5 got on at 2nd stop)—2nd stop: 46 arrived (6 got on at 1st stop)—1st stop; 80 arrived from Buffalo.
Answer: **80**

The farmer in the dell. Three times a number is twice the number plus the number itself. So if three times the cows is 3 added to twice the cows then 3 is the number of cows this cattleman owns. **Answer: 3**

Who's a doorhanger? If Aleck hangs 4 doors an hour he has hung 10 in 2½ hours when Bill is ready to go. Now Bill hangs 1 more door an hour than Aleck. At the end of 10 hours he has hung 10 more and is right on top of him. Answer: **10 hours**

Bit of a problem. Say this guy had a buck in his pocket when he went out to buy the bit. Here's what he'd have at the end of each transaction: 30 cents—$1.10— 20 cents—$1.20.
Answer: **20 cents**

Special for kids. There's 15 inches of candy stick. Divide among 3. Each kid gets 5 inches. Jane gave away 4 inches. Joan gave away 1 inch. Divide Janice's dime 4 and 1. Answer: **Jane, 8 cents, Joan, 2 cents.**

SPRECHEN SIE LOKKJAU? DISJOINTED I AM AND PUZZLING TOO BUT PUT ME TOGETHER AND THEN READ ME THROUGH NO LONGER A PUZZLE SHALL I BE TO YOU.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL GETS NEW HALL

In a recent visit to General Headquarters, Lute Harless, financial secretary of Local 1478, of Redondo Beach, California, informed us that the members have completed the redecoration of their new hall.

The hall was formerly the North Redondo Beach Community Center, and had been used by the local for meetings. It was purchased from the city in January, 1950, through a building assessment of the membership.



Shown are the present officers in the new headquarters. They are as follows, from left to right:

Front row: Theodore Malott, treasurer; Lute Harless, financial secretary, L. J. Carpenter, president; William Steele, Vice-president; Clyde Fryar, recording secretary; and Frank Stimar, warden.

Back row: William McCarthy, trustee; Ernest M. Campbell, conductor; Dale H. Keys, business representative; John Metzler, trustee; James T. Overstreet, assistant business representative and William Callahan, trustee.

Included in the purchase were six parking lots, easily available should the needs of the local require the building of a larger hall in the future.

Although a United Brotherhood local has existed in the city since 1921, Local 1478 has been in Redondo Beach since 1934. It now has 1,071 members in good standing.

NEW JERSEY LOCAL HONORS FIFTY YEAR MEN

Far Hills Inn, near Gladstone, New Jersey, was the scene of a celebration held last month, by Local Union No. 1253, in honor of three men who have given fifty years of their lives in service to the United Brotherhood and organized labor.

Bert Van Horn, Cornell Vanarsdale and Stephen La Tourette were guests of honor at the banquet, and were presented with fifty year pins. The three men are shown in the accompanying photograph, seated before the group.

Officers, members, their wives and friends were served a fine meal, after which they were still able to find energy enough to dance and enjoy the festivities.

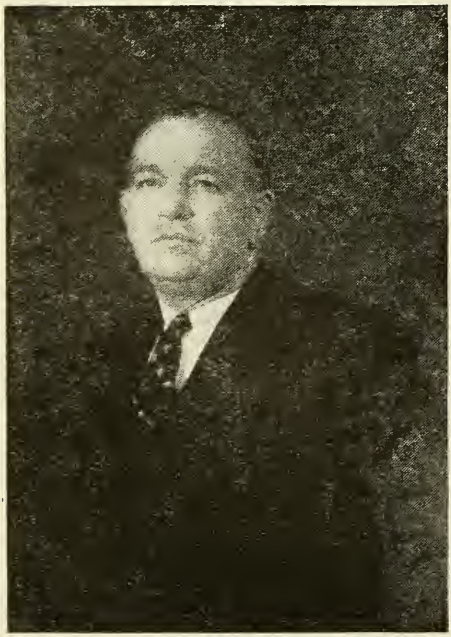
Local officers lauded the three men in speeches accompanying the presentation and an enjoyable evening was had by all who attended.



Congratulations from all of the United Brotherhood. It is to men such as these three that our organization owes its success and existence. They are true representatives of American organized labor.

DEATH CALLS COLORFUL BROTHERHOOD MEMBER

When death on October 6th removed from our midst Brother Hans Nielson, treasurer and business agent of Local Union No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., the United Brotherhood lost one of its most colorful members. Brother Nielsen was born in Assens, Denmark, some 62 years ago. Shortly after the turn of the century he migrated to the United States. As a young immigrant he saw much of the country before settling down in Brooklyn. Although a graduate of the highly-efficient apprenticeship system in Denmark, Brother Nielsen punched cows in the West, helped build railroads and held all sorts of different jobs.



In 1908, Brother Nielsen returned to the East and joined Local Union No. 115 in Bridgeport, Conn. Shortly thereafter he cleared into Local Union No. 791 of Brooklyn, at which time he was manager of one of the largest chain stores in the nation. Within a short time his native ability and his capacity for hard work had impressed his brother members. Time after time he was elected to office in his union. For many terms he served as treasurer and business agent. He was still serving in the latter capacity at the time of his death.

A delegate to many national conventions and an active worker in all phases of labor activities, Brother Nielsen enjoyed a host of friends from coast to coast. Funeral services were held October 8th and the many friends in attendance and the many floral tributes from all parts of the nation paid eloquent tribute to the esteem which he earned during his long and fruitful career.

TRIBUTE PAID LONG SERVICE

Local 998, of Berkley, Michigan, paused October 24th to pay tribute to Edmund Taylor, 80 years old veteran who has been a member of the United Brotherhood for the past 50 years.

The guest of honor presented himself at the testimonial wearing the current union button in his lapel, and carrying the current working card in his pocket. After showing the card, he remarked, "I'm ready to go to work again tomorrow."

A group of nearly 200 were on hand to pay homage to the old timer as he was presented a fifty year pin and several gifts, including a handsome table radio and two fine sport shirts.

Taylor was born January 13, 1872, near Pontiac, Mich., and joined the United Brotherhood October 24, 1902, exactly fifty years previous to the celebration. He remembered that "practically everyone warned me against joining the union, and said I wouldn't be hired on any job, but I joined anyway. I was paid 25 cents an hour at the time."

He first became a member of Local 1032, which has since been consolidated with Local 998. Working mostly on home construction, Brother Taylor retired form carpentry in 1929, but retained his membership in the union.



In the picture are, from left to right, front row; Raymond Fair, president of 998; Brother Taylor and Ronald Swanson, Master of Ceremonies for the proceedings.
Back row: Past Presidents, Alfred Albiston, 998; Ed. Harper, 998 and 1032; Chester Jacobs, Sr., 998; and Charles Hurst, 1032.

NINE BROTHERS HONORED

Nine members of Local 384, of Ashville, North Carolina were honored at a special meeting October 15th. The group, whose ages ranged from 67 to 95 years, included Paul E. Herron, member for 50 years; W. E. Masters, 95 years of age, a member 46 years; H. A. Henderson, 94 years, 46 years as a member; W. N. Buckner, 42 years membership; W. H. Hoyle, 39 years of membership; J. S. Holcombe, 38 years; James D. Ray, 37 years; and J. W. Tuten, 30 years. Willard Lytle, a member for 45 years was unable to attend. All of those honored are now on the pension rolls.



Shown in the above photo are, from left to right, front row: Brothers Worley, Henderson, Herron and Masters.
Second row: Holcombe, Hoyle, Ray and Tuten.
Back row: James F. Barrett, Brother Buckner and Vance Stamps.

Vance Stamps, General Representative of the United Brotherhood delivered an address eulogizing the great advancements made by the local since its founding in 1888.

Minutes of the first meeting, were read and many of the names therein were familiar to present members, as those charter members' sons and grandsons have carried on the family tradition and become members of the local.

Refreshments were served and renewal of old acquaintances added to an enjoyable and significant meeting.

LOUISIANA CARPENTERS CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL

Members of Local 1813 joined their fellow townspeople early in October in celebration of the one hundredth year of the founding of Winfield, Louisiana.



In the accompanying photograph, Miss Sullivan is shown upon the float. In the front row kneeling are, from left to right: C. I. Parker, F. Sanders, Riley Young, Roy T. Waxley, Lester T. Carpenter and R. D. Jones.
Back row, from left to right: W. H. Gates, E. E. Edmonds, treasurer; W. V. Hall, financing and recording secretary; Henry Bates, D. W. McDaniel, A. T. Watts, B. D. Lemmons, N. F. Price, W. L. Owens, Charlie Risher, Clarence Bakker, A. M. Camp, president; and Dallas Varnell.

The members built a float showing their part in helping to build a greater Winnfield and a greater Winn Parish.

Previous to the parade the carpenters had elected Miss Dorothy Lynn Sullivan as "The Queen of Carpenters." She was crowned and further honored by riding the float in the parade.

50 YEARS SERVICE HONORED

Brother J. I. Engle, a pensioned member of Local 929, of Los Angeles, was honored at a meeting with the presentation of a fifty year gold service button.



Shown in the above photograph are Brother Engle and Local President L. H. Pattisson as the old-timer was presented his fifty-year service pin.

Born in Missouri, June 5, 1873, Brother Engle joined Local No. 4 of Kansas City, Missouri, on October 2, 1902. In 1906 he transferred his membership to Local 61, where he remained until 1944. In that year he moved to California, where he became a member of Local 929.

Having made many friends in the thirty-eight years he spent in the Kansas City area, Brother Engle wishes to extend best wishes to those who still remember him there.

Local 929 is justifiably proud of its old-timer. Not only was he a charter member of the Local, but he has constantly offered his time and energy to further its growth and success.



OKLAHOMA LADIES HOLD 20th ANNUAL CONVENTION

To The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliaries. Our state council has just completed its Twentieth Annual Convention, held at Oklahoma City, October 13, 14 and 15.

At present we have 14 auxiliaries which are affiliated with the state council. We are now conducting our annual membership contest among the auxiliaries, and the group which increases its percentage of membership by the greatest amount is awarded a beautiful hand made plaque. Tulsa ladies have won the award for the past two years. The plaque is made by a ceramic class conducted by the Enid Auxiliary.



State council officers include: Mrs. Albert Gray, Oklahoma City, president; Mrs. E. E. Combs, vice-president, Lawton; Mrs. Alice Keeler, financial secretary, Muskogee; Mrs. Ruth Dawes, recording secretary, Tulsa; Executive board members: Mesdames Nina Beekler, Ponca City; Nadine Harshaw, Okmulgee; and Carl Watts, Enid.

Our convention was honored by the presence of R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board member of the 5th District; A. C. Keeler, general representative; and Mel Shasserre, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Council.

The accompanying photograph was taken at a luncheon during the convention, in the Huckins Hotel.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Ruth Dawes

WORD FROM KANSAS LADIES

To The Editor:

Greetings to all auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 290, of Parsons, Kansas.

Our membership now numbers 33 ladies. We are proud of our organization and the principles for which it stands, and feel that we are making an honest and sincere contribution to the cause of organized labor. By standing firmly behind the locals and the United Brotherhood we are aiding America to grow in stature through the advancement of the individual. It is our hope that our small, but sincere contribution will eventually help the world become a better place in which to live.

Business meetings are held the 1st Wednesday of each month and social meetings, usually consisting of a pot luck supper on the 4th Wednesday. Our Thanksgiving banquet was a great success, with 80 persons in attendance.

Fraternally yours, Glena Fricke, Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 292

Siding, Shingles, and Stucco.—Siding, shingles, and stucco are three materials that are commonly used for finishing the outsides of frame buildings. Each of these materials will give good results alone or in connection with either one or the other two, or with both. Ordinary wood shingles, however, are gradually giving way to composition shingles. These give a pleasing appearance, and save the owner money, for they do not have to be painted. Being noncombustible they give some fire protection. The

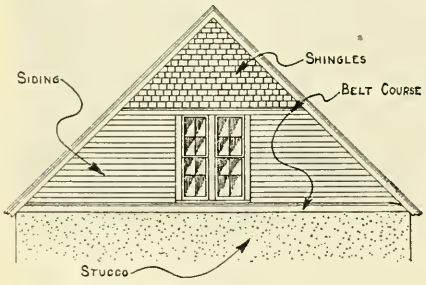


Fig. 1

color of asbestos shingles is permanent. If such shingles are washed frequently they impress the observer favorably. Wood shingles, if they are stained, do not have to be painted, but they should be restained to keep up a satisfactory appearance. This is less expensive than paint. Stucco is also noncombustible and gives about as much fire protection as asbestos shingles do. While many owners do not paint stucco, those who like to have an occasional change in the color of a building, can paint it with a stucco paint. This paint is much less expensive than paint for wood. Wood siding is still an economical outside finishing material. However, the economy is offset by the fact that it must be painted, both for protection of the siding itself, and for appearance.

Fig. 1 shows a gable and a part of the main structure of a building, on which shingles are used on the upper part of the gable, siding on the bottom part, and stucco on the main part of the building. These three materials work well together, and are joined by belt courses, as pointed out.

Details of Cornice.—Fig. 2, the main drawing, shows a detail of the eaves with a metal gutter resting on a rather narrow frieze. Notice the flashing, which has the upper edge nailed to the underside of the roof sheeting, as shown just above the indicators. The flashing and the back of the

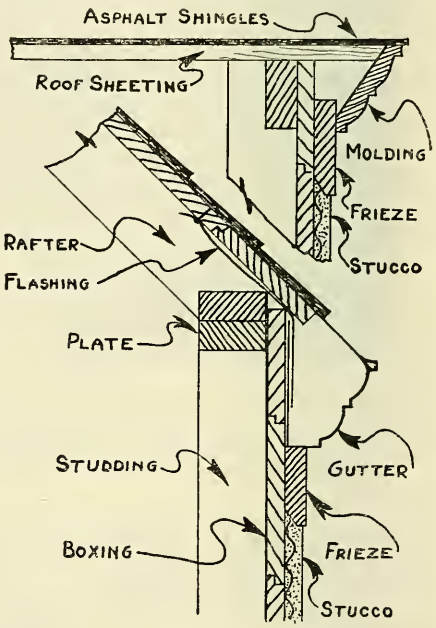


Fig. 2

gutter are shown separated a little, so as to show the position they hold when in place. In practice the flashing should contact the back of the gutter where the two lap. The gutter, in this case, is made with a molding effect to match the rake molding. A detail of the rake molding is shown by the upper drawing. The frieze and how it joins the stucco should be observed on both of these drawings. Also notice the details in Fig. 3, where the left one represents siding joining a frieze, and the one to the right shows how wood shingles should join the frieze. The lightly shaded shingle that

is pointed out butts against the bottom edge of the frieze. Asbestos shingles join the frieze, if a frieze is used, somewhat as siding does, but the rabbet must be cut to conform with the thickness of the shingles.

Construction of Angles with Siding.— Fig. 4 shows to the left a perspective view of

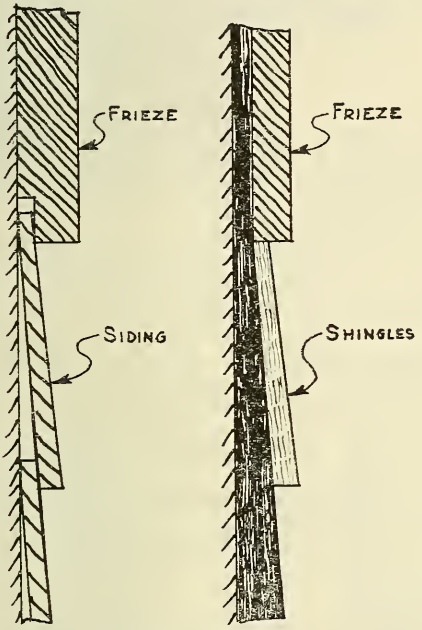


Fig. 3

an angle made by scribing siding of one side onto the siding of the other side. This scribing is done by either carrying the siding of both sides up at the same time, or by siding up one side first, and then scrib-

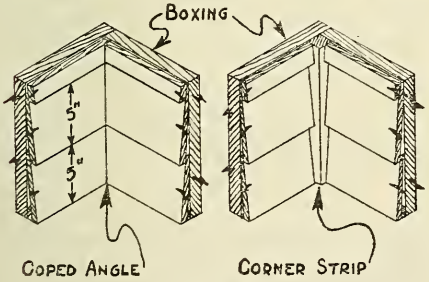


Fig. 4

ing the other side to it, board by board. To the right is shown the other method for making an angle with siding. Here an angle piece is used, as shown, to which the ends of the siding boards are fitted. The illustrations show just enough of the angles in perspective, to make clear the construction. The angle piece should be large enough to receive the siding and leave a well-proportioned reveal for margin.

Siding Corners of Tin—Fig. 5 shows to the left a part of a corner that has the siding on ready to receive the tin shingles, which are shown shaded on the drawing to the right. Study the drawings.

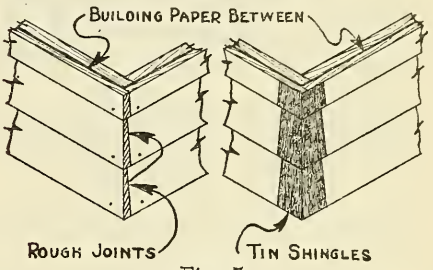


Fig. 5

Wood and Mitered Siding Corners.—Fig. 6 shows to the left a part of a corner of a building, with a wood corner board to receive the siding. This is the conventional corner construction for siding. To the right is shown a part of a corner that has

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the siding mitered. This make a well-appearing corner, but it is more expensive than the other, for it takes more time to make it than the one shown to the left. The part that has to be watched is the up and down line of the corner—that should be perfectly straight. It can be done, but it takes time and skill.

Details of Belt Courses.—Fig. 7 shows two swayed belt courses made with shingles and a frieze board. At the center of each of these drawings, is shown a cross section. The sways give the shingles a drip. The

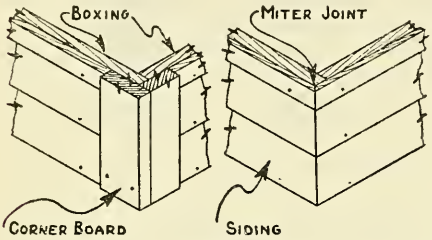


Fig. 6

upper one has a bed molding and a frieze directly under the shingles. The bottom drawing shows no molding. The frieze in both cases, joins siding. Fig. 8, the top drawing, shows a sway made with shingles that goes to the extreme, while the bottom drawing shows a rather slight sway. Notice

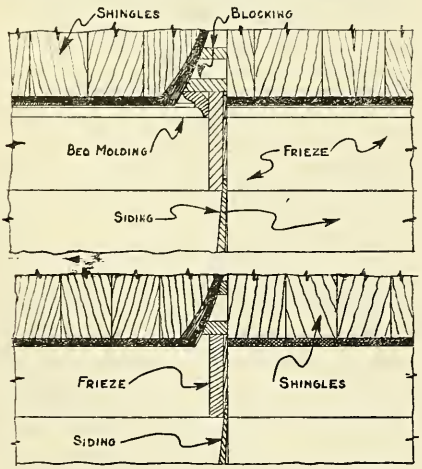


Fig. 7

the difference and also the similarity in the construction where the siding joins the belt course.

Other Connection Details.—Fig. 9, to the left, shows what could hardly be called a belt course, but it is a simple connection between siding and shingles. This construction is economical. The detail second from the left is of a conventional belt the extreme right is shown a simple con-

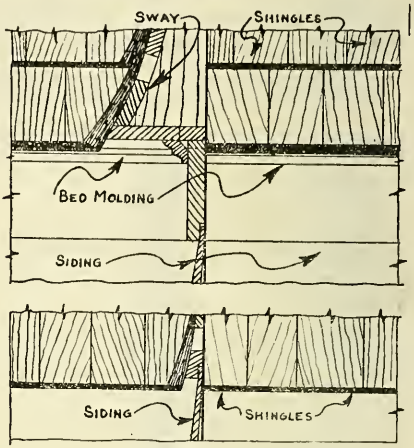


Fig. 8

course construction, making a line of demarcation between siding and stucco. To nection between siding and stucco. Second

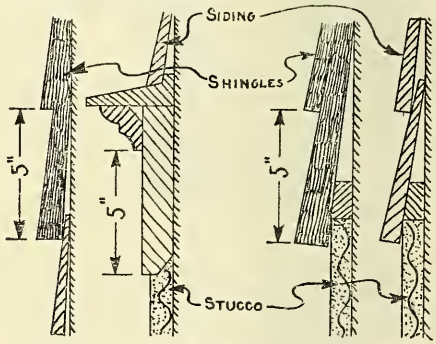


Fig. 9

from the right is shown a good connection between shingles and stucco. Notice the slight sways in the details to the right.

PASS IT ON
Part I

A member wants me to pass on two craft problems to the readers.

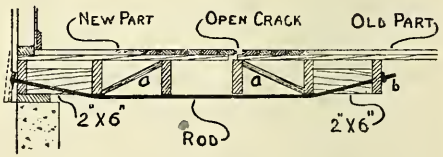
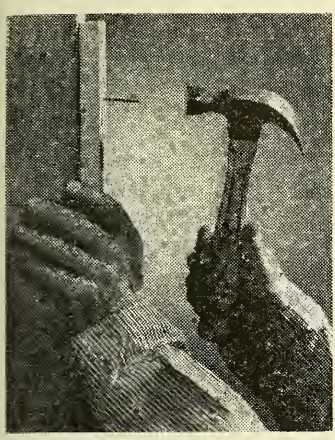


Fig. 1

These craft problems are outgrowths of faulty construction. In remodeling a build-

(Continued On Page 46)



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(Continued From Page 44)

ing, 4 feet were added to one side of it. The floor of the old part was to answer for blind flooring, while the addition received a new blind floor. The faulty construction was due to the fact that the old and the new blind floors were joined on one joist without breaking joints. Besides this, the nailing on the new blind floor was inadequate. Soon after the remodeling, a small crack was noticeable in the finish floor. Gradually the crack got wider and wider, when the brother was called in to suggest a solution to the problem.

Fig. 1 shows in cross section the old and the new parts, which are separated by the

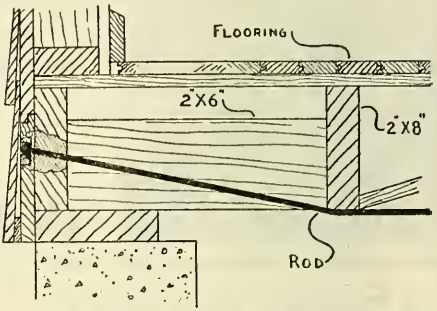


Fig. 2

open crack. The crack was brought together with a rod, placed as shown. Notice the 2x6 reinforcing blocks and the two braces shown at a a. Fig. 2 gives a detail of the left end of the rod, showing how the

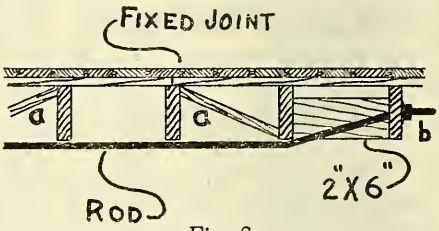
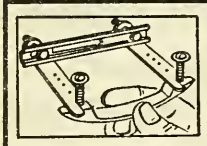
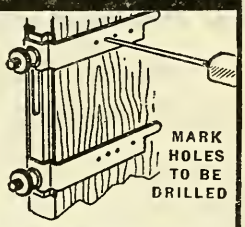


Fig. 3

head of the rod was sunk into the boxing enough, so that the siding would cover it. Fig. 3 shows a part of the drawing shown by Fig. 1, but in a little larger scale. Here the joint is pointed out, after it had been drawn together with the rod. Notice how the right end of the rod was pulled into a horizontal position by the strain.

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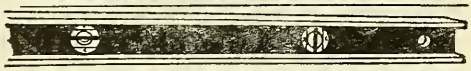


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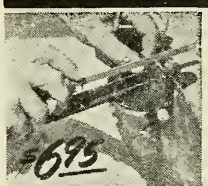
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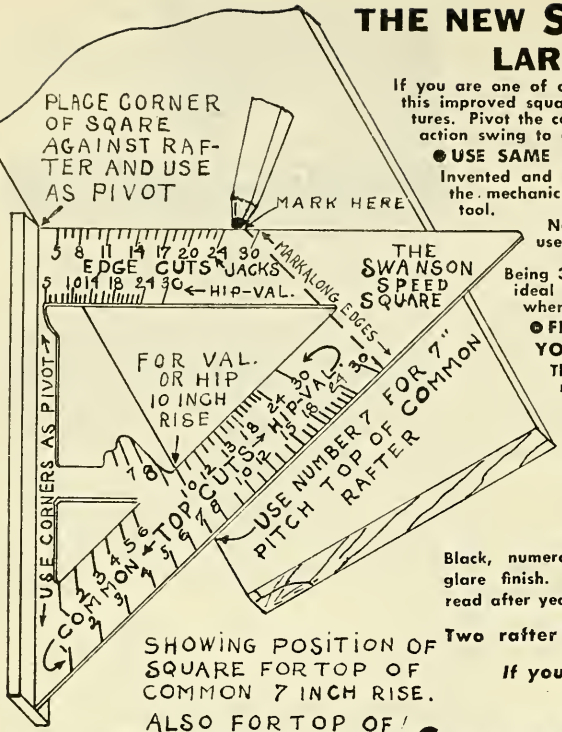
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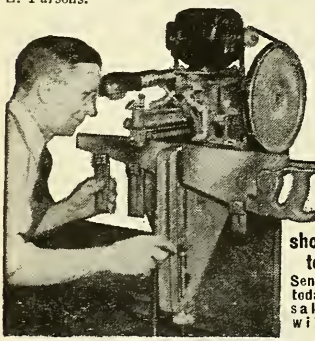
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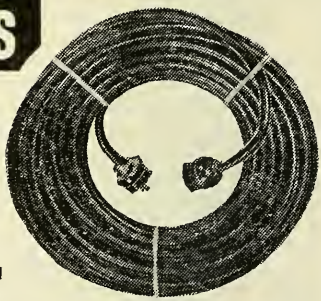
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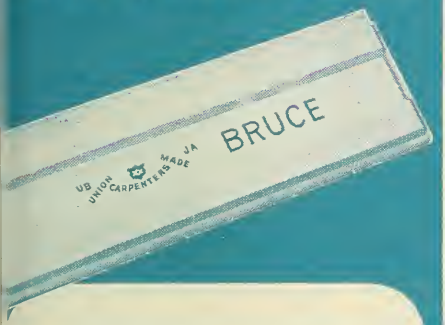
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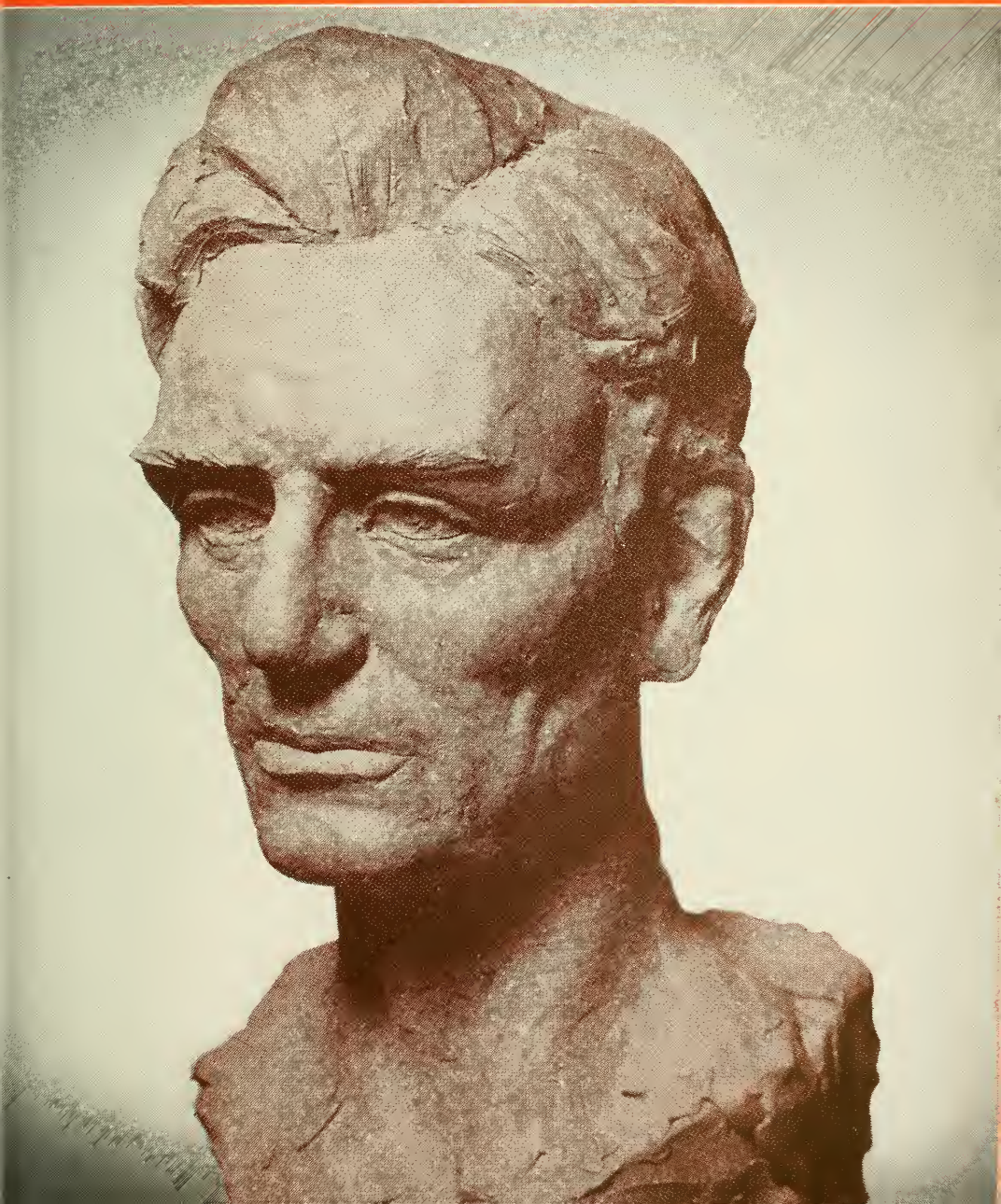
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What Is Brotherhood?

* * *

What Is Brotherhood? It is everything, or everything is nothing. It is the catalyst that separates a human being from the beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of love and the scaffolding upon which society rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned mankind along the tortuous path of progress from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights. It is the cornerstone of Democracy and the fountainhead of human dignity. It is the strength of the past and the hope of the future.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the biggest thing in the world and at the same time the smallest. It is a thousand union men walking a picket line for weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a single member. But also it is a housewife baking a cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea. But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift to a tired old-timer working by his side. It is a hundred and fifty million people placing their homes, their savings and even their lives at the disposal of the nation to protect the principles of liberty and equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people working together to maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee work given by the least of them.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the wisdom of Lincoln and the warmth of Ghandi. It is the humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed and the humanitarianism of Confucius. It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew living together in peacefulness and harmony. It is Italian and Dane and Bulgarian and Pole working side by side on the job and sitting shoulder to shoulder in the union hall searching for ways to advance the common good. It is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran. It is the essence of wisdom of all ages distilled into a single word. But equally it is the understanding of neighbors and friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste it. But you can feel it a hundred times a day. It is the pat on the back when things look gloomy. It is the smile of encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable.

What Is Brotherhood? It is pioneer Americans of all faiths and creeds and colors banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains, piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their homes and their futures to build unions capable of eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial slavery. It is men and women working for a common cause that is bigger than any individual.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the world from whence he knows not. He struggles a while and departs again into whence he knows not. But like the tiny crustaceans which create the magnificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world, lives awhile, and then dies to add its tiny skeleton to the skeletons of millions of generations which went before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out of the sea. Like the coral, man comes into the world to live awhile and eventually pass on. Like the coral, he makes his contribution to the universal plan. Brotherhood is the mortar that holds together the contributions of all men in all ages.

What Is Brotherhood? It is not life. It is more than that. It is that which gives meaning to life and makes it worth living.

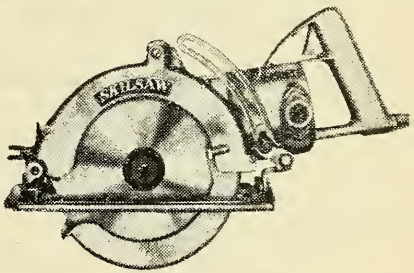
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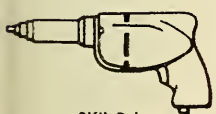


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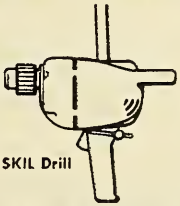


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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1953

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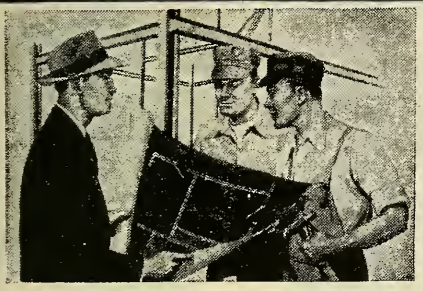
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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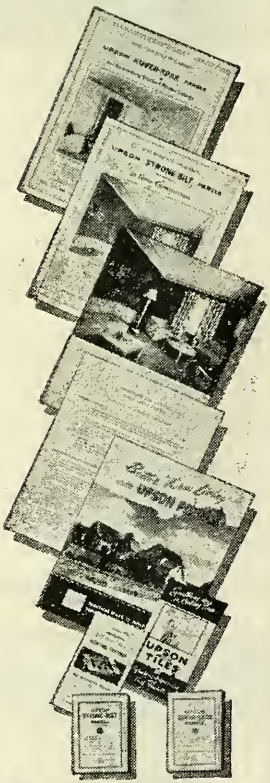
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People Aren't Guinea Pigs

★ ★ ★

WHAT IS the worth of a union? If that question were asked of a thousand union members there would probably be a thousand different answers. To most members—particularly those in the younger age groups—the worth of a union probably would center around the ability of the union to elevate wages and improve living standards through collective bargaining. Running a close second undoubtedly would be the ability of the union to improve working conditions, eliminate safety hazards, and maintain an equitable system of seniority guaranteeing fair treatment.

To real old timers, however, the worth of a union would probably involve something more than wages and working conditions. It would involve the right to be a man made in the image of God— the right to be an individual, the right to be unique, the right to think one's own thoughts and live one's own life; something that did not always exist in the days before unions. Only those who worked in the old days when the employer was an absolute autocrat can appreciate the changes that unions have brought about down the years.

In the old pre-union days, the political views of the boss had to be the political views of the worker—or else. The moral standards of the employer had to be the moral standards of the worker—or else. Even the thoughts the worker thought had to conform with the ideas that the employer held—or else; for the employer had ways of finding out about the politics and morals and thoughts of each of his workers. In those days the worker was not simply an employee; he was a ward and a slave as well. His thoughts were not his own, for even off the job he had to behave in a manner that was acceptable to his employer to avoid discharge at best and blacklisting at worst.

To most old timers this emancipation from thought control, from complete domination by the employer; from censoring of thought, word and deed, constitutes the primary worth of a union. To them the constant improvement in wages and working conditions that unions have been able to achieve down the years are only additional dividends accruing from union membership, for nothing in the world is quite so lastingly desirable as freedom to live according to the dictates of one's own conscience.

What brought about this line of thought was an extremely disturbing article that appeared in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal. Unions have managed to wipe out complete domination of thought, word and deed by the employers, but now a new sort of threat is arising. The advertising agencies, the psychologists and the psychiatrists are bent on turning human beings into guinea pigs. By various means these scientists and psuedo-scientists are trying to develop means for prying into the hearts and minds and inner-most thoughts of people; all in order to be able to sell them more toothpaste or influence them more readily with propaganda.

"The clever psychologists who mastermind the efforts to sell you such things as deodorants, cigarettes and beer," said the Journal article, "are beginning to resort to methods formerly tried only on disturbed mental patients.

"The Szondi test, doll playing, Rorschach ink blots, Rozenzweig picture frustration and other exoteric testing schemes borrowed from mental institutions are being used increasingly every day to find out things about you that you don't know yourself."

That is a lot of high-sounding language but what it means is that they are searching for ways and means of bending you to their will. Instead of being human beings with prejudices, foibles, and virtues that are exclusively our own, you and I are so many guinea pigs to the researchers. We are not human beings capable of love, hate, fear, compassion, etc. Instead we are statistical charts of prospective buying power for breakfast foods or prospective votes for a candidate with lots of money.

To probe the public mind these "experts" use a lot of supposedly scientific techniques. One of them is "thematic perception" in which people are asked to make up stories about simple pictures of individuals doing every day things such as washing dishes, scrubbing the floor, doing the laundry or something of that nature. In the process, the scientists are supposed to find out a lot of things about the person he does not even suspect himself.

Another method is the chain interview which is being used more widely every day to check the value of publicity (which is another name for propaganda.) In this technique a news story is read to one person who then dictates his version of it into a recording machine. Another guinea pig listens to the recorded version and then dictates his interpretation of it. This process is repeated six or eight times. By studying the changes which occur down the line in the original version, researchers are supposed to find exactly how any message will be received by an audience.

These are only a few of the techniques used. There are many others. Unless there is some sort of rebellion somewhere down the line, the prodding, goosing, exploring and mind reading will eventually reach intolerable proportions. And all for what? To force more products you do not want down your throat.

In personnel work, many companies have flirted with these scientific techniques for years past. Through these devices they are supposed to be able to select nothing but ideal employes for every job. How successful they have been, we have no way of knowing. However, we are inclined to look upon all these ultra-new dinguses as nuisances.

Where all these supposedly scientific devices fall down is that they treat human beings as though they were fixed quantities, something which they very definitely are not. A ham is a ham. It was a ham yesterday and it will be a ham tomorrow. But a human being is a creative, thinking, everchanging individual. He is never exactly the same two days in a row.

Almost any day in the week you can read in the newspapers of some bank cashier who, after being a devoted family man and a valued and trusted employe for 25 years, suddenly helps himself to a big wad of the bank's money and takes off for South America with a red-headed hussy. Or you can read of some supposedly hardened criminal who suddenly decides that crime does not pay and thereup-

on becomes an honest and decent citizen.

The scientists maintain that their tests can disclose tendencies of this nature in individuals; that they can tell whether a prospective bank employee is likely to turn crooked at some time. Frankly, we have our doubts. Probably nine bank employes out of 10 once in awhile get fed up with the humdrum routine and dream of walking off with a wheelbarrow load of the bank's dough. Most of them never do, but occasionally one does.

What motivates the exception who does give in to a brash impulse? Who knows? Maybe the fates kick him in the teeth once too often. Maybe a book he read or a lecture he heard or a person he met helped change his point of view. A thousand different things can happen to a human being in the course of a month or a year, each of them having some bearing on his viewpoint, his philosophy of life and his outlook toward society. The truth of it is that none of us today is exactly the same person he was yesterday. Any science that tries to treat human beings as fixed quantities, is, in our opinion, on pretty shaky ground. A ham is a ham today and will be a ham tomorrow; a human being is a child of God possessing a free will and endowed with infinite possibilities for good or evil. In all of us the good and the evil are in constant conflict and trying to classify human beings as though they were fixed quantities like hams or teakettles is, in our opinion, a pretty hopeless proposition.

Than human dignity there is no more precious possession. In our complicated and highly integrated society, the dignity of the human being is constantly being assaulted by many forces. Essentially, the difference between our system of government and the Russian system revolves around human dignity. Democracy holds that human dignity merits the highest consideration; the Russian system considers human dignity as meaningless except as it can further glorification of the State.

It is obnoxious, therefore, to realize that the advertising pitchmen, the psychologists and a whole host of psuedo-scientists are trying to reduce human beings to guinea pigs in this country. And the dangers involved are fairly obvious to anyone who remembers Hitler or Mussolini.

The antidote against all this "guinea pigism" is common sense, an attribute with which the American people are liberally endowed. When the people are not only informed of all this hocus pocus but also warned of its dangers, their good, common sense will protect them from it.

EROSION OF SOIL CAUSING MORE WORLD HUNGER

Hunger and misery throughout the world may become more acute as a result of "man-made deserts" created by erosion and soil wastage.

That was the warning given in a United Nations report last month. The report noted that world population increased 8 per cent in the past 5 years, while production of food increased only 1 per cent.

The report said erosion has taken a particularly heavy toll in Northwest China, North Africa and the Middle East, which were once "gardens of plenty." It cited an area of a million acres in Northern Syria which is known as "the graveyard of a hundred dead cities." Here ruins of ancient homes show that 3 to 6 feet of topsoil have been swept away, leaving bare limestone hills.

On the other hand, where exploitation of the soil is replaced by modern conservation methods, "the possibilities in store for its growing population are beyond the imagination," the report adds.

What About Welfare Plans?

★ ★

OVER the period of the last few years there has been a tremendous growth in health and welfare plans throughout the nation. At the close of World War II, somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 American workers were covered by such plans. Since 1945 that number has grown to an estimated 10,000,000, and new health and welfare agreements are being negotiated every day.

How adequate and satisfactory is the medical care under these plans? Not what it should be, says the Social Security Administration. In a recent report this agency pointed out that expenditures for medical care, plus loss of income due to illness cost the American people about $14,200,000,000 in 1951, the last year for which complete statistics were available. All private insurance plans lumped together, however, only paid out $1,800,000,000 of this huge medical bill. That amounts to a shade less than 13 per cent. It also pointed out that in order to get this $1,800,000,000 in insurance, those who were insured had to pay out $2,400,000,000 in premiums. The remaining $600,000,000, or roughly 25 per cent, went for overhead and profits.

Recently a study of California health and welfare plans was made by Dr. Richard Weinerman. In general, his findings can be summarized about as follows:

1. The great diversity in welfare plans has resulted in a considerable waste of dollars; dollars which were won the hard way through collective bargaining and could well have been used in the pay envelopes. All the following contributed to the waste of dollars:

(a) Big chunks were going to insurance companies in the form of safety margins—normally from 10c to 20c on the dollar.

(b) There was considerable evidence of wasteful expenditures resulting from abuse of fee schedules, provision of unnecessary hospital, surgical and allied services. Medical care suffered in proportion.

(c) Duplication of administrative functions occurred because there were so many small plans. Duplication of billings, etc., also occurred.

(d) In some instances, as much as 50% of the premium dollar went for other than primary health needs of the worker and his family.

2. Benefits bought were not always those most needed; benefits covered about 30% of medical needs. Office, home, and family care were generally not covered in an adequate fashion.

3. Since dependents in the average family incur 80% of the medical bills, the worker who has medical care for only himself under a welfare plan actually has 20% of his medical bills insured.

Some suggested remedies were: elimination of the 20% cut taken by insurance companies, establishment of health centers to increase the practice

of preventive medicine and the elimination of catastrophies, and coverage of whole families on an annual rather than a fee basis.

Among the unions which have pioneered in prepaid medicine, the Miners probably have had the widest experience. Nearly half a century ago, prepaid medical plans were in existence in some mining communities. In recent years the Miners have put into effect the most comprehensive health and welfare program yet devised. Many millions of dollars are involved in the Miner's program, financed by a royalty on every ton of coal mined by members of the Miner's Union.

In a recent issue of the Mine Workers Journal, an article dealing with some aspects of the health and welfare program, was published. That article concerned itself with a report made by Dr. Warren F. Draper, executive medical officer of the Miner's fund, after a meeting of West Virginia doctors.

Shortcomings of services presently available for mine workers and their families were described by Dr. Draper.

Summarizing his observations on the results of the conference, Dr. Draper advised Miss Josephine Roche, director of the fund, that it was featured by a candid exchange of views on the necessity of better medical service and that there was frank admission of deficiencies and constructive suggestions for improvement. He commented:

"We have come far in developing a spirit of cooperation and understanding with the doctors and are assured of further and more rapid progress. My recommendations were submitted to the AMA committee which called the conference and it sent copies to all participants for their study and comment. This meeting marked real progress and a great advance over what has gone before."

In Dr. Draper's comprehensive report, based on the actual experience of the fund's area medical administrators and headquarters staff over the past five years, the situation confronting mine workers in regard to medical care was outlined in some detail and a program was presented to correct current faults and chart a course of progress for the future. He stressed the vital importance of the private physicians who treat the UMWA patients under fund auspices.

"In our opinion," Dr. Draper said, "by far the most important consideration in medical practice in the coal mine areas is the conscientiousness and competence of the physicians who treat our patients. There are those whose services need not be questioned. There are others whose motivations and qualifications, as we know, are such that the interests of the patient are not well served and the money paid them by the fund is largely wasted."

Because the number of physicians in coal mining areas is "all too few," Dr. Draper explained, it has been necessary to utilize the services of even the incompetents "on the chance that they may be helpful to a limited extent, and to assauge the feeling of the miner that the services of any sort of physician are in his extremity preferable to none at all."

Experience has shown, Dr. Draper continued, that some physicians in these areas were never properly trained, some are victims of circumstances, some have gone backward due to lack of adequate facilities and because they are out of touch with the medical profession, and some are simply interested in the better than average income obtainable in mining areas.

In further discussing the physicians of the coal fields, Dr. Draper's outspoken report said:

"Closely related are the services performed by physicians who know they are not qualified for certain work, but who will attempt almost anything in order to retain the fee. The results are often gruesome. The physicians in our special centers and the specialists in the outstanding clinics to which these patients are finally referred in desperation can furnish abundant information on this score.

"Unnecessary surgery performed by reasonably competent physicians who know better, but want the money, is hard on the patient and deprives other patients of much needed service that could be provided by the money wasted. In one of our communities, after much travail, we refused to pay for other than emergency operations until a consultant of recognized standing in a city far removed pronounced them indicated. Just one of the paragraphs of documentation is quoted as follows:

> "Out of 54 appendectomies, performed, the pathological report confirmed the diagnosis of appendicitis in 25 and reported normal appendices in the other 29. In the case of one physician who performed 11 appendectomies, only three were confirmed by the pathologist. Another physician who had performed 12 appendectomies, five of which were confirmed by the pathologist, did not obtain more than one white cell count during the hospitalization of any of these 12 patients, and did not obtain a urinalysis on five of these patients."

"One viewpoint that has been expressed by a number of physicians is that while they may not feel that surgery is really necessary, nevertheless, they have to go ahead with it because the patient otherwise would have it done by some other physician. This would seem to mean that the desire of the patient is sufficient justification to the physician for performing major surgery.

"Time does not permit of a dissertation on the indiscriminate and irrational use of the antibiotics nor do I believe it would add to the knowledge of this group. I believe, however, that it is tremendously important in its implications, and that the miners unwittingly are doing their share in the development of penicillin-resistant strains of bacteria.

"The physicians of the Fund have done much to improve the standard of practice of some of these physicians by bringing them into contact with specialists, reviewing their clinical records and pointing out their errors; by insisting upon hospital improvements under the threat of withholding sure and full-pay patients; and by sending patients to physicians elsewhere to provide an incentive to better service.

"In some instances, our Area Administrators have gone to great lengths in appealing to the State Medical Society for the correction of gross deviations from professional and ethical standards. Where this has been attempted in any considerable degree, it has been a tedious, wearing and generally unsatisfactory process that we should dread to repeat."

In one area, Dr. Draper informed the conference, where some of the most troublesome experiences have occured, the state medical society has been reluctant to take decisive action, although admitting the deficiencies charged, for fear that it might result in general questioning by other patients of the standard of medical care available.

In a direct appeal to the members of the AMA present, Dr. Draper then declared:

"While the physicians of the Fund could continue to make some progress in improving the quality of medical and hospital care by various means that might be used, it would not be adequate, nor do we feel that this responsibility should rightfully be placed upon us. We believe that you will agree that this is an obligation of organized medicine which can and must be undertaken and fulfilled, if only for the protection and maintenance of the principles and independence that it holds most dear."

At the outset Dr. Draper had explained to the physicians that the operation of the Fund's medical program is entirely in medical hands and, therefore, "our medical program is as good or as bad as we doctors in the Fund, our medical advisers and the physicians who care for our patients have succeeded in making it."

Stressing the paramount importance of the Fund's medical services not only in relation to the mine workers but to medical standards generally, Dr. Draper said:

"I can assure you that the United Mine Workers of America is following with meticulous care the results of its trial of the present type of program for providing a good quality of medical service for its 1½ million beneficiaries at fair and just cost. I can assure you also that our experience and findings are continually and eagerly sought, not only by other branches of labor but by government and many other elements as well. While we freely discuss the principles upon which our program is based, we have felt thus far that no constructive purpose would be served by publicizing all of the conditions and experiences encountered, and setting forth the costs of medical service under the present plan until they have been stabilized and afford accurate data for comparison with other plans. At the rate of 50 million dollars or more per year, our expenditures for medical and hospital service should be of extraordinary value in many ways."

The policy of the Wage Stabilization Board which has allowed workers to negotiate employer-financed health and welfare plans after the maximum allowable limit on wage increases has been reached has given added impetus to the growth of such plans. Undoubtedly they are destined to continue increasing for some time to come.

Medicine is a highly specialized field and insurance is a complicated one. When you combine principles of both—which is exactly what a health and welfare fund does—you come up with something really complex and fraught with all sorts of pitfalls. Labor cannot be too careful in all it does in this connection.

MOST CANADIANS EARN UNDER $40

Of the more than three million wage or salary earning men in Canada at the 1951 census, 43 per cent were making less than $40 a week, according to a Bureau of Statistics report.

Most of the men in this wage bracket were engaged in agriculture, logging, fishing, hunting and trapping. About 16 per cent of the total were making less than $20 a week, and in this group were included 62 per cent of men in agricultural occupations, 52 per cent of those in hunting, fishing and trapping and 40 per cent of those in logging. Most of the rest of the people in these three categories earned between $20 and $40 a week.

Women in the wage and salary bracket of less than $40 a week accounted for 84 per cent of the total of 1,073,829.

PLANE GOSSIP

HIRING THE WOLF TO GUARD THE SHEEP

Now that the personnel of the various Congressional committees has been set, we can hardly be blamed for wondering. Some of the committees that bear the responsibility for investigating corruption in government have men on them whose own records smell anything but sweet. Maybe it all goes to prove that there is something in the old adage about "it takes a crook to catch a crook."

However, our own reaction is about the same as that of a church deacon in Hawaii. Easter morning one of the deacons of this prominent Hawaiian church was standing in front of the doors greeting the worshippers as they came in. Finally a woman stepped up to him and said with some pride:

"I never go to church except on Easter morning."

"Step right in," replied the deacon, "the ushers will seat you."

"By the way," continued the lady, "would it be safe to leave my umbrella in the foyer?"

"Better take it with you," retorted the deacon. "Plenty of people like you here today."



"May I voice a complaint, Benson, without consulting your Union committee? — You're standing on my foot!"

GUESS WHO LOSES?

Along about the last two weeks in October of last year, the air waves were thick with promises of tax reductions if the people would only send the right men to Congress. On November 4th the people made their choice. In the weeks the new Congress has been in session there has been talk of higher pay for Congressmen, stepping up the defense effort, and many other things, but little mention of tax reductions.

The one concrete proposal advanced thus far would eliminate excess profit taxes on corporations but leave personal income taxes as they are.

As far as we are concerned, about all this proposal does is give us a chance to tell an old one about the boy on his way to Sunday School.

Before he left home the boy's mother gave him two nickels—one for the Sunday School collection and one for an ice cream cone. As the boy walked along the street he dropped the nickels accidently. One came to rest at his feet and the other rolled down a grating.

The boy picked up the nickel lying on the sidewalk, looked down at the nickel in the grating, shook his head sadly as he said:

"Well, it sure is too bad, but there goes the Lord's nickel."

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THEY CATCH ON QUICK

The older generation is always worrying about the younger generation going to the dogs. The oldsters who are worrying about the small fry today were the small fry of yesterday who worried their elders in the Twenties and Thirties.

What brought all this to mind was a little piece in an Indianapolis paper that proves the bobby sox set knows what is going on in the world. Day in an day out, all of us have been reading about the "silence" tactics assorted Reds and Pinkos have been using before various courts and investigating bodies. All they ever say is "I refuse to answer on the grounds it might incriminate me."

Well, anyway, last month a teacher in an Indianapolis school asked a youngster a question and his answer was: "I refuse to answer that question on the grounds it might flunk me."

ALWAYS THE SAME ANSWER

One by one the European nations which were supposed to rearm themselves with American financial help are reneging on their commitments. One and all they offer the same excuse—they cannot afford the cost unless Uncle Sam comes through with more financial help. Most of them are better off than they were at the beginning of World War II but every plea for cooperation or return assistance is always answered with a request for more American funds. It is getting to the point where it reminds us of the man who went to a doctor with a bad ankle.

After giving the ailing leg an examination, the doctor asked:

"How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks," answered the patient.

"Why, man, your ankle is broken. Why didn't you come to me sooner?"

"Well, doctor," replied the man meekly, "every time I tell my wife there is anything wrong with me she declares I have to stop smoking."

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PAUP'S WORM'S EYE VIEW

Upon his return from Washington where he witnessed the inaugural parade from some of the very best gutters in town, Joe Paup, that gentleman philosopher of Skid Row fame, gave the palpitating world the following pearly gem:

"The trouble with government is too much overhead and too much underhand."

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A FORMULA THAT CAN'T MISS

By the middle of last month, all the automobile companies had brought out their 1953 models. As usual, there was a lot of fancy advertising, hoopla, and fanfare connected with the unveiling of the models. In general, there was little change in the cars—a little more chromium here, a little more plush there, but nothing particularly designed to increase mileage, step up safety or add to endurance. The one thing in which there was no change was the price being asked.

If you are like most of us; that is, driving a jallopy that is well past the first flush of its youth and generously endowed with assorted knocks, squeaks, groans and rattles, we have a sure-fire system for making the old bus sound much better. Merely ask the dealer what he wants for a new 1953 model.

LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE

Since passage of the GI Bill for Korean Veterans, a group known as the National Association of Approving Agencies has come into being. Their duty is to pass judgment on apprenticeship training. However, there are indications that some State approving agencies are more interested in breaking down the high caliber of apprenticeship standards that unions and employers jointly have established than they are in seeing the Korean Vet gets a decent break.

As far as we are concerned, our feelings in this matter are about the same as those of the telephone cableman in a favorite story of ours.

It seems a young society matron was taking a First Aid course. Driving home from a lesson one night she was surprised to see a man lying flat on his face in the middle of the road.

"This is a golden opportunity to put into effect what I learned tonight," she thought to herself. So she parked her car, ran over to the man, and began practicing her best life-saving techniques. But almost immediately the "victim" came to life.

"Look, lady," he said, "I'm holding a lantern for the guy working down in that manhole. What in Hell you're doing I don't exactly know. But I can tell you one thing: this is neither the time nor the place for it."

And that is the way we feel about apprenticeship training. This is neither the time nor the place to disturb the fine programs unions have already worked out.



"Yes, but how do you know the one in back is a non-Union man?"

DURKIN BECOMES SECRETARY OF LABOR

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WHEN General Dwight D. Eisenhower was last month inaugurated as the Thirty-fourth President of the United States, a young soft-spoken man whose roots are deeply imbedded in the American labor movement stood quietly in the background. That man was Martin P. Durkin, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. A few weeks previously President Eisenhower startled old line politicians by naming Durkin as his choice for the important post of Secretary of Labor. When installed, Mr. Durkin will become the first labor leader to fill a cabinet position in more than 20 years.

Although comparatively unknown outside of the labor movement, Mr. Durkin has long been recognized as a man of sound judgment, unquestionable integrity and intense loyalty among those who know him best; and that is as true among employers as it is among union members. Moving slowly but surely, not given to theatrics or bluster, the new Secretary of Labor filled a number of important posts with honor and distinction.

The son of an old time trade unionist, Martin Durkin was born in Chicago some 58 years ago. He attended parochial school there until the age of 17, whereupon he entered apprenticeship training in the plumbing trades. Working at his trade during



Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin

the day, he studied courses in heating and ventilating in night school, which enabled him to become one of the best qualified mechanics in his profession. As soon as he was eligible, he joined Local Union No. 597 of the Plumbers.

With the entry of the United States into World War I, Mr. Durkin laid down his wrenches and dies to serve his country. Returning from the war, he picked up his tools and once more resumed his place as a first class journeyman in the plumbing industry. In addition to his work, Mr. Durkin had one other main interest—his union. More and more of his spare time he devoted to his union.

By 1921 his ability and enthusiasm were recognized by his union brothers. In that year he was elected business agent of Local No. 597. In that capacity he made a name for himself as a capable and efficient official. By 1927 his reputation for getting things done had spread beyond his own union. As a result, he was elected a vice president of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

While newly-elected Governor Henry Horner of Illinois was casting about in 1933 for a man to name as Labor Commissioner of Illinois, his eye fell upon Martin Durkin and then and there his search ended. Throughout Governor Horner's term, Martin Durkin served as his Labor Commissioner. When the next election placed a Republican in the Executive Mansion, he was so impressed with Durkin's work that he kept him on for another four years although Durkin was an avowed Democrat.

During his eight years as head of the Illinois Labor Department, Martin Durkin made many changes for the better. He sparkplugged the establishment of an unemployment compensation system and he was largely instrumental in the inauguration of job placement service in Illinois. He fought long and hard for the establishment of a State conciliation and mediation branch. The eight-hour law on the Illinois statute books is due largely to the efforts of Martin Durkin.

After his two terms as Illinois Labor Commissioner, Mr. Durkin went back to serving his union. He became Secretary-Treasurer of the Plumbers and Steamfitters. Upon the death of President George Masterson, Durkin was selected to head the organization. Since 1943 he has also been a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

In addition to his many duties in the labor movement, Mr. Durkin has found time to serve as vice president of the Catholic Conference on Industrial problems and a director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

With him in his new capacity, Mr. Durkin takes the best wishes of millions of union members throughout the world.

FOREST OWNERSHIP

Forests in private ownership constitute 75% of the nation's commercial forest area. They include most of the best growing sites and accessible locations, and furnish 85% to 90% of the cut. Three quarters of this private forest area is owned by more than three million farmers and one million nonfarmers, many of the latter being absentee.

As of 1945, lumber manufacturers owned 11% of the private commercial forests, and pulp manufacturers 4%. Recent acquisitions by these interests, especially non-industrial holders, has greatly increased these percentages.

THE COMPLETE CARPENTER

From an address by Ivor T. Jones, Executive Secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters, delivered before the 1951 convention of the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

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THE QUESTION of who is and who is not a carpenter has been the subject of many discussions, and some of these of course have been quite heated especially on the part of some of the old line mechanics who are naturally just a little bit jealous of the term.

I, personally, like to think of the Brotherhood in terms of the complete carpenter. In other words, that the members of the Brotherhood working at the many and varied skills of the trade make up the parts of the complete carpenter. Each is dependent upon the other and none is sufficient unto himself.

It is interesting to note, if we go back far enough, that the original complete carpenter went into the woods and logged his timbers, which he hewed, squared or otherwise framed with ax, broadax, saw, chisel or adze for the construction of the building.

When necessary, he sets posts or piling into the ground to support the foundation of the building.

With froe and mallet, he split the shakes to cover the roof. From other logs he split out and fashioned with drawknife and plane the materials for doors, windows, trim, cabinets and furniture. Using the tools from his kit, he developed these materials into the finished product.

And if machinery was involved, he built and set the waterwheel; made the wooden pulleys, wooden shafts and wooden boxes; then set and aligned everything and made it ready for operation.

He was the complete carpenter, doing all of the things that form the fundamental parts of our jurisdiction. Within this crude picture of the complete carpenter, we readily identify the logger, the sawmill worker, the pilebuck, the shingleweaver, the millman and cabinet maker, the furniture worker, the construction carpenter and the millwright.

The process of evolution and the demands of expediency have brought about the division of the original complete carpenter into the many parts as we are familiar with them today, but we must remain fully conscious of the fact that each of these parts is still an indispensable segment of the original complete carpenter. with none holding exclusive right to the title of the "one-and-only-carpenter". It takes all of the individual parts to make up the whole.

Because in this modern day we carry on the work of our jurisdiction on a mass production scale, so to speak, we have organized ourselves largely on the basis of the skills within our jurisdiction. Thus we have production locals, construction locals, piledriver locals and shingleweaver locals, and so on. This basis of organization has been and still is necessary in the process of finding our-

selves within the Brotherhood. However, this segregation at the local level has its evils as well as its benefits. It naturally tends to develop group consciousness as opposed to thinking in terms of the Brotherhood as a whole. Each group is inclined toward independent action without benefit of counsel with the other groups. Some will say, well why not, we have the autonomy to take independent action. That is true. We do have autonomy, but in my opinion this autonomy is sometimes abused and has in many cases worked to the detriment of our membership as a whole. It requires only elementary observation to reveal the fact that virtually every group interest is also common interest. This gives rise to the promise of the need for further organization—unit organization on an area basis to more fully harness the potential strength of the Brotherhood for the mutual benefit.

This fuller utilization of the strength of the Brotherhood can be accomplished through properly directed cooperation and coordination of the various functions of our subordinate bodies throughout a given area. The possibilities for the good of our membership under such a set-up would be almost boundless.

It is my opinion that our continued growth and advancement make it ever increasingly important that we work more closely together, solidifying our gains by unification of action, and maintaining our position as leaders in the field of industry by adapting ourselves to changing conditions, over which we have only such control as we may maintain by holding firm to our position as leaders through concerted effort.

Skyscraper Logger

Whenever the average person thinks of loggers he visualizes rugged mountains, tall trees, and strong-muscled men. Mostly that conception is correct; yet right in the heart of New York City there is a sizeable logging operation going on at the present time. Furthermore, it has a fine little sawmill in conjunction with it. It all came about this way:

During the war a bright young man named Richard Power was employed by the War Production Board on a job that took him to all parts of the New York waterfront. Power noticed that docks were being dismantled all the time. The old piling was cut off and burned or hauled away to some remote spot and dumped. Upon investigation, he found out that only the part of the piling sticking above the water at low tide was subject to rot; all the rest was sound wood. This gave him an idea.

He bought a crane and a small sawmill. With the crane, which he mounted on a barge, he pulls the piling out of the river bottom. After pulling it to his mill, which is located in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, he cuts away the rotten top and turns the remainder into lumber. Since the piling is anywhere from 65 to 85 feet long, he salvages a lot of good wood out of the New York waterfront. And he makes a nice living in the process.

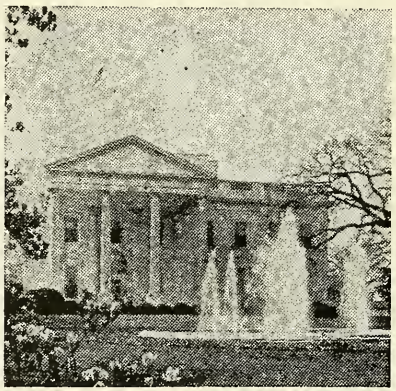
Dock owners are glad to have him get rid of their old piling as it saves them the expense of doing the job themselves. Through the efforts of Power, a lot of wood that formerly was burned or left to rot is being put to many useful purposes.

The New White House

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ON JANUARY 20, 1953, two men met, one leaving, the other arriving to take up residence in one of the most finely constructed modern buildings on earth. The amazing job of reconstruction of the Presidential Palace, the third such work in the history of the building, has made it not only a Mecca for tourists, but an attraction for contractors and builders, desiring to view its many new architectural innovations.

The curious construction men would do well to investigate the story of the renovation, besides inspecting the completed job. It began in January, 1948, when President Truman became concerned because of noticeable vibrations in the second floor. In February he invited a committee of nationally renowned architects and engineers to conduct an investigation concerning the structural condition of the Executive Mansion. A few weeks before a cursory examination by the Commissioner of Public Buildings had disclosed dangerously weakened timbers supporting the second floor.



Magnolias in bloom, framing the front view of the White House from the North.

The committee's report resulted in the President's request of a Congressional appropriation of $50,000 for a thorough survey to determine the extent of the weakness, and the expense of its correction. Soon the committee discovered that the building was actually in dangerous condition not only from collapse but as an exceptional fire hazard.

Walls and piers were found to lack reasonable footing, and a fire-proof third floor roof, which had been installed in 1927, added a great weight and created the possibility of walls and ceilings collapsing.

When President Truman went to Missouri in November, to vote in the 1948 election, he decided not to return to the White House until it had been repaired. The building was closed immediately and the removal of all furnishings began.

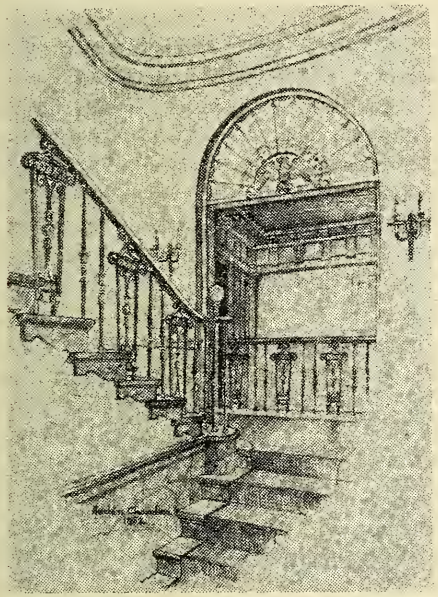
April, 1949, marked the enactment of Public Law 40, establishing a seven man, Commission of Renovation of the Executive Mansion. In June, 1949, $5,400,000 was appropriated through Public Law 119, for the reconstruction and modernization.

The special problem of retaining the historic features and the exact dimensions created an unusual need of fine craftsmanship. It was decided to leave the outer walls standing and completely reconstruct the interior of the building.

Demolition and dismantling were handled with precise care, trying to retain the many fine appointments in their original form. Ornamental plas-

ter-work and woodwork were preserved by careful handling and artful re-creation. Designs by James Hoban, who drew the original plans in 1792, were faithfully restored.

Steel replaced wood in the new framing of the structure. Old wooden



The graceful new stair located at the center bay east of the Entrance Hall.

beams, despite their great age, were found to be sound and unmarred by rot or decay. Had they not been cut away by succeeding generations of architects, who over the years introduced such conveniences as running water, gas, and electricity into the White House, in all probability they would still be doing their job satisfactorily. Although all possibilities of future remodeling could not have been allowed for, the steel beams should endure many years.

In replacing the wood is was necessary to provide a temporary steel framework to support the walls. This bracing was removed and replaced by heavier girders. The most amazing thing about the old framing was that the large wooden beams were able to support the excess burden. The wood constructed second story dated back to reconstruction after the fire in 1814. New heating and air conditioning systems were installed to guarantee comfort regardless of outside temperature. Generous spacing between the old walls allowed sufficient room for such modern conveniences without changing room dimensions. Radio and television outlets have been conveniently placed throughout, although at present only two fixed television sets have been installed. Each room is equipped with telephone-type dials and volume regulators, now used for radio, but adaptable to television.

Two noticeable changes have been made in the interior. Making the second floor all one level was impossible without shortening the impressive high ceilings of the East Room. A short raised portion of the second floor, (over the East Room) caused a need for an undesired stair. By lessening construction space between floors it was found the stair could be replaced by a short ramp.

At the Entrance Hall a magnificent formal marble stair, located centrally, replaces an old stair which was in the dark east end of the hall. At the bottom of this stair are the seals of the thirteen original States.

All phases of the renovation were well ahead of schedule prior to the outbreak of the Korean War. At that time unusual increases in the costs of construction made subcontractors wary of making commitments for work on fixed prices. The contract originally called for completion of the work by September 26, 1951, with possible minor extensions to the middle of November. Impaired labor conditions and difficulties with material procurement, due to the national emergency, delayed the completion of

restoration until March 27, 1952, four months behind schedule.

Many materials which were not required for re-use in the building, or were of historical value, were distributed to the general public at the estimated cost of such distribution. An excess of expenses of $10,000 was derived from the distribution; a sum which was deposited in the Treasury.

Articles of historical value were allocated to museums for public display. Usuable material of value which was not returned to the White House, was transferred to various governmental agencies where needed.

In the "Report of the Commission on the Renovation of the Executive Mansion," compiled by Edwin B. Morris, the work of renovation is summed up as follows:

> "It is believed, after completion of all phases of the work at the White House, the scheme decided upon to correct structural difficulties and to install services has been such as to justify the effort and study from which it resulted.
>
> The New York Herald Tribune, commenting editorially, said, 'The Commission members have done well. Heaven alone could have offered them safe refuge had they done otherwise.'"

The White House means much to the American people. It is as dear a symbol of all the nation's characteristics and ideals as the Flag, or the Liberty Bell. Although its massive size and rambling style have attracted some criticism, the stately columns, gleaming white exterior and majestic setting have endeared it to all. As individuals we may dislike its occupants, but seldom does a person view it for the first time without feeling awe and reverence.

Many times in recent years harsh words have been spoken about the President, his administrators and Congress, but the $5,761,000 spent on the restoration of the White House has been generally conceded as money well spent. The dangers of its decay have been removed, and a national shrine has been preserved for future generations.

Good Bye To a Good Neighbor

For somewhere in the neighborhood of 44 years the International Office of the Teamsters Union has been located in the Carpenters Building at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana. As of February 1, 1953, however, the Teamsters Union will have a new address. Several years ago the Teamsters decided to move their headquarters to Washington, D. C. On the first of this month they finally completed the move.

Shortly after our Brotherhood moved into its newly-completed building in 1909, the Teamsters joined us. They rented the third floor of our General Office Building and they have been there ever since. In all those years they have been good neighbors and wonderful tenants. Now that circumstances have decreed a parting of the ways, the best wishes of the officers and members of the United Brotherhood go with them to Washington.

Temporarily the Teamsters are taking space in a new office building erected by the Letter Carriers in Washington. Eventually they plan to move into a fine new building of their own which is now in the blueprint stage.

Have A Heart

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A FEW weeks ago a play was shown on television concerning a man who had been told that he had an incurable heart disease, and his death might occur at any moment. Upon receiving the fateful message, the man walked out of the doctor's office, absent mindedly talking to himself, feeling that fate had dealt him a raw deal. He would be forced to give up his job, stay at home and wait for a painful, slow death.

The remainder of the play is unimportant to this article, but the idea concerns you. What would happen to you if your doctor suddenly told you that your heart was worn out and that death was imminent?

Is your wife young enough to support herself and the children? Would she lose the house and be forced to live on charity? Such things are unpleasant to think about, so we shrug them off and say, "Oh well, there's nothing wrong with my heart."

If there is not, well and good; but if there is, medical science can do a lot to help keep you alive, leading a useful and productive life for a long time. Great strides have been made in cutting down the toll of heart disease. However, a good deal remains to be done before diseases of the heart are knocked out of first place among killers. In the fight against heart disease, the American Heart Association, a voluntary group dedicated to cutting down the ravages of heart diseases, is doing good work.

The American Heart Association is conducting its annual campaign in February. American labor has pledged its support to the group because it feels that a worthwhile service is being performed. Maurice J. Tobin, former Secretary of Labor, is chairman of its National Labor Committee, of which William L. Hutcheson is also a member. The committee consists of 141 American labor leaders.



Intense interest is shown in the cardiograph reading being viewed by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, who is serving on the National Labor Committee of the American Heart Association. The electrocardiograph is one of the many educational features of the Association's exhibit which was on display at the 71st American Federation of Labor Convention in New York City. Mr. Hutcheson has always shown keen interest in the Heart Association's expanded program of heart research, public education and community service.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Good Luck, Mr. President

Standing on a simple wooden platform erected by union carpenters, a tall, sinewy man on the 20th of last month raised his hand as a retired General of the United States Army and lowered it as President of the United States. Fifty million pairs of eyes watched as Dwight D. Eisenhower repeated, after Chief Justice Vinson, the oath of office that elevated him to chief executive of this mighty nation.

What kind of a President will Mr. Eisenhower make? Only time will tell. Certainly no President in recent history moved into office with a more solid popularity or a better record of achievement behind him. Not since Lincoln was an occupant of the White House has a president possessed a more engaging personality or a warmer disposition. Few incoming presidents have proved themselves capable administrators as thoroughly as did General Eisenhower in his direction of allied armies in Europe during World War II.

At this stage of the game then, President Eisenhower has everything in his favor. What he makes of his opportunities depends entirely on him from now on.

That he takes office at one of the most critical periods in world history is known to every school boy. However, the hour of crisis is what makes or breaks leaders, what separates the men from the boys. Without the perilous situations they actually faced, the resoluteness and courage of Washington or Lincoln might never have had an opportunity to assert themselves. In calm and untroubled times both well might have been undistinguished presidents, for it is challenge and ordeal that brings to the surface the qualities that make for great leadership.

In every dark hour in American history the right man has miraculously appeared. Let us sincerely hope that President Eisenhower adds to this tradition by welding us into a single mighty force capable of maintaining peace abroad and tranquility and prosperity at home.

In his inaugural address, President Eisenhower, gave every indication of recognizing the enormity of the task which confronts him. Further, he voiced a determination to deal realistically with things as they are. If he can translate into action the high purpose which he has consistently put into his words, the nation may fare well under his leadership.

If we had any advice to give him, it would be that contained in the last paragraph of his prayer on inauguration day, in which he said:

"Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people, regardless of station, race or calling. May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concept of our Constitution, hold to differing political beliefs, so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and for Thy glory."

The paramount need of the day is for a President and a government which represent all the people. Good luck, Mr. President, and may you never deviate far from this noble aspiration.

Wetbacks Are The Concern Of All Of Us

According to the New York Times, one of the few really reliable and unbiased newspapers left in the United States, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 "wetbacks" entered the United States during 1952, a new all-time high. Wetbacks are illegal immigrants who cross the border surreptitiously from Mexico to find employment in the United States. They are called wetbacks because most of them wade or swim across the Rio Grande to evade immigration authorities. Although they are law breakers, the flood has been so great that Federal officials have despaired of capturing or prosecuting any but a small handful of repeated offenders.

Once in this country, the wetbacks are a many-sided menace. They are a menace to American living standards, for they have to take jobs at any wages the employer cares to pay. Mostly they have been employed on the big factory farms of the Southwest. Lately, however, they have been migrating far afield and invading many industries other than agriculture.

They are a menace to health because they undergo no examinations when they cross the border. How many of them are carriers of dangerous diseases no one can even guess.

They are a menace to national security because they are given no screening upon entry—which means communists, saboteurs and spies of all kinds may be included among them.

Organized labor has long demanded that something be done to halt the tidal wave of wetbacks, especially in view of the fact that American farm workers are being forced out of jobs by the foreigners who have to work for any wage. The only reason something has not been done about the situation long before now is that the huge corporation farms make money off the wetbacks. Once a wetback reaches this country, he has to stay hidden or get sent back. The factory farm managers know this and they often take full advantage of the situation. If a wetback complains of anything, they threaten to report him. Rather than go back to the misery he left, the wetback accepts any wages or working conditions the employer imposes on him. The irony of the whole situation is that there is virtually enough native American labor to handle all the farm work. However, American farm workers expect a half way decent standard of labor.

The New York Times put its finger on the situation when it said:

"The underlying cause of the traffic is the desire of many people in the United States for cheap labor, regardless of how degraded the conditions."

Every effort to cure the situation by legislation has been blocked by the Landlord Farmers Lobby and its big business allies. Time after time they have smothered moves to wipe out the shameful situation. Several times President Truman proposed remedies that were killed in Congress.

Several proposals for halting the illegal traffic in Twentieth Century slavery have been offered. Probably the remedy suggested by the New York Times is the most plausible. Said that worthy journal:

"The way to reduce the traffic to a minimum would be to make it impossible for wetbacks to find employment, by imposing a stiff fine on people who hire them."

The wetback problem is one of the tough nuts the Eisenhower administration inherited. It will take all its prestige and statesmanship to do the job, for the factory farm interests are anything but worried. In fact they are so confident of their position that they are even suggesting that Japanese, Filipinos and Peruvians be imported to work in agriculture.

Certainly nothing will be done about the wetback situation until enough people are aroused to the danger involved. Wetbacks jeopardize American living standards by drastically undercutting wages and working conditions. They menace national health by making it possible for carriers of epidemic diseases to float around the country unchecked. They menace national security by being free from any effective screening.

What we all have to understand is that it is not simply the American farm workers of the Southwest who are affected. The wrecking of wage rates or working conditions in one industry or one part of the country affects every industry and every other part of the country. Disease knows no borders: neither does sabotage. We all have a big stake in seeing that the wetback situation is cured. What are we going to do about it?

A Situation That Needs Clarifying

Readers of this journal are more or less familiar with the circumstances surrounding the efforts of the Justice Department to bring to task some half dozen American oil companies, which allegedly have been operating in conjunction with oil companies of other nations, on a world-wide cartel basis. In previous issues of this journal the efforts of Senator Hennings to get released a report on the breadth and scope of these operations have been given some attention. The report was finally releasd, but not before some portions of it were modified.

Anyway, a few months ago, the Justice Department brought grand jury action against the oil companies for violating the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The Justice Department issued subpoenas calling for submission of an enormous volume of books and records concerning foreign operations of the American companies. This immediately brought a storm of protest from the attorneys representing the companies involved. They protested on two grounds: first, that the government attorneys were merely "fishing," that is asking for voluminous records in the hope that by searching through them they could find something damaging; and, second, that the companies' books could not be made public without endangering the security of the United States.

This second objection apparently made some impression on the high brass in Washington. The National Security Council urged that the criminal phase

of the proceedings be dropped—the phase that would require the making public of many company records. Last month President Truman wrote the Attorney General that he was "of the opinion that the interests of National Security might best be served at this time by resolving the important question of law and policy involved in that investigation in the context of civil litigation rather than in the context of a criminal proceeding."

Naturally the legal complications in a case as involved as this one is are numerous and complex. Dozens of million dollar attorneys can spend days arguing about a comma or a semicolon, and this rarified legal atmosphere is no place for a mere labor editor to stick his nose. However, there are implications in this case that transcend the legal technicalities; the welfare and safety of all Americans are concerned.

When the National Security Council recommends that the interests of national security can best be served by dropping any action against the oil companies that might bring to light the complicated and devious dealings of the oil companies in foreign lands, a fine state of affairs must exist. Particularly is this so when the President agrees.

The question becomes, just what in Hell kind of shennanigans have the oil companies been indulging in? What kind of deals and secret contracts and under-the-table commitments have they entered into with other nations that the honor and integrity of the United States can be jeopardized if these are brought to light?

In our naive way we thought that the State Department bears all responsibility for handling foreign relations. However, oil companies seem to be a law unto themselves. Apparently they conduct their own foreign negotiations and run their own show. They run it, that is, until they get their necks in a wringer. As soon as they do, they wrap the American Flag around themselves and yell "They can't do that to us; we're Americans. America will protect us." More than one war in the past has been influenced by American corporations holding important interests abroad.

Exactly what all is involved in the present oil cartel case we are in no position to know. But we do know this; the time has come to put the quietus on American corporations being allowed to operate their own international relations until such time as they come a cropper, whereupon protection of their property and concessions becomes a responsibility of Uncle Sam.

This is an extremely complicated field but one that needs immediate exploring. It is a fine thing for American companies to do business abroad. However, in the process, the following conditions should be imposed:

1. Companies doing business abroad should be under the direction of Uncle Sam or else should be strictly on their own when they are in trouble as well as when they are rolling up profits.

2. Nothing they do should reflect in any way on Uncle Sam or be capable of causing him any embarrassment.

3. Under no circumstances should any obligation devolve on Uncle Sam to use either force or threats of force to bail out corporations entering foreign countries.

(Continued from page 23)

Heart Association work is of three types; research, education and community service. The causes of the three outstanding heart diseases are the principal problems of the research program. Rheumatic fever, arteriosclerosis and hypertension are receiving the principal attention.

Knowledge of the causes and cures of heart disease is conveyed by pamphlets, speakers, movies, radio, TV, newspapers and magazines. The aim of the Association is to make everyone heart conscious.

Communities are enlightened by visits from "heart kitchens," and similar exhibits, showing them the dangers they face and how they can be avoided, and also see tangible evidence of the use of their contributions.

Annually 763,000 American men, women and children succumb to heart disease, while another 10,000,000 are crippled, many for life. The importance of the program is not to be underemphasized.

The American Heart Association was originally organized as a scientific body of physicans, in 1922. In 1948 it became a voluntary health association and the next year began a fund-raising campaign. In July, 1948 there was a national office and 18 affiliated associations. Today there are 57 affiliates and 325 chapters in 46 States, Washington, D. C., Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Clinics have been established in some areas which provide physical examinations, vocational planning and job placement for those with heart disease. They have aided the person with heart disease to locate his proper place in life, not doomed to end his days in a bed or wheelchair, but able to pursue a healthful, useful life, despite his affliction.

Most people who have heart disease can be quite active. Of course they must lighten the load on their heart, but the necessity for slowing down is something that we all must face as the years add up.

The Heart Association is able to inform as to the symptoms, causes and cures or aids to heart difficulties, but they need help in the form of additional volunteer workers and most important, funds to carry on their work.

February is the month in which the Heart Association conducts its annual campaign for funds. Investigate your local group and if you feel that their contribution to your community is a helpful one, further their cause with a little donation of time or money. You might be giving to yourself.

WIDOW IS 5-MILLIONTH S. S. BENEFICIARY

On December 4th, 1952, a 23-year-old California widow became the 5-millionth social security beneficiary on the nation's old-age and survivors insurance rolls. She is the 225,000th mother with children who is now getting monthly survivors benefit payments; her two small children have joined 865,000 other youngsters on the social security benefit rolls.

This milestone in the growth of the old-age and survivors insurance program was marked by a special ceremony in San Francisco. Mrs. Dolores Plaa, of nearby San Rafael, was presented an official certificate to commemorate the occasion by Federal Security Agency officials in San Francisco, as her children, Larry James, 4, and Michele Marie, 1, looked on. The occasion pointed up the expansion of the system since the close of 1940, the first year of monthly benefit payment. At that time, only a little over 200,000 persons were on the rolls.

A first check will be mailed to Mrs. Plaa at once for $423.90, representing a lump-sum death payment of $255 and the first of the $168.90 monthly payments which Mrs. Plaa and her children will receive for many years under provisions of the social security program, administered by the Federal Security Agency.

Sixteen years after the program went into effect in January 1937, the five million persons on the rolls are receiving more than $200 million a month in insurance payments.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER—SELECT

30-Minute Test

This is the third of a series of rapid-fire tests submitted for the benefit of those hustling carpenters who like to keep their mental faculties in trim on all matters relating to the trade. Wits, like good tools, can get rusty from non-use. Each correct answer is now required to be an **eight-letter** word as shown in Question 1. Twice the correct answers is the percentage. A score of 76% rings the bell—loud. Tip on a time limit test: Go down the list, answering all questions of which you are dead sure. Go back and pick up those of which you are not so sure. In whatever time is left take a hit-or-miss stab at all the stickers. Answers are on page 30.

1. The kind of handsaw most commonly used by carpenters_____C R O S S C U T
2. The correct name for a small supporting pillar of a handrail
3. The lumberman's technical name for lumber that is dressed
4. Trade name for all wood produced by coniferous trees
5. A strip of metal or other material used to prevent leakage
6. The penny-size name for a nail, three inches long
7. A molding running around the outer edge of a door casing
8. The hardwood most generally used for the best brace heads
9. Running a flat file along the points of a handsaw is called
10. The wood most commonly used for the best bench plane handles
11. A type of bolt with a square neck to prevent turning
12. That part of a tenoned rail which butts against the stile edge
13. A window sash which swings vertically on hinged stiles
14. A wood lining, about waist high, for interior walls
15. The rough wood floor to which the finished floor is secured
16. The opposite term to blindnail
17. The polygon with the least number of sides
18. The case containing the keyhole in a Yale type lock
19. Blocking or bracing used to stiffen floors
20. A thin board used as a pattern. (Preferred spelling)
21. A two-legged marking tool with a quadrant wing and thumb screw
22. The foreign-grown hardwood most commonly used in the U. S.
23. Trade name for all wood produced by broad-leaved trees
24. A type of commonly used wood screw with a cross-slotted head
25. The member of a stairs supporting the ends of the steps
26. The projection of a rafter or beam beyond its support
27. Carpentry work in general, erected for concrete construction
28. The small screw that secures the door knob to the spindle
29. A fan-shaped type of joint much used in drawer construction
30. A plane with its cutter set close to the front edge of the stock
31. A semi-circular or elliptical transom light
32. An American-grown hardwood, like oak, much used for fence posts
33. A temporary partition in a concrete form
34. A criss-cross arrangement of heavy, temporary supporting timbers

35. General name for the vertical members of house framework
36. A compass-like gauge for measuring diameters
37. A tenon with a shoulder on one face only
38. A gauge stick temporarily used to maintain the width of forms
39. A story-by-story system of frame house construction
40. A small inserted patch repairing a damaged piece of wood
41. A semi-liquid cement used under a sill on masonry foundation
42. The kind of mahogany mostly used today for superior work
43. The side of a concrete beam form, vertical to the soffit
44. Trade name for asbestos sheets much used for office partitions
45. A figure having five sides and five angles
46. A square flat pillar framing a doorway, often fluted or reeded
47. The soffit of a roof cornice
48. The curve on a handrail easing it nicely into the newel
49. A brown, oily, pungent liquid commonly used as a wood preservative
50. Trade name of hard, brown wallboard made wholly of wood fibre

Total correct x 2 = ...%

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Crosscut	11. Carriage	21. Dividers	31. Fanlight	41. Grouting
2. Baluster	12. Shoulder	22. Mahogany	32. Chestnut	42. Honduras
3. Surfaced	13. Casement	23. Hardwood	33. Bulkhead	43. Beamside
4. Softwood	14. Wainscot	24. Phillips	34. Cribbing	44. Transite
5. Flashing	15. Subfloor	25. Stringer	35. Studding	45. Pentagon
6. Tenpenny	16. Facenail	26. Overhang	36. Calipers	46. Pilaster
7. Backband	17. Triangle	27. Formwork	37. Bareface	47. Plancier
8. Cocobolo	18. Cylinder	28. Setscrew	38. Spreader	48. Easement
9. Jointing	19. Bridging	29. Dovetail	39. Platform	49. Creosote
10. Rosewood	20. Template	30. Bullnose	40. Dutchman	50. Masonite

Note: Eight-letter answers were called for. Any other kind is wrong. In order not to be brought up on charges for violation of Section 55 we'll comment on some of the answers which might be considered controversial.

2. Baluster. Banister, though commonly used, is an incorrect corruption of baluster.
3. Surfaced. S2S2E means, in a lumber yard, surfaced 2 sides, 2 edges, dressed all around.
20. Template. Very often spelled templet, which won't do here.
21. Dividers. Wrongly called a compass, which is simply a pair of pivoted legs.
25. Stringer. Also called string—stringboard—stringpiece and Lord knows what else. None of these words fit in here.
26. Overhang. May be called a tail, but not here.
31. Fanlight. Some call every transom a fanlight. Correctly, a fanlight is shaped like a fan, which accounts for the name.
34. Cribbing. Cribwork is also right.
36. Calipers. Calipers, not caliper, is considered correct. However, a thickness measuring rule is properly called a caliper rule.
39. Platform. Also called Western—some other place.
41. Grouting. Also called grout, which wouldn't do here.
42. Honduras. Sometimes called Mexican—baywood. Honduras is preferred.
47. Plancier. Planceer and plancher, are near enough to be called correct. If you want to be precise call it plancier from now on.
48. Easement. Easing is another name, and we have also heard ease-off. All refer to the sweep given to the handrail so that it butts square against the newel.
50. Masonite. Presdwood is a trade name for a wallboard product of the Masonite Corporation. Most carpenters refer to it as Masonite, which is the eight-letter answer wanted.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

McGUIRE MEMORIAL PICTURE

So many requests have been received for pictures of the Peter J. McGuire Memorial that the General Executive Board has authorized the printing of a beautiful four-color reproduction of the Memorial, 22½ inches by 19 inches, suitable for framing. These are available to Local Unions and District, State and Provincial Councils. Secretaries may secure a copy by sending a request to:

Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary
222 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WILLIAM ASHE, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JEFFERSON M. BALLARD, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
STUART BARRETT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
FRANK BEER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
AXEL BERGESON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JAMES BOAZ, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.
PHILLIP K. BONIARE, L. U. 1631, Washington, D. C.
THOMAS A. BRATTON, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
DAN BROWN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE BROWN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
EDWIN BURROWS, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.
A. E. CARPENTER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HARRY COUT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ISAAC CROSBY, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I.
WILLIAM H. DON, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
HARRY DRURY, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
FRED DUGAY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LEE S. DYSINGER, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
JOHN FAVRET, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
JOHN FILKINS, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
ULDARIC GUILLETTE, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
WILLIAM S. HANSON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
CHARLES J. HIRBE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WM. HOFFMAN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD HUEY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ALEX JACKSON, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
J. B. JARVIS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
B. A. JOBE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
TORSTEN JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
BENTON O. JONES, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
HOWARD KINCAID, L. U. 1430, Kearney, Neb.
JOHN KINZEL, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
FRANK KNOWLSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY KOCHOCKI, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
CHARLES KOHN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
JEROME KOPPLEMAN, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT KUGLER, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
EVERETT LATTIMORE, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
PATRICK LAWTON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM LEMMING, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
FRANCOIS I. LERGNER, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
ALF LORENSEN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
SAMUEL LUNDY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WALTER MACKIE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PATRICK McDONALD, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DANIEL J. McNAMARA, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
MANUEL C. MEDERIOS, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I.
HARRY A. MESSNER, L. U. No. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES H. MILLER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
JOHN J. MORGAN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GORDON MOYER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
K. B. NICHOLS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JONAS NIO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM ORDING, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
MICHAEL PALUMBO, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
JAY REYNOLDS, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.
CARL M. RICHARDSON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
JOHN RONAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
EDMUND W. SECORD, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
MILTON E. SEWALL, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
A. R. SMITH, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
LELAND SNYDER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
L. SORENSON, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
EDWARD SPANGLER, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
ROBT. STEINBERG, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES SUCHY, L. U. 1430, Kearney, Neb.
GEORGE THOMPSON, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
BYRON WEIDNER, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
WILLIAM WILBARD, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
HUGH WILKISON, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
MARSHALL C. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

FLORIDA APPRENTICES HONORED

Representatives of labor and management joined in honoring apprentices who had completed their training in building trades industries in the Daytona Beach, Florida area, on November 13th. Over 150 persons attended the banquet honoring the new journeymen.

William F. Patterson, director of the Apprenticeship Bureau of the Department of Labor, was the principal speaker. Mr. Patterson told the group that America's greatest defense against Russia was in the skill of its citizens. He also remarked that apprenticeship has come into full recognition, and at the same time the skilled worker has been accepted in his true place as a social equal.

United Brotherhood General Representative Van Pittman told the assemblage that a real debt was owed to the employer who gave the worker an honest opportunity to make full use of his skill, and only by honest workmanship could the debt be paid; otherwise the workers bring discredit upon themselves and their labor organizations.

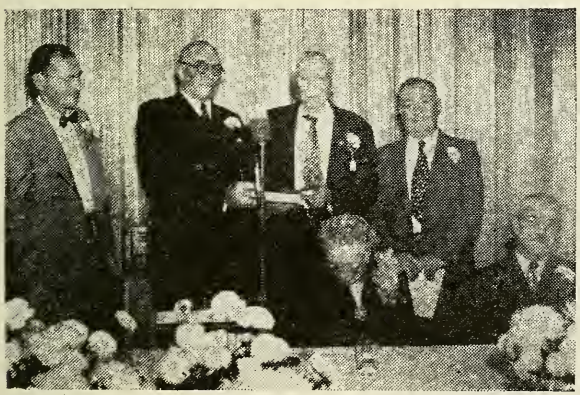
Journeymen certificates were presented by John Simmons, president of the Daytona Beach Contractors Association, to men who had been trained in the fields of carpentry, electricity, plumbing and sheet metal working.

Robert Pfeiffer, executive secretary of the Florida State apprenticeship council awarded certificates of merit to Clarence Charters and John Morgan of Daytona Beach.

Members of Local 1725, of Daytona Beach who were presented journeymen certificates included: Glenn Belt, Ernest S. Jackson, Charles A. Kressman, Glenn Munsey, Donald E. Rawlins, Ronald R. Rawlins, William B. Register and Robert E. Wren.

LOCAL 301 CELEBRATES 65th ANNIVERSARY

Local Union No. 301, of Newburgh, New York observed its sixty-fifth anniversary on Saturday evening, November 22nd, with a banquet and dance at the new VFW Building in Newburgh.



Shown standing from left to right are: Bernard H. Murray, financial secretary and business agent; Hanson presenting the wallet to Brother De Hart and Local 301 President William Watt.

Well over 300 members and their guests were in attendance. Mayor Herbert A. Warden, of Newburgh, gave a short address during which he congratulated the members on their friendly labor relations which have existed for many years.

Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York State Council of Carpenters and the District Council of Carpenters of New York City, was the principal speaker. He gave a very interesting talk in which he made mention of the gains made by our organization during the years since its inception.

Brother Hanson introduced George DeHart, who, on September 26, 1952, had completed 60 years of continuous membership in Local 301. The Newburgh Local is also proud to announce that it has nineteen other members who have served continuously for forty years or more.

L. U. 612 CELEBRATES 57th ANNIVERSARY

Beautiful Riverview Restaurant, at North Bergen, New Jersey, was the scene of the 57th anniversary dinner-dance of Local Union No. 612, of West New York, New Jersey, held October 25th.



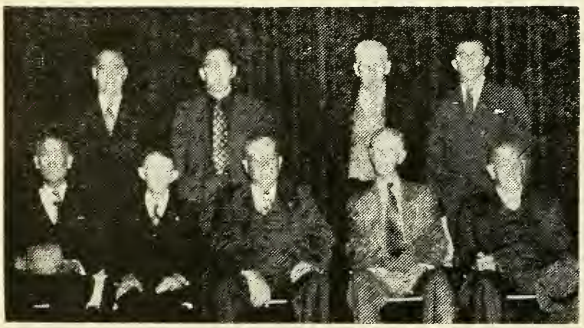
Not only did the local celebrate the 57th year of its existence, but combined the festivities with a farewell party in honor of Edward J. Russell. For the past 27 years Brother Russell has served as financial secretary of the local. During the evening he was presented with a beautiful gold watch, upon which were inscribed the names of the members of the local. His resignation is the result of his leaving the State of New Jersey.

Among the other honored guests representing the Hudson County District Council were Business Agents Henry Cook, Al Beck and their wives and President Donald Crawford and his daughter.

The gay spirits which permeated the evening's festivities are reflected in the faces of those attending the dinner-dance, as shown in the accompanying photograph.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS LOCAL HONORS OLD-TIMERS

Centennial Auditorium, in Springfield, Illinois was the scene of a special meeting of Local 16, November 14th, in honor of twelve of its long time members and Peter J. McGuire, first General Secretary and founder of the United Brotherhood.



Shown in the above photo are, from left to right, front row: John Bell, 50 years; Louis Nelson, 51 years; Robert Bell, 50 years; John Casserly, 52 years; Wiilliam Van Sice, 51 years.

Second row: Representative Welch, Brothers McMichael and Monroe, 25 years; and Brother Fochtmann, B. A. and treasurer of the local.

General Representative J. Earl Welch spoke in behalf of General President Hutcheson, in tribute to Peter J. McGuire.

Financial Secretary Howard Shehorn presented fifty year pins to Andrew McDonald, Robert Bell and John Bell, and twenty-five year pins to M. R. McMichael and James H. Monroe.

The meeting also served as a memorial for deceased Brothers William W. Owens, James B. Durkin, Charles R. Hatch, John W. Ott, P. G. Murphy, Frank Kaiser, William J. Ford, Frank M. Brown, Wiley Lipe, Louis C. Fowler, William B. Helmick and Meredith M. Straley.

SANTA VISITS LOCAL 162

More than 400 children were on hand at the hall of Local 162 of San Mateo, California awaiting the arrival of Santa Claus. The hall was decorated in gay yuletide fashion by members and their wives. While waiting, the children were served refreshments and entertainment was provided in the form of games.



Kids awaiting Santa at Local 162

Members of Boy Scout Troop 35, sponsored by the local, were on hand to sell Christmas wreaths.

Each year members of the local visit the nearby veterans' hospital and decorate the wards and distribute presents, hoping to spread the spirit of Christmas to these men away from home. The local has always taken an active part in community affairs, hoping to spread the spirit of brotherhood the year around.

SALVATION ARMY FINDS HELPING HAND

Shortly before Christmas, members of the York, Pennsylvania Salvation Army group looked forward to another Yuletide season of standing upon cold street corners ringing a bell, hoping to receive donations so that they could carry on their charity work. Often the little black kettle hanging on a tripod was passed unnoticed by busy Christmas shoppers, so the Salvation Army officials contacted members of Local 191 of York to see if they would build a decorative booth; one which would attract the Christmas crowds and protect the workers from the weather. The booths were to be constructed so that they could be taken down each year and then reassembled the next year.

When called upon to aid in the construction of such a booth, several members of Local 191 generously offered their services. Brothers S. J. Miller, Norman Babner, Henry Smith, John Keagy, Clair Lentz, Everett Coruse, Lawrence McCauslin, Samuel Bare and Dale Gemmill put their heads together and came up with a novel idea.

The booths finally emerged as small houses, shaped as Christmas trees. One side has an opening for the workers to solicit from pedestrians and the other side has a mantel and fireplace for the donations of persons in automobiles.

Red and white candy stripes and simulated bricks decorates one side while the tree side is green.



Brothers Smith and Babner work on the roof while Miller, Gemmill, Lentz and Keagy put the finishing touches on the face of the tree.

Materials for the project were donated by York supply houses. With the aid of coffee and doughnuts provided by the Salvation Army, three booths were completed in time for the Christmas season this year and the sturdy little structures give promise of lasting many more seasons.

JERSEY CARPENTERS PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Several members of Local 31, of Trenton, New Jersey demonstrated that Brotherhood is more than part of the name of our organization.

While working on a large truck terminal being built near Trenton, they noticed a nearby ramshackle frame house. The men knew that a large family lived there and the people were unable to patch the large holes in the roof by themselves. The residents, Mrs. Harry Horne and her five children, had little to look forward to but a dreary Christmas.

Giving up their spare time, George Grocott, Joe Palma, Joe Bice, Joe Pasum, Frank Montooth, Carl Massari, Steve Szolomayer and Ed Kendrick of Local 31, and Lee Dean of Local 369 of the Hod Carriers and Building and Laborers Union, contributed their work, while contractor William Dean and the Builders' Lumber and Supply Company supplied the materials for repairing the humble frame home.

A few days after the job was completed several of the men returned with clothing for the Horne children. The oldest son, Phillip, 17, provides the greater part of the family income. Their father deserted the Hornes six years ago.

Although the Hornes were unable to reward the "Good Samaritans" financially, they did present them with an envelope. Enclosed was the following message.

"This is to assure you that you will share in the merit of three masses each day for nine days, beginning January 1, 1953."

Mrs. Horne added in a note: "I don't know any other way in which to express our thanks for all you have done and are trying to do for us. God bless you all."

In this striving, grasping world it is good to know of men who understand the true meaning of Brotherhood.

DEATH TAKES OLD TIMER

Brother William H. Don of Local 67, Roxbury, Massachusetts, died October 31, 1952.

He is believed to have been one of the oldest members in continuous years of membership in the United Brotherhood. He carried a union card for sixty-nine years.

Initiated in the Amalgamated Society in Glasgow, Scotland on June 30, 1883, he lived in South Africa for a short time before coming to America. On his arrival in the United States he transferred his membership into Local 2163, of New York City. In 1930 he became a member of Local 67, continuing there until the time of his death.

CHRISTMAS PARTY FOR CANADIAN KIDS

Three Canadian furniture companies and Local 3189, of Preston, Ontario joined forces to entertain over 500 children and adults with a gala Christmas party. This example of fine labor-management relations between the local and the Preston Furniture Company, Canadian Office & School Furniture Company, Limited, and the Schmidt Furniture Company is an annual affair. The money is raised each year by means of raffles and drawings conducted in the shops.

Early in the evening, December 19th, the childrens' party took place with singing of carols and showing movies, and a visit from Santa Claus. Over 250 children were in attendance. Later a similar number of adults enjoyed a very pleasant dance.

The entertainment committee consisted of Brothers J. Poulton, N. Hillborn, D. Poore and R. Sheppard.

LOCAL 13 HOLDS ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY

Local 13, of Chicago played host to 900 members and guests at their annual Christmas Party, December 9th. After the regular meeting was adjourned dinner and refreshments were served.

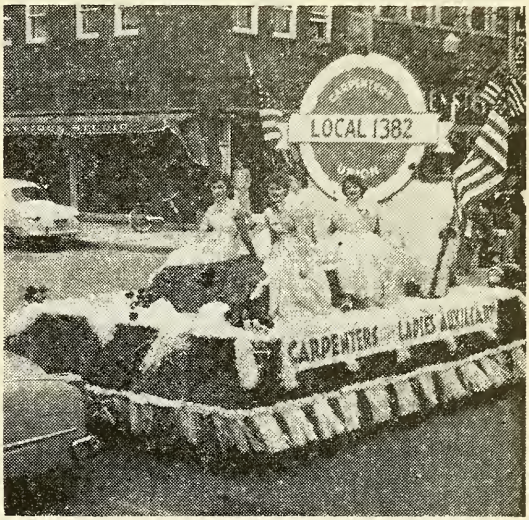
Music was provided by Labor's WCFL orchestra.

Members of Local 13 who are now in the Armed Forces were presented with thirty-eight $50.00 defense bonds, gifts of the local. The presentations were made by a representative of the United States Treasury Department.

A very pleasant and memorable evening was had by all.

MINNESOTA LOCAL REPORTS YEAR-END ACTIVITIES

From Labor Day to Christmas, Local 1382 of Rochester, Minnesota has been busily engaged in community activities.



The local was well represented by a beautiful float in the Labor Day parade. Riding on the float were four lovely girls representing the local and the ladies auxiliary. All of the nearby labor organizations participated in the ceremonies insuring a colorful and successful spectacle. The float was built by members, the materials being furnished by the local.

The Apprenticeship Completion Program, held October 28th, was another highlight of the fall activities. It has become an annual affair, mainly due to the work of Emil Heintz, director of the Rochester Evening Community College, and Harold Atwood, field representative of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor.

About 500 members and friends attended a turkey dinner, December 4th at the local Eagles Club.

The last event of the year was the Christmas Party for children, held in conjunction with all A. F. of L. locals in the area. A free show and gifts of candy and fruit were heartily enjoyed by approximately 1500 kids.

Local 1382 has set a fine example for other labor groups by cooperating with other groups in their community to insure the success of worthy causes. The members have become boosters of their city and the surrounding area and by so doing advance the cause of labor and the progress of the community.

EIGHT FIFTY-YEAR MEN HONORED



Shown are from left to right, seated: Oscar Hult, 50 years; John D. Brown, 50 years; William F. Schuller, 50 years; Bert Bondurant, 50 years; Harry E. Johnson. 50 years; and John R. Zylstra, warden.

Standing, from left to right: George McPhail, president; William Pennekamp, vice-president; Samuel Beech, treasurer; Edward L. Nelson, financial secretary; Dick Vink, 50 years; Robert McElroy, conductor; Nicholas Penn, 50 years; August Sikma, 50 years; John Bots, trusttee; and John R. Swanson, tustee.

Eight members of Local 434 of Chicago were honored with presentations of fifty-year pins at the meeting, October 15, 1952. President George McPhail gave the presentation speech and commended the men on their fine records of long service to organized labor. Recording Secretary Charles Sprietsma assisted by placing the pins upon the lapels of the 50 year men.

Refreshments were served following the presentation and the old timers spent the balance of the evening in reminiscing.

Brother Joseph Belanger, a 64 year member was unable to attend due to illness.

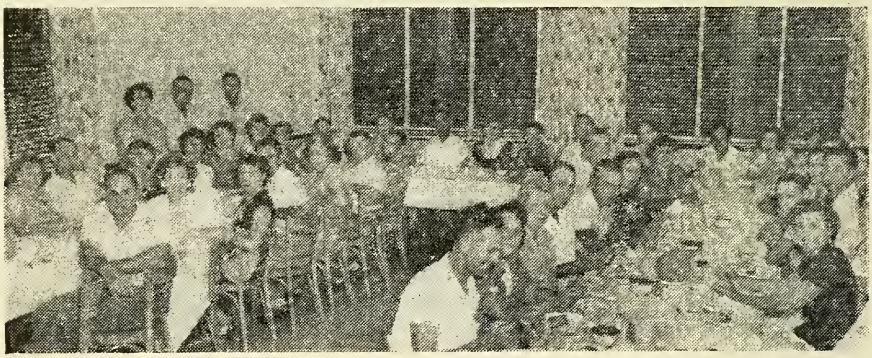


10th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY BILOXI LADIES

To The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary Local 405, of Biloxi, Mississippi. Our meetings are held every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Carpenters' Hall, Local 1667.

July 15th marked the 4th anniversary after a disbandment of two years during World War II, which would actually make this our 10th anniversary. This year the banquet was held at the Pastime Cafe, and a dance followed at the Carpenters' Hall on Reynoir Street, attended by both members and their husbands.



We have nine charter members still with us, and now have a total of 37 active members.

Social parties are held on the third Thursday of each month, and throughout the year we hold weiner roasts, picnics and various other social events. At Christmas time we have a party for the children and hold our Annual Carnival Dance.

The Auxiliary sends flower sprays to all members and their families that have sickness in their homes or loved ones in hospitals, and especially to the families of deceased Brothers. The March of Dimes is one of our favorite charities, and another activity which is appreciated is a gift of a basket of groceries to members' families when the head of the household is ill.

We would enjoy hearing from sister auxiliaries and prospective members.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Edith Moran, recording secretary

PINE BLUFF LADIES SAY HELLO

To The Editor:

Members of Ladies Auxiliary 551 of Pine Bluff, Arkansas extend a warm and sincere wish for a happy and prosperous New Year to all ladies auxiliaries.

Although 1952 was a successful year for our auxiliary, we are looking forward to still greater advancements in 1953. During the past year we sponsored a bingo-cake walk, sold pie and coffee at our meetings, took up collections to buy gowns and pajamas for members and their families in the hospital and raffled carpenters tools for our general fund.

At our social meetings we had pot luck dinners, also all day quilting bees each Wednesday. A short vacation from the quilting was required at the end of the year, but we intend to return to the task at the close of the holiday season.

Part of our funds were used to help a charitable group at the Davis Hospital here. Christmas baskets and contributions to the crippled childrens' hospital in Little Rock consumed more, so we must get back to work and build up our resources again. As long as we are able to help the unfortunate the work is worth the effort.

Fraternally,

Mrs. John Verdue, Rec. Sec.

NEWS FROM LITTLE ROCK LADIES

To The Editor:

A friendly hello to all auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 255, of Little Rock, Arkansas.



We meet on the first and third Monday of each month at Carpenters' Hall at 5th and Victory Streets.

Last month we presented a cake walk and bingo party to raise funds for our annual Christmas party for members and their families.

The accompanying photograph is of our float which was in the local Labor Day Parade.

We would enjoy hearing from prospective members and other Ladies Auxiliaries.

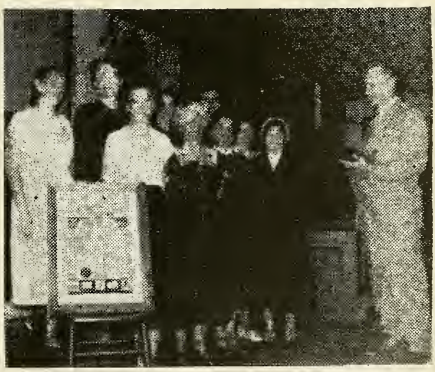
Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Arthur Dennie, Rec. Sec'y.

CAPE GIRARDEAU AUXILIARY GETS OFF TO GOOD START

To The Editor:

The Ladies of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, having received their Charter entitling them to join the official family of Ladies Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, wish to take this opportunity to extend their greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.



Twenty wives and daughters of Cape Girardeau carpenters composed the charter membership of Auxiliary No. 654, although the charter was to be held open for a few weeks to allow other interested ladies to join as charter members. On December 5, 1952 Brother Mel Shasserre, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters, installed the Charter and gave the obligation to the elected officers.

Following the installation of officers, the women were delightfully surprised with coffee and doughnuts served by the men of Carpenters' Local No. 1770, resulting in a very pleasant evening, giving all a chance to become better acquainted.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 654 would welcome and appreciate letters from Sister Auxiliaries giving information of their activities and any suggestons which would help make our organization a success.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Clemens Freese, Rec. Sec.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 293

Marking for Siding.—When the corner boards are in place and the window and door frames are set, you are ready for doing the marking for the siding. Different carpenters have different ways of doing this. Some use the compass and space from the base line up to the window sill. This spacing is then transferred to a stick, with which all of the corner boards and door casings are marked for the siding up to the window sill line. Then they space for the siding from the bottom of the window frame up to the top of the window cap. This spacing is also transferred to a stick, and with this stick the spacing for this part of the siding

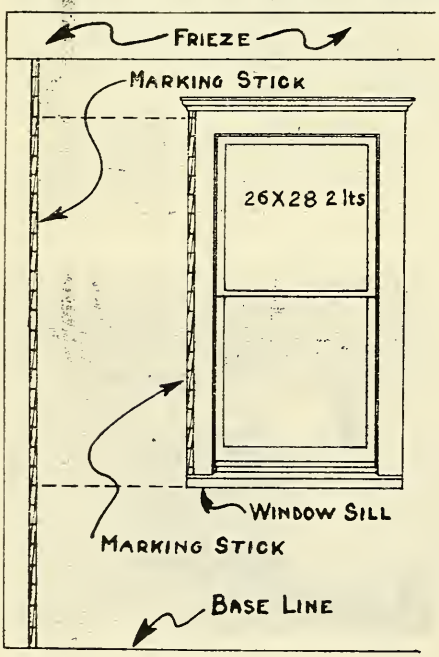


Fig. 1

is marked on window and door casings and corner boards. Next the spacing above the window and door frames is done. If it is a one-story building, there will be little spacing to do above the frames, but if it is a story and a half or a two-story building, another stick must be made for that part of the marking. Other carpenters make a marking stick for the corners, as shown to the left by Fig. 1, and with it mark the corner boards. This stick must be spaced so that

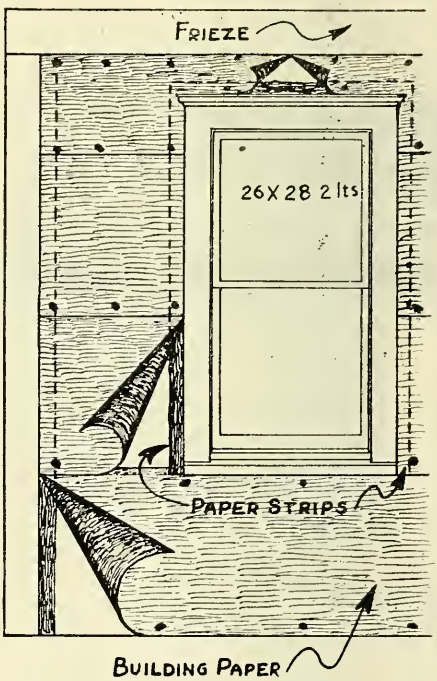


Fig. 2

the siding courses will come out right with the window and door frames. From this stick, or story pole, as it is called, a spacing stick is made for marking the door frames, and another one for marking the window frames. The latter is pointed out on Fig. 1. Every job presents a different layout, and the wise carpenter will systematize his work in order to gain uniformity and economy.

Building Paper.—Fig. 2 shows the same layout shown by Fig. 1, excepting that the shaded part represents building paper. Paper strips used under the corner board and window casings are indicated by dotted lines, and where the paper has been rolled back, by heavier shading. The big dots represent heads of roofing nails with which the paper is held in place. This way of fastening building paper is all right when there is no strong

wind to tear it off, and when one is sure that it will be covered with siding before quitting time. Otherwise it should be held on with lath or some other slats.

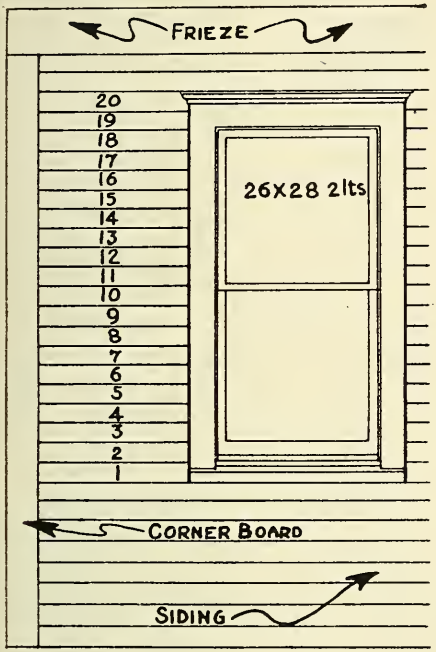


Fig. 3

Conventional Siding.—Fig. 3 shows the layout shown in the previous figures, but with the siding in place. This drawing represents rather narrow conventional siding,

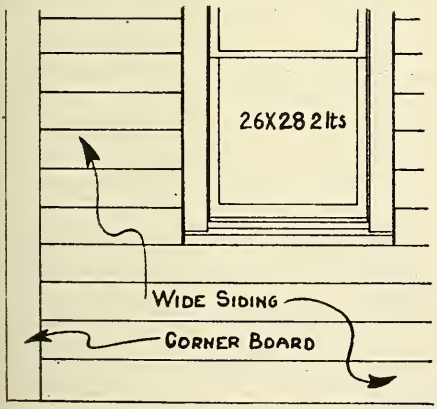


Fig. 4

otherwise called lap siding. The craft problem here, gives a short cut for marking and cutting siding boards to be used between corner boards and window frame, or in some other similar situation. There are twenty boards in place between the corner and the window. First square twenty boards of the proper length, to fit the corner board. Then hold board number **1** to its place and mark it for length and joint—also board number **2** and numbers **3**, **4** and so on up to **20.** These should be stacked so that number **20** will be on top. Then cut number **20**, number **19**, number **18**, **17**, **16**, etc., until all the boards are cut and stacked in order. This willl put board number **1** on top. Now start with board number **1** and nail it in place, then board number **2**, and number **3**, **4** and so on. If the marking and cutting are carefully done, when the boards are all in place, the joints will be good.

Wide Siding.—Fig. 4 shows a part of the layout shown before, covered with wide siding. This siding is taking the place of

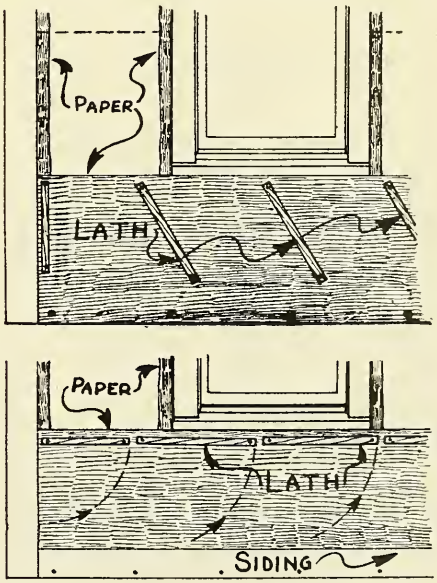


Fig. 5

the narrower conventional siding and adds novelty, resulting in a pleasing appearance.

Applying Building Paper.—Fig. 5 shows in each of the two drawings part of the layout shown previously. The upper drawing shows a full-width strip of paper held in place with pieces of lath and roofing nails. The nails are indicated by the heavy dots. The reason the lath are held up at the bottom and roofing nails are used to hold the bottom edge, as shown, is to leave enough of the paper without obstruction so that the

first siding board can be put on without moving lath. When the first board of siding is on, it will hold the paper, and the lath above can be changed to the position shown by the bottom drawing. How this is done is indicated by the dotted part-circles and arrows. The rest of the siding is then put on up to the lath. Then they are removed and used to hold the next strip of paper.

Nail Support.—Fig. 6, the upper drawing, shows a part of a siding board in place. The dotted line gives the line of the next board, which is supported by the nail pointed out to the left. This is also shown by the bottom drawing, where the second board is shown in place, shaded. At **A**, in both drawings, the blocking out of the first board is pointed out.

Bad and Good Joints.—Fig. 7, top drawing, shows 5 samples of bad joints. The bad joints are heavily shaded and of course exaggerated. The joint numbered **1** evidently was a good joint until board number **2** was put in place, which was cut out of square and a little too long, so that it pushed out the corner board a trifle more. Then when board number 3 was put on, which was also too long and poorly cut, the corner board was pushed out still more. Boards number

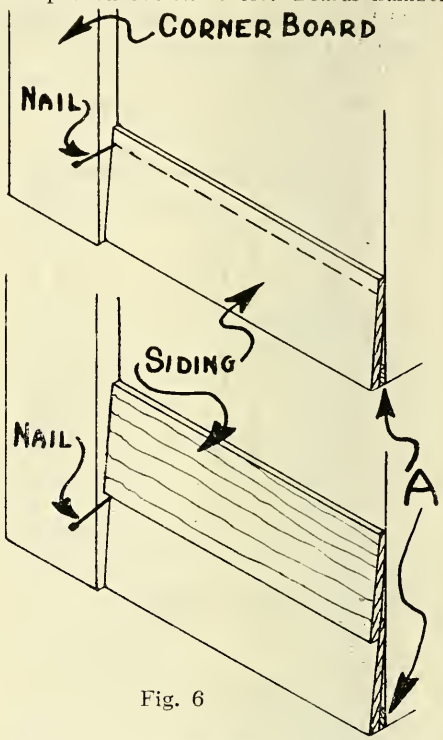


Fig. 6

4 and 5 did not push the corner board out, but the ends were so roughly cut that the

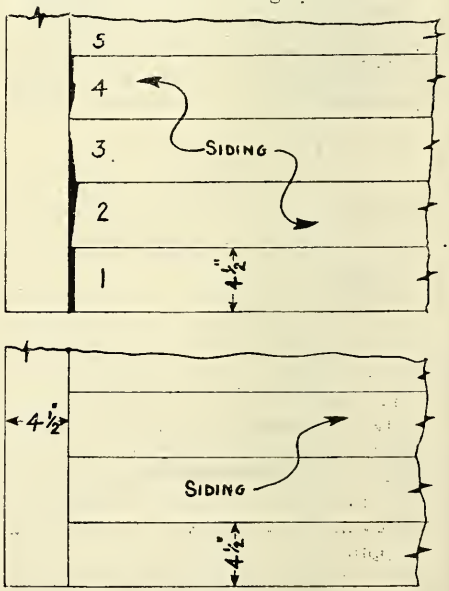


Fig. 7

joints are both bad. As stated before, the faults of these joints are magnified, but

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they represent a sort of composite of all unacceptable joints. The joints shown by the bottom drawing are the approved joints.

End to End Joints.—Fig. 8 shows at the bottom a face view of a good end to end joint. The nails here are kept 2 inches

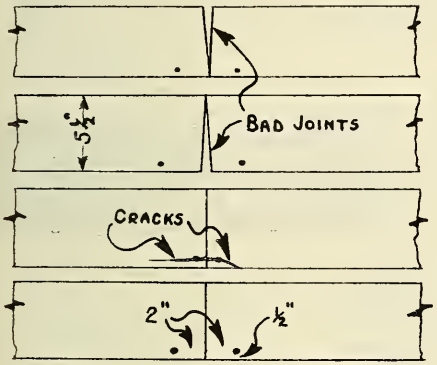


Fig. 8

from the joint, and not less than ½-inch from the bottom edge. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. The joint shown second from the bottom, also is a good joint, but the nails were placed too close to the joint, resulting in the cracks that are pointed out. When it becomes necessary to nail

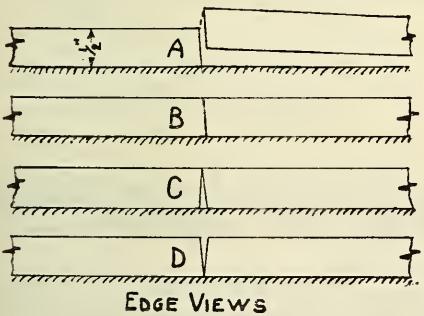


Fig. 9

siding rather close to the joint, the use of thinner nails will often prevent cracking. The two upper joints shown are bad, and of course magnified to bring out the point.

Edge Views of Siding Joints.—Fig. 9, drawn to a larger scale, shows the thick edge views of siding joints. At **A** is shown an approved joint about to go together, which is shown completed at **B**. At **C** the joint is open in the back, due to too much back bevel in the cuts. At **D** the fault is in reverse order.

A Footing Problem

Basement walls, especially partition walls, often have their weak points where the door

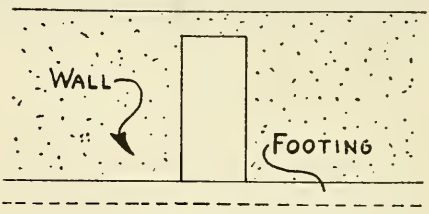


Fig. 1

openings are located. The trouble is in the footings.

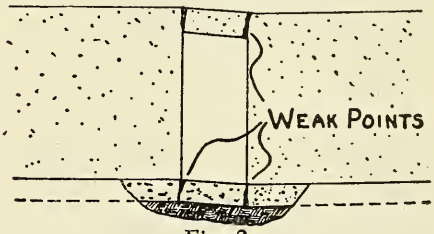


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows a side view of a basement wall, in part, where the footing is pointed

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out. The bottom of the footing is indicated by the dotted line. Designers, as a rule, give little attention to extra footing reinforcing where the door openings are located. The results are shown by Fig. 2. Here the

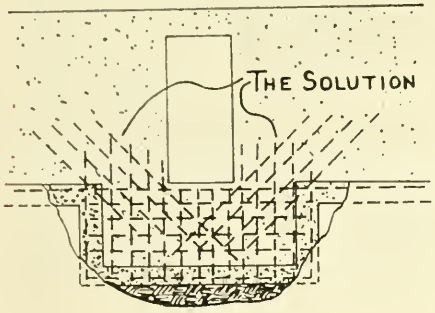
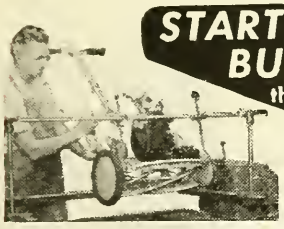


Fig. 3

weak points are indicated. The wall on the right of the door settled, either because of the load above, or because of unreliable earth under the footing. To prevent this, a footing reinforcement, such as is shown by Fig. 3, should be employed. The dotted lines represent reinforcing rods, the size and number of them, should be determined by the amount of weight the wall must carry and by the kind of earth the footing rests on. The reinforcing of the main wall is not shown in this drawing. The reinforcing rods indicated by the dotted lines, give the solution to the problem shown in Fig. 2.



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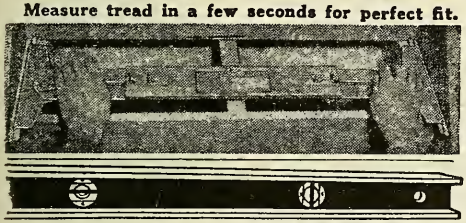
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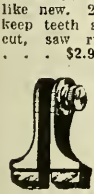
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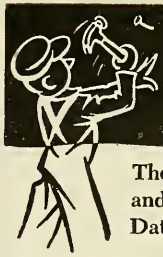
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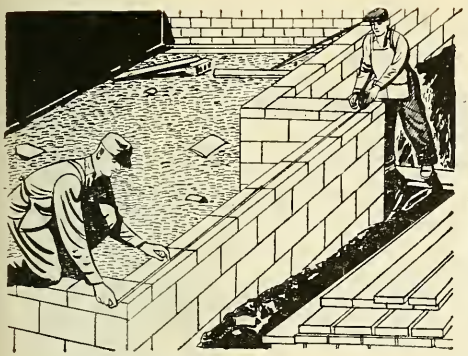
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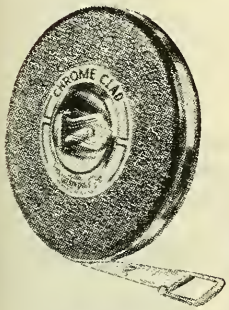
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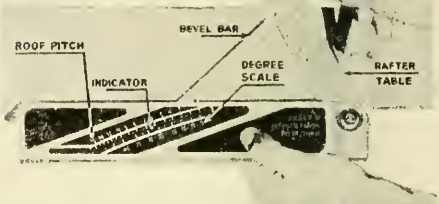


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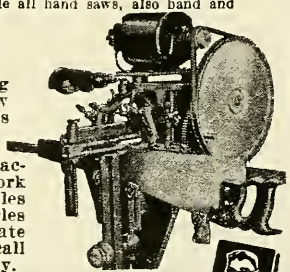
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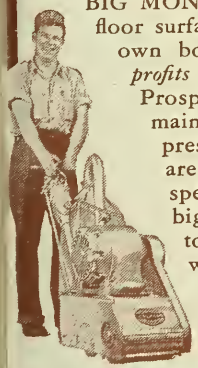
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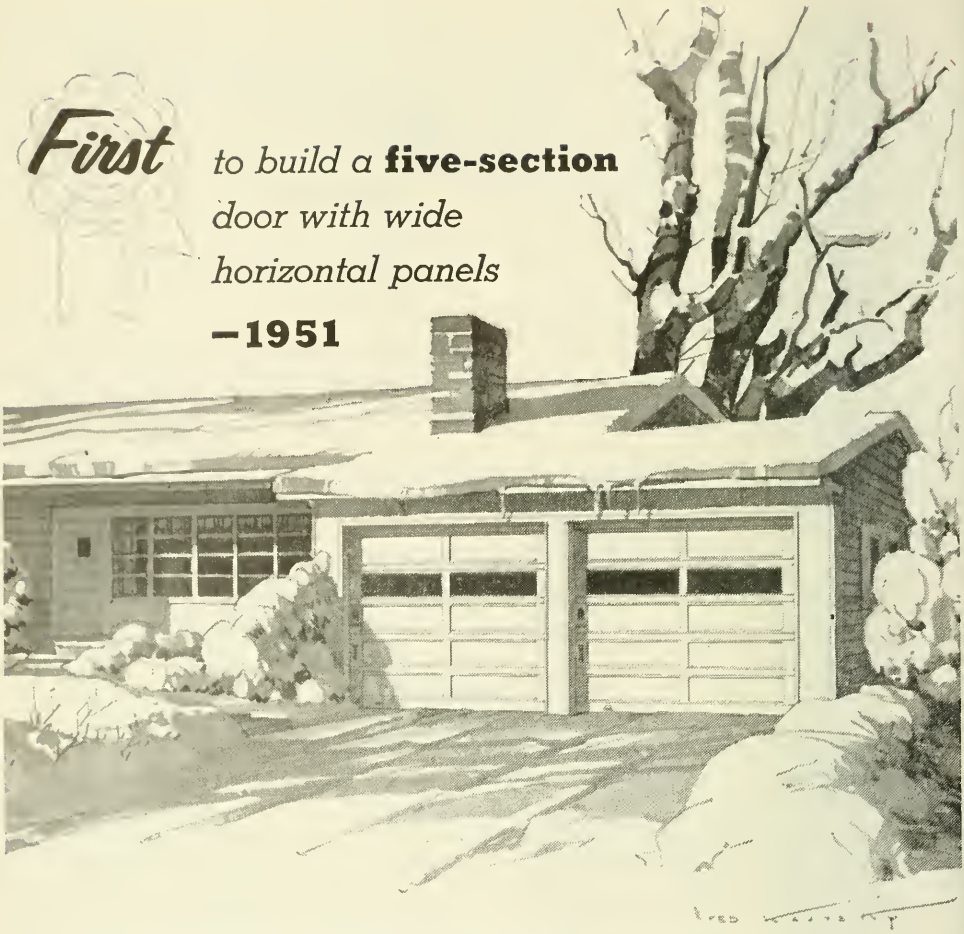
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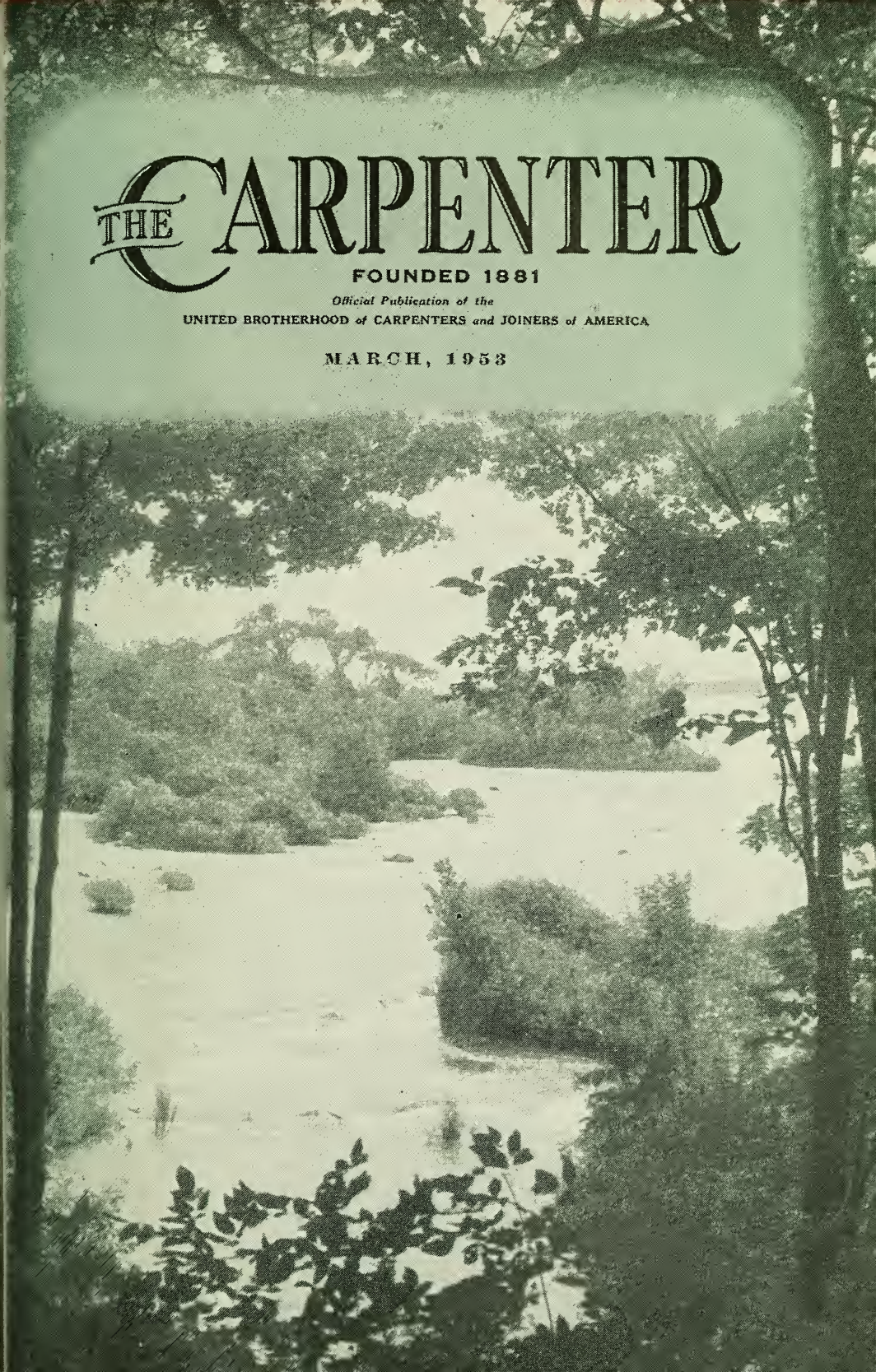
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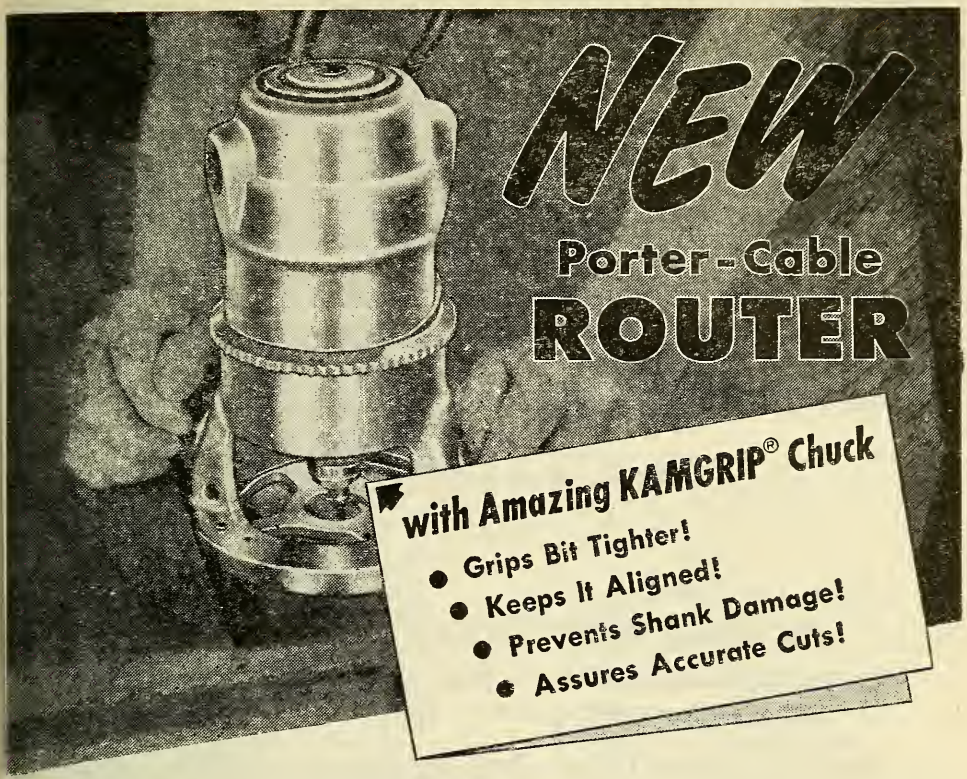
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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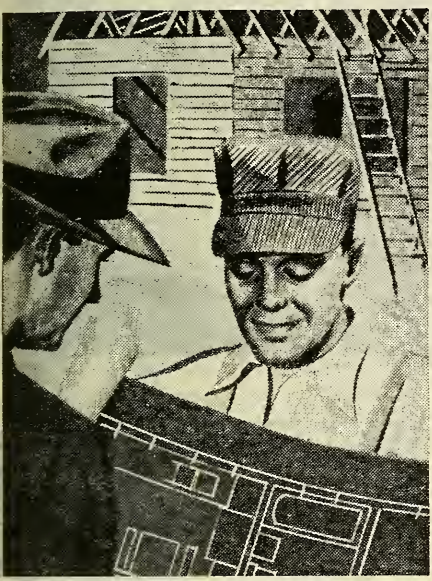
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress. Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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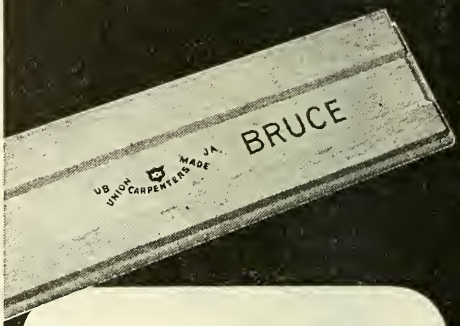
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NOW IT'S THE BIG DEAL

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BEFORE the new Republican administration was more than a couple of weeks old it had already served notice on the American people that it intends to chart a new course for our economy. In a move that surprised no one, President Eisenhower on February 6th terminated all government control over wages and salaries. A similar decontrol of all prices is more than likely to be completed in the near future—probably even before these words reach print. There are strong indications that credit controls may be reimposed soon. Taxes are also getting a good deal of attention; which means there may be a revision in one way or another before too many weeks.

What does it all add up to? How is the ordinary wage earner going to be affected? Probably no one knows—not even the men who are calling the shots in Washington. However, one thing is certain. The new administration took over the reins of the nation when productivity was at its peak. There were more people employed on January 20th than ever before in history. There were more goods being turned out than ever before in history. Consumption was higher than it ever was. All segments of the economy, labor, management and the farmer, were enjoying the fruits of the prosperity.

To be true, it was a war prosperity, generated and sustained by the tragic fighting in Korea and the larger threat of all-out war with Russia. The war in Korea is not ended and the threat of war with Russia has not diminished, but the task of building up American military might to adequate peaks has come close to fulfillment. The real trick is going to be to maintain the economy at something approaching its present peak when the urgent demand for war goods is over, or at least greatly diminished. Can the new administration turn the trick?

If confidence is any yardstick, it can. From the New Deal and the Fair Deal, we are now embarked on what might be called the Big Deal—big business setting the policies and calling the tunes. Practically every appointment of any importance made by President Eisenhower has gone to a business tycoon. Some wag in Washington has dubbed the President's first team as "seventeen millionaires and a plumber"—the latter, of course, being Martin Durkin, Secretary of Labor.

All the financial publications and most of the daily papers in the nation have been wildly enthusiastic about this state of affairs. It suits them to a T. For years they have been crying that what we needed were some solid, level-headed business men in Washington to inject some efficiency into government. Now we have precisely that. Can these businessmen-turned-politicians accomplish all the miracles that many people apparently deem them capable of? Can they cut government spending without reducing jobs? Can they cut taxes without reducing the essential services which the government is now rendering the people? Only time will tell. Certainly they

have a golden opportunity to prove all the theories they have expounded during the last 20 years.

Over the years, government has grown more complex. Whether successful business experience is an automatic stepping stone to success in government administration is a moot question. On this subject, "Roundup," the wide-awake bulletin published by the Texas State Federation of Labor, had some interesting comments to make in a recent issue. Said Roundup:

"However, government, like other work, requires a degree of practice and training in its particular problems. A good carpenter isn't necessarily a good plumber, even after reaching the pinnacles of achievement in cabinet making. And by the same token an able and successful man isn't necessarily a good government official.

"Running a country requires keeping an eye on the gross size of the stream of commerce. Running a business requires concentrating on grabbing one little part of that stream for oneself, regardless of its size. The governing official's concern is prosperity for the country as a whole. The business tycoon's concern is a maximum profit for his company. They don't necessarily go together. One of the richest men in the world, if not the richest—the operator with the biggest take—is the Agha Khan. He has income enough and to spare so that his son Aly Khan can afford the best—but the best!—of the finer things of life without worrying about the expense. But if you have ever seen his country in India you know that the scrawniest razorback hog in the East Texas piney woods lives in the lap of luxury compared to the average man under the Agha's rule. Nevertheless, if ability to govern well is synonymous with ability to rake in the coin, the Agha Khan's subjects have the finest ruler on the face of the earth.

"Here in America we don't measure the ability of our governors by precisely that standard. Our ideals, as a matter of fact, run in terms of men born in a log cabin and dedicating their lives to public service and high ideals, often at the loss of that extra buck. By American standards the Agha Khan rates pretty low on the scale of rulers.

"Between ability at governing and ability at business there is the same difference as between being a good game conservationist and a good hunter. It isn't the same thing. That's not to say anything against the good hunter. Just that if he is to become also a good conservationist, he has a new trade to learn.

"If he realizes he's got a new trade to learn, the business man in government may make the best of officials. He is apt to be very able and adaptable. If he doesn't realize he is apprenticing himself to a new trade in middle life, the results are apt not to be good.

"And a lot of people—including business men themselves—have the idea that a business man is automatically better equipped than anybody else to design government policy—that they are ready-made 'sound, practical men' who know the answers.

"This theory of business success proving economic wisdom is needed in government is apt to trip us up if we don't watch it.

"Actually, this theory—that successful business men are necessarily better planners of economic policy than specialists in government—is on a par with a theory that we should turn over the health care of our people to athletes.

"Rocky Marciano is a world champion athlete, so naturally he has a sound practical knowledge of the human body and is superior to that scrawny physician and surgeon—stoop-shouldered from poring over books—in helping you meet any bodily ills." That's how this reasoning runs.

"If this reasoning convinces you, then naturally, the next time you get sick, just forget about the doctor and call the nearest football star. That football star is a "sound man with practical experience" and he's got the physique to prove it, just as that business tycoon is a "sound man with practical experience" and he's got the millions to prove it."

The analogy which Roundup makes between businessmen as government officials and athletes as doctors may be a little too pessimistic, but the fact remains that government is much more complex than business. In business the issue is usually clear-cut. The businessman can always ask himself the simple question, is it good for my company? Whenever he has a decision to make, in government the issue is never quite that simple, since many conflicting interests are involved. What is good for the farmer may be not so good for business or labor. What is good for westerners may be anathema to easterners. And so it always goes. There are conflicting viewpoints and interests to reconcile in almost everything government does. Men used to making decisions in which the issue is clear-cut may find themselves bogged down by the conflicting pressures and pulls of the political arena.

On the other hand, all businessmen achieve their success by having the ability to reduce waste, increase efficiency, eliminate deadwood, etc.. In this respect, the business viewpoint should be a big asset to the present administration, for no one can deny the fact that business in general is much more efficient than the Federal government has been.

In any event, then, the next four years should be among the most interesting in American history. In the overall picture, organized labor bears a tremendous responsibility for seeing to it that the social gains of the past are maintained and expanded, that the rights of labor are protected, that the purchasing power of the working people is maintained at a level sufficiently high to permit them to buy back the products they produce.

For one thing, labor must watch very carefully all developments in labor legislation not only in Washington but in state legislatures as well. The Taft-Hartley Law is undoubtedly due for some sort of overhauling; whether the overhauling is for the better or worse may depend upon the alertness labor displays in the months ahead. The same holds true for state labor legislation.

Another matter which must be watched closely is tax legislation. Taxes are the exact equivalents of pay cuts. A tax increase of two dollars per week amounts to the same thing as a two dollar wage cut. In the days ahead Congress will undoubtedly struggle with the tax question. There are plenty of those in both the House and Senate who do not believe that ability to pay should have any bearing on taxes. Unless they are watched closely more of the tax load may be shifted from the backs of the wealthy to the backs of the wage earners.

Still another area in which organized labor must be constantly alert is the area of natural resources. Businessmen have not always been given to adhering to the long range view in the matter of conservation of resources, as witness the despoiling of

the forest lands in the Great Lakes area. Lands that could have been left in condition to produce timber perpetually were high-graded and abandoned. Our natural resources must not be exploited ruthlessly for immediate gain at the expense of future generations. Without adequate natural resources there can be no continuing prosperity.

So, in the final analysis, organized labor has a tremendous responsibility in the political field. The Big Deal goes into office full of zeal and promise. It is our task to see that performance lives up to its promise.

Labor Aids Flood Victims

Organized American labor, through the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the American Federation of Labor, has come to the aid of flood victims in England and the Netherlands with a gift of $1,500 worth of CARE food and blanket packages.

Matthew Woll, president of the league, in turning over the check to CARE, said that additional funds for the relief of English and Dutch trade unionists will be raised in a nation-wide campaign.

"Thanks largely to the wholehearted response of the American people," said Woll, "the immediate emergency in the two countries is over.

"But as the people who were evacuated from the stricken areas return to their devastated homes, the need for further aid in the form of CARE food and blanket packages will continue for some time to come. I am appealing to all AFL affiliates, from the individual member and local union to the level of the great international unions, to aid this drive of the Labor League for Human Rights.

"Many industrial plants and workshops have been destroyed in both countries by the raging floods," Woll added. "In keeping with its general program of aiding free and democratic trade unions abroad, the Labor League for Human Rights is enlisting every American worker's support in the effort to aid these people during their prolonged period of need."

Distribution of the Labor League CARE packages will be supervised by AFL representatives in England and the Netherlands, Woll declared.

Orders for CARE blanket and food packages, or contributions in any amount may be forwarded to the AFL representative, CARE, 20 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y.

BROADER SOCIAL MEASURES FILED

The first of what is expected to be a long list of bills to strengthen and broaden social security coverage last month were introduced in the House by Aime Forand (D., R. I.) and Harold Ostertag (R., N. Y.).

They want benefits extended to persons between 65 and 75 who continue working at jobs covered by social security and who earn more than $75 a month. The present law prevents their receiving pensions under the system.

It was pointed out that elderly persons with large incomes from stocks, bonds and noncovered employment and individuals over 75 can collect insurance benefits from social security.

Meantime, Carl Curtis (R., Neb.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, where social security legislation must begin, suggested that a new study of the whole program be undertaken.

That is in line with a suggestion by Sen. Robert Taft (R., Ohio) who wants to turn the problem over to a commission for study. In effect, observers pointed out, such a study would halt any action to expand social security or make it more effective during this session of Congress.

Carpentry Involves Many Hazards

Editor's note: **Accident prevention is (or should be) a prime concern of every working man, for it is he who suffers most and loses most through accidents on the job. Recently the Department of Labor made an analysis of accident experience in the carpentry trade in 1948 and 1949. Contained in that study is a good deal of food for thought, for the study shows carpenters suffer twice as many accidents as do general factory workers. Significant portions of the study will be run in THE CARPENTER. This is the first installment.**

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ALL available information indicates that the injury-frequency rate for carpenters is slightly higher than the average for all construction occupations. A somewhat lower than average frequency of fatalities, however, gives carpenters a comparatively favorable injury-severity record.

In 1948, the most recent year for which separate injury rates are available for the various construction operations, carpenters experienced an average of 38.2 disabling injuries in every million employee-hours worked. The corresponding average for all construction workers in that year was 36.7. The injuries to carpenters produced an average time charge of 106 days per case, representing a time loss of 4.1 days for every 1,000 employee-hours worked. For the construction industry as a whole the comparable averages were 135 days charged per case and 5.0 days lost per 1,000 hours worked.

In comparison with most nonconstruction activities, the carpenters' injury record was less favorable. The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate in 1948 was only 17.2, less than half the rate for carpenters. Similarly, the average severity of the injuries experienced by manufacturing workers tended to be much less than for carpenters' injuries. In manufacturing, the average time charge per injury was 83 days and the severity rate was 1.5 in contrast to the carpenters' averages of 106 and 4.1.

In common with most other construction trades, carpenters face many more hazards arising from the work environment than from the specific operations of their trade. The fact that they seldom work for long periods at any one location and the necessity of working in close proximity to other trades which are usually under different supervision contributes greatly to the existence of environmental hazards. Housekeeping problems are particularly difficult to overcome in these circumstances.

On new construction, particularly residential and small commercial jobs, the premises around the structures are frequently muddy, slippery, rutted, cut by open trenches, obstructed by piles of dirt and materials, cluttered with the equipment of many trades, and littered with scrap materials. The possibility of injury from a slip or fall, or from contact with sharp or rough materials arises as soon as the worker enters the construction area. These hazards are intensified by the manual operations involved in the movement of materials and equipment at the job site. Because the materials are frequently heavy, bulky, or awkward to handle, the operation in itself presents considerable possibility for strains, sprains, or other injuries arising from

overexertion. The hazardous surfaces over which they must be moved add greatly to these possibilities.

Inside a new structure there are many possibilities of slips, falls, and overexertion due to unfinished floors which are frequently rough, irregular, and cluttered with materials or scrap; unguarded floor openings; open stairways; and rough access ladders. Falling materials, originating in the operations of other trades on the premises as well as in their own, constitute another important hazard for nearly all construction workers.

On many types of construction, carpenters work ahead of the other trades,erecting the structural framework and building the surfaces, platforms, and scaffolds on which the other trades work. In doing this they frequently must climb on and work from open structural members with little protection from the possibilities of falls.

In repair work carpenters also encounter many hazards arising from poor housekeeping conditions and frequently find it necessary to work in tight and relatively inaccessible quarters. The lack of adequate scaffolds and ladders on repair jobs of short duration frequently leads workers to utilize makeshift methods of reaching elevated positions and results in falls.

The lumber and other materials with which carpenters work are frequently heavy and awkward to handle. In addition, the edges of lumber may be sharp or splintery. As most of these materials must be moved into position by hand, carpenters face the possibility of hand cuts, crushed fingers and toes, and strains and sprains from overexertion.

The hand tools of the trade, many of which have sharp cutting edges, present many hazards when they are mishandled or are not kept in good condition. Portable electric saws, jointers, drills, and other powered tools are frequently used in carpentry operations. In many instances the cutting edges of these tools are inadequately guarded and in field use they are frequently not grounded to prevent electric shock.

Kinds of Injuries Experienced

The 9,061 disabling injury cases which were examined in detail included 42 fatalities, 6 permanent-total disabilities, 309 permanent-partial disabilities, and 8,704 which were listed as temporary-total disabilities. Some of the last group were still undergoing treatment at the time the records were reviewed and their final classification could not be definitely determined. Presumably, a few of these cases ultimately would develop into fatalities or permanent disabilities.

Fatalities

Skull fractures accounted for 15 of the 42 reported deaths. Twelve of these were the result of falls; 1 resulted from a collision of a truck with a railroad train and another was due to a broken hoist cable which permitted a creosoted pile to fall and strike a workman. For the fifteenth case, no details were available.

Of the 12 falls resulting in skull fractures, 11 were from elevations; 4 of these were from scaffolds. For two of these accidents the records merely indicated that the workmen had fallen from scaffolds. In the third case, a carpenter was killed when a scaffold on which he was working collapsed. The fourth scaffold accident occurred as a carpenter was temporarily operating a hoist, the controls of which were located on the scaffold. Apparently, the carpenter disengaged the brake as he was reaching for the hoist lever. The cage, carrying a wheelbarrow loaded with concrete, fell about 30 feet before the carpenter

could stop it. When he applied the brake, the sudden stop broke a guy wire on the boom of the hoist, permitting the boom to fall. The workman was knocked from the scaffold by the boom and fell 60 feet to the street.

Two carpenters fell from elevations to concrete floors and were killed. In one case the carpenter fell from a ladder on which he had been climbing to a scaffold. As he neared the top of the ladder, he grasped a 2″ by 6″ scaffold timber. The plank, which had not been nailed (moved and he lost his balance. In the second case a carpenter fell through a floor opening which he had cut to permit the erection of a smokestack.

Five other carpenters suffered skull fractures when they fell from elevations. One was knocked from a railroad car by a timber as it was being raised by a hoist. Another lost his balance and fell from a roof as he was handling lumber. A third slipped as he was walking on a steel beam and fell 17 feet to the floor. Still another, standing on a wall tightening bolts on a form, lost his balance and fell to the ground when his wrench slipped. The final accident in this group occurred as a carpenter was walking across a piece of plywood which was being used as a covering for a pit. When the plywood tilted, the carpenter fell into the pit.

The twelfth skull fracture occurred when a carpenter fell over debris on the ground outside a new building. His head struck a surveyor's stake.

Brain concussions accounted for three deaths, in all of which falls were responsible. In one case, a carpenter fell from a roof. In another, the workman fell from a sawhorse and struck a pile of bricks. In the third accident, a carpenter, standing on a wall, was landing steel beams from a crane. After he removed the chains from one of the beams, the boom of the crane struck the beam which turned and knocked him from the wall.

Four carpenters died as a result of strains. In three of these accidents death was actually the result of a heart attack induced by heavy lifting. In the fourth case, a carpenter suffered a hernia when he tried to move a dolly which had stopped and settled in a soft spot of the pavement.

Three carpenters were electrocuted —one by a short circuit in a drill and two by direct contract with electric power transmission lines. Of the latter two accidents, one occurred when a carpenter touched a "live wire" as he was nailing sheeting to the gable of a house. In the other, a carpenter contacted an 11,000-volt power line while he was using a hand line to lift material to a scaffold.

An apprentice carpenter was impaled on half-inch reinforcing steel. While he was working from a plank which had been placed across two steel girders, the plank slipped and he fell 38 feet onto the steel. One fatal injury was due to heat prostration and another was attributed to an occupational disease contracted while the carpenter was working with creosoted lumber.

Four seemingly minor injuries resulted in death. In one case, a workman tripped when his trousers caught on a board. He died 2 days later from internal injuries which he experienced while trying to maintain his balance. In the second accident, a carpenter fell into a hole and bruised his head and trunk. He returned to work but sometime later a malignant tumor developed which caused his death. Two workmen died as a result of infections of puncture wounds to hands. Splinters were responsible for both of these injuries.

Six of the fatal injuries were general in nature. Falls from elevations accounted for four of these and traffic accounts for the other two. Of the falls, two were from scaffolds and two from roofs of buildings.

Permanent-Total Disabilities

Three of the six permanent-total disability cases were back injuries and two were head injuries. The sixth was a multiple-fracture case. In this accident, a staging collapsed, crushing a carpenter in it.

Two of the back injuries did not at first appear to be serious—one, a strain, occurred when a carpenter twisted his back as he tripped over a level; the other, a bruise, resulted when a workman was struck by a drift pin which fell on him. The third back injury, a severe fracture, was due to a fall from a scaffold.

The two head injuries were a fractured skull and a brain concussion. In the first accident, a staging tipped, causing the carpenter to fall to the ground. In the second accident, a descending elevator cage struck the workman's head.

Permanent-Partial Disabilities

The 309 permanent-partial disabilities included 225 amputations, 5 enucleations, and 79 cases involving the loss of use of a body part or function.

Thumbs or fingers were involved in all but three of the amputations which were divided as follows:

Thumb	34
1 finger	148
2 fingers	29
3 fingers	6
4 fingers	3
Thumb and 1 finger	2
Great Toe	1
1 toe (not great)	2
Total	225

Of the 222 finger and thumb amputations, 117 resulted from contact with power saws and 81 with jointers. About half the injuries attributed to saws resulted from contact with portable electric saws.

Shapers were responsible for two permanent finger injuries and four men were permanently disabled by hoisting equipment—two had their fingers caught in the buckets of cranes, one was caught on a chain, and another in a pulley. Two carpenters suffered finger amputations in connection with the use of motor vehicles. In one case, the workman tried to repair a truck and had his finger amputated by the fan. In the second instance, the vehicle fell from a jack as the carpenter was changing a tire.

Hand tools produced six finger or thumb amputations; hatchets were responsible for three, hand saws for two, and a sledge for the other. Lumber contributed to five amputations. Two men were disabled when timbers toppled over on their hands, one permitted a piece of lumber to slip from his hands and fall on his finger, one had his finger crushed under a timber as he was placing it into position, and another mashed his finger between a wall and a piece of lumber which he was passing to a co-worker.

Three amputations were attributed to doors. In one case the door closed on a workman's finger as he was fitting it, and in another the spring on a garage door broke as an employee was hanging the door. His finger was caught and amputated by the door when it fell. In the third accident a carpenter inserted his finger in a small hole of a steel door to close it. As he did so, a sliver of steel punched his finger. The wound became infected and the employee lost his finger.

Another carpenter guided a steel pile into a casing and lost a finger

when it was caught between the pile and the shell of the casing. In another case, a carpenter had a finger amputated when it was crushed by a plasterboard which was blown down by the wind.

Of the three toe amputations, two resulted from contact with electrically powered hand saws. In the third case, the toe was crushed under a steel beam which toppled over.

In one of the enucleation cases, a chip struck a carpenter's eye as he was pounding a piece of steel with a hammer. In the second case, an apprentice, holding a chisel which another workman was striking with a sledge, was struck by a chip which flew from the chisel. Another apprentice lost an eye when a fragment of a nail broke off and struck his eye as he was applying shingles. A carpenter foreman lost an eye when an abrasive wheel broke and a piece penetrated his eye. In the final case, a carpenter was applying baseboard. When his hammer slipped, it shattered the plaster and a chip struck his eye. Infection developed and the removal of the eye followed.

Finger and thumb injuries were the most common of the permanent loss-of-use cases, accounting for 26 of the 79 disabilities in that group. Eyes were involved in 18 loss-of-use cases, legs or feet in 14, backs in 7, and arms or hands in 7. The 79 disabilities were classified by nature of injury as follows:

Cuts, lacerations (mostly eye injuries)	28
Fractures	26
Bruises, contusions	11
Strains, sprains	10
Burns	2
Foreign bodies, n.e.c.	2
	79

Moving objects inflicted 32 of the 79 permanent loss-of-use injuries. Falling objects (building materials, walls, boxes, etc.) produced seven, including two injuries to legs, and injuries to a hand, a thumb, an eye, and a neck. In addition, an employee who was struck by a falling building-form, suffered permanent injury to several parts of his body. Flying chips, nails, and other small particles, and thrown objects were responsible for 1 finger and 13 eye disabilities. Eight finger injuries and one eye injury were traced to blows by hand tools and two finger injuries were the result of workmen being struck by powered hand saws.

Falls accounted for 20 permanent loss-of-use injuries. Of these, four foot injuries, four leg injuries, and one back injury were due to falls from scaffolds. Other falls were responsible for nine permanent injuries, including three general body injuries, two arms, two feet, a finger, and an eye.

Ten permanent disabilities resulted from workmen bumping into or striking against equipment and other objects. Moving parts of powered equipment accounted for eight finger or thumb injuries and one hand injury. The other disability, an eye injury, occurred when a carpenter struck a nail which was projecting from a form.

Six permanent finger or thumb injuries, a foot injury, and a back injury were due to workmen being caught in, on, or between moving objects. Hand tools accounted for two of these injuries and a motor vehicle, a form, a door, an excavation, a tool box and a tree each accounted for one. Overexertion accidents were responsible for four permanent back injuries and a stumble was responsible for a leg injury.

PLANE GOSSIP

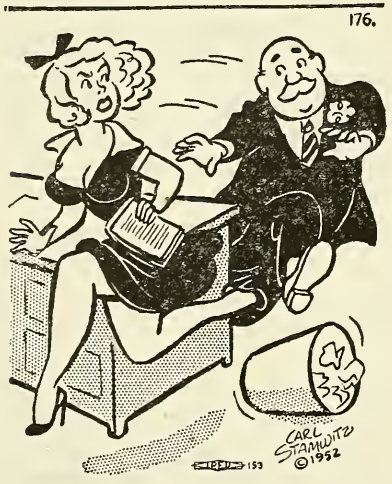
COULD BE THE EXPLANATION

Recently a team of French workers was visiting the United States studying American production techniques. For many weeks they toured various industries in various cities. At the conclusion of their tour they decided there was not too much difference between French machines and American machines. Neither did they find much difference in management techniques. However, they did find American production almost double that of French. They pondered that for awhile, and finally one of them told the following story to illustrate his idea of why American production was so high:

An American girl while visiting in Paris met a charming French girl and they became good friends. Naturally their conversation eventually turned to the interesting subject of love.

"The Frenchman is very subtle in his lovemaking," said the French cutie. "First he kisses your fingers, then he kisses your hands, then he kisses your shoulder, then he kisses your ear. . . ."

"Heck," replied the American Miss, "by that time the American man is back from his honeymoon."



"You'll hear from my Union representative about this — he's also my fiance!"

SORT OF FRUSTRATING

In his first speech as President, Mr. Eisenhower must have given quite a jolt to the BBB's (Big Business Boys) who expected him to drop all taxes on business and give the corporations a free hand on his very first day in office. Instead the President laid down a program that calls for continued sacrifice on the part of all toward the building of a better future for all.

The frustration of the BBB's who had their hopes built up so high must have been about like that of another fellow who visited a psychiatrist.

"Doctor," he said, "last night I had a horrible dream. I dreamed I was stranded on an island with a thousand beautiful blondes, brunettes, and red-heads. It was ghastly."

"Man," said the doctor, "you must be off. Imagine kicking about a beautiful dream like that."

"I know, doctor," continued the patient, "but I dreamed I was a girl too."

★ ★ ★

PAUP ON ECONOMICS

Miffed at being passed up as a possible economic advisor to the new administration, Joe Paup, that erstwhile financier who once in 1907 handled three whole dollars in one week, offered the following opinion on economics anyway:

"In 1929 many a man had his purse cleaned by the stock market. Today the super market does the same thing."

★ ★ ★

RESTRICTED

A kind-hearted lady who had strict ideas about the consumption of strong drink, was accosted by a shabby character.

"Please, ma'am," he whined, "can you spare a little cash for a poor, needy fellow?"

The lady hesitated, sniffing. But he was such a pitiful object, that she opened her purse. "Here," she said, handing him some money, "take this, but I hope you won't spend it for vile liquor."

The needy one scanned the frugal handout. "With what you gimme, ma'am," he answered sadly, "I can't get no other kind."

TAKING NO CHANCES

Representative Lucas of Texas who has several times previously introduced a bill to outlaw industry-wide bargaining lost no time in getting his bill into the hopper again. Before the present session of Congress was more than a few days old he had his pet bill up for action again. With war, inflation, taxes, and a hundred other ills plaguing the nation, one would think Lucas might have plenty of things to keep his mind occupied for a month or two at least without kicking labor in the teeth. However, such seems not to be the case.

To our way of thinking, Lucas is something like the nervous young fellow who was visiting a psychiatrist.

"What do you dream about at night"? asked the medico.

"Baseball," replied the lad.

"Don't you ever dream about anything but baseball?"

"Nope, just about baseball, night after night."

The doctor was very puzzled. Finally he asked:

"Don't you ever dream about a pretty girl?"

"What!" replied the young man, "and miss my turn at bat?"

★ ★ ★

JUST A HINT

Many months ago, the prices farmers got for beef began dropping. Month after month they sagged downward but the sag was never reflected in the retail price of beef until recently. Only recently has the housewife been able to notice any difference in what the butcher asks for his pot roasts.

Now we are not saying there was any profiteering during the months when farm prices were going down while retail prices were staying up, but we do feel like a certain wife whose husband was on trial for disorderly conduct. When the judge asked her if her husband was a drunkard, she replied:

"Well, your Honor, I wouldn't exactly say he was a drunkard; but I will say the boys at the plant have nicknamed him "Bacon" because they have to bring him home so often."

★ ★ ★

ANYWAY, IT SEEMS SO

Legally the husband is the head of the house, and the pedestrian has the right-of-way, but the cemetery is full of guys who tried to exercise their rights.

WORTH LISTENING TO

If you do not listen to Frank Edwards, AFL radio commentator, you miss a lot of good laughs as well as a lot of good common sense. As a sample, we give you an excerpt from one of Edwards' recent broadcasts:

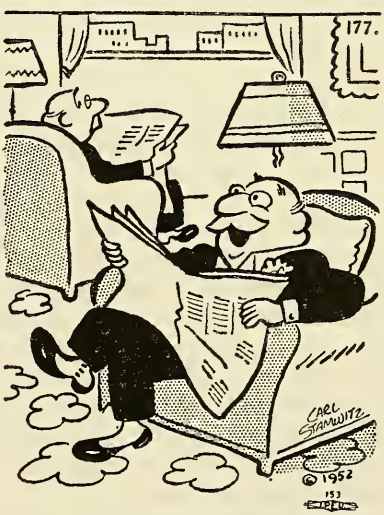
The mail is full of letters from ladies who tell me that their nylons aren't what they used to be. From Chicago comes this lady's comment: "Tell the ladies and the girls that I have solved the problem of nylons quite a while ago. I pay 82 cents a pair for black cotton stockings. They wear like iron and they look like gunny sacks . . . but they never run! But then I am 75 and I seldom run either."

★ ★ ★

ASSEMBLY TROUBLE

In the Soviet zone of Berlin a German worked in a plant that was manufacturing a bewildering array of small parts which, when put together in Moscow, were supposed to produce a baby carriage. Expecting an addition to his family soon, the worker decided to get himself a carriage. Each night he carried home a different part. A few weeks after he had undertaken his scheme, a friend, who was in on the deal, asked him how he was getting along.

"I got all the parts," the worker replied, "but, you know, no matter how I put them together, I always wind up with a machine gun."



"I see they want to plug some more tax loopholes — I'd like to put in a plug for some more, too!"

ROUTZOHN JOINS LABOR DEPARTMENT

★

JUDGE Harry N. Routzohn, for the past quarter century a key member of the United Brotherhood's legal staff, has been named Solicitor for the Department of Labor, a post second only to that of the Secretary of Labor. The appointment of Mr. Routzohn was made early last month by President Eisenhower and Senate confirmation was routine. Upon his shoulders will fall the task of reorganizing the entire legal set-up in the Labor Department.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1881, the same year that the United Brotherhood was born in Chicago, Ill., Mr. Routzohn has practiced law for nearly 50 years; and few men have achieved more distinguished legal careers. In his time Mr. Routzohn has served as a prosecuting attorney, as a probate judge and as a member of Congress. He has taken some of the most important cases of our time before the United States Supreme Court. Now, as Solicitor for the Department of Labor, he is destined to perform another great service for the American people.

In the best American tradition, Judge Routzohn started his life as the son of a family in very moderate circumstances. By the time he graduated from grade school in Dayton, economic circumstances made it necessary for him to go to work to help support his family. First as a blacksmith's helper and later as a trolley tender he contributed to the support of his brothers and sisters. At 15, he was appointed a court page. He read law but was unable to take the bar examination because he lacked the required education.

The would-be attorney turned to the study of other subjects until he had the necessary requirements to earn a teacher's certificate. Equipped with this, he took his bar examination in 1904 and passed it successfully. Shortly thereafter he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1916



he was elected probate judge, a position he held until he voluntarily retired in 1929 to resume private practice. Ten years later he was sent to Congress by the voters of the third Ohio district.

In Congress Mr. Routzohn distinguished himself by exposing the ex-

tent of infiltration of subversives in the National Labor Relations Board and the extent to which the Board was biased in favor of the extreme left-wing elements in American labor. Of the men he exposed some have since gone to jail for various frauds and others have been proved active Communists.

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Routzohn began representing our Brotherhood. In no small measure, his legal brilliance has been responsible for the consistent success which our Brotherhood has enjoyed in court matters.

When Thurman Arnold threatened to wreck the labor movement with his anti-trust indictments some 15 years ago, it was William L. Hutcheson who refused to knuckle under or be intimidated by Arnold. Because they were faced with possible prison terms if Arnold could make his indictments stick, some labor leaders took the easy way out by surrendering on Arnold's terms.

But not William L. Hutcheson. To the Brotherhood legal staff he said "fight;" and fight they did. In court after court, clear up to the United States Supreme Court, they challenged the right of Arnold to interpret the anti-trust laws in such a way as to place a stamp of illegality on union acts and procedures of long-standing tradition.

That fight has long since become a classic in labor law. In conjunction with attorneys Charles Tuttle of New York and Joe Carson of the General Office, Judge Routzohn manned a highly important laboring oar in that crucial battle. In the end our Brotherhood emerged triumphant, thanks to the competence of its legal staff. The courage of William L. Hutcheson and the fighting spirit of attorneys Tuttle, Routzohn and Carson saved the labor movement from emasculation by legal sophistory.

In the years since the Arnold indictments, many other challenges to the fundamental rights of our Brotherhood have had to be met in the courts. In all of them our Brotherhood has been vindicated. Each time, Mr. Routzohn has played a highly important part in achieving victory.

On behalf of the entire membership of our Brotherhood, THE CARPENTER takes this opportunity of extending to Mr. Routzohn every good wish for happiness and success in his important new post.

Accidents Are Industry's Biggest Headache

Strikes, labor's most valuable and seldom-used weapon, are generally falsely accused of a myriad of evils, one being that they are the cause of many price increases due to great industrial loss of time. However, a recent report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that industrial accidents, not strikes, are the cause of the greatest amount of lost time.

The Bureau's report states that during 1952, 15,000 workers were killed, and 84,000 suffered disabling injuries as the result of on-the-job-accidents. Together with other minor injuries these accidents caused a loss of 206 million man-days of earning and production.

Compared with losses due to strikes and other labor troubles, accidents are four times more responsible for losses of man hours. These figures also take into consideration that the great steel strike of 1952 nearly doubled the average yearly time loss resulting from strikes.

Labor Looks After Its Own

★ ★

AN INSURANCE company that paid out better than 84 million dollars in claims in a single year would be tempted to brag about the matter in full page ads in the nation's leading newspapers. As a matter of fact most insurance companies periodically do take space to inform the public of the benefits they have paid. Most of them also hire press agents to beat the publicity drums in their behalf.

With all this we have no quarrel. If insurance companies want to blow their own horns, that is their own business. Maybe it is time that organized labor started doing the same thing. How many people—even those who are members—know that international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor paid out better than 84 million dollars in benefit services in the year 1951? The exact figure was $84,396,611 02. And yet it is doubtful if even one member in a hundred is acquainted with the fact.

Inasmuch as there are roughly 8 million members in international unions affiliated with the Federation and benefit services exceeded 84 million dollars, it follows that benefit payments in 1951 averaged out somewhere around $10 per member. That is a record that merits some publicity —particularly in view of the fact that unions are not in the insurance business. Their prime concern is to look after the economic interests of their members; to see that exploitation and economic injustice are eliminated; to see that workers receive a fair share of the goods and services they produce. The benefits which unions pay are merely additional dividends connected with membership. Yet the 84 million dollars which various AFL unions paid out in 1951 to insure that deceased members avoided a pauper's grave or that old timers could have a little income in their declining years represents a record of achievement that cannot be discounted.

A recapitulation of the benefit services paid out by national and international unions affiliated with the Federation in 1951 was reported as follows in the report of the Executive Council:

Death Benefits	$23,307,483.82
Sick Benefits	14,470,396.98
Unemployment Benefits	1,054,792.72
Old Age Benefits	20,378,512.11
Disability Benefits	1,216,031.88
Miscellaneous Benefits	23,969,393.51
Total	$84,396,611.02

Our own United Brotherhood was one of the unions which pioneered a benefit program to alleviate the suffering of unfortunate members to whom the fates have been unkind. From its inception in 1881, our Brotherhood has provided a death benefit large enough to insure a decent burial. For years it has also provided a spouse's death benefit and a benefit for total disability.

For the past quarter of a century our Brotherhood has also provided a pension benefit for old timers whose working days are behind them; this in addition to maintaining the magnificent Home for Aged Members in Lakeland, Florida, where retired members may choose to spend their declining years in peace and comfort.

The important role which our Brotherhood has played in benefit services is reflected in the figures contained in the Federation's Executive Council report. Of the 84 million dollars paid out in benefit services by the entire AFL in 1951, our Brotherhood accounted for $5,262,449.64. That is roughly 6.2% of the total. It is also interesting to note that the amount paid out by our Brotherhood was more than a million dollars ahead of the payments made by any comparable union. Only two unions, one of which has a plan wherein employers contribute, and the other of which receives a percentage of earnings rather than a flat per capita tax, exceeded the total payments made by our Brotherhood.

In the final analysis, what it all boils down to is that every member of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has a right to be proud of the great humanitarian record which has been achieved. However, members of our Brotherhood have a right to be particularly proud, for not only in 1951 but also in the years clear back to 1881, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been in the forefront not only in improving wages and working conditions but in taking care of its own as well.

Teachers Declare Civics Text Omits Labor's Influence

"Very few textbooks (used in the public schools of the U. S.) give fair treatment to the history, objectives, and accomplishments of the labor movement in the United States," Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, told the Thirty-fifth annual convention of the AFT.

"In discussing this problem with the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles in March, 1950," continued Kuenzli, "I called attention to the seriously inadequate treatment of organized labor in McGruder's textbook in civics.

"In this book, fourteen pages are devoted to the U. S. Department of Commerce, fifteen pages to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and less than one-half page to the U. S. Department of Labor."

Harold Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor, and its legislative representative, declared that business and industrial corporations have started a campaign to influence the nation's schools. The trade union movement, he said, should demand its right to take part in the development of education programs.

"America's greatest champion of free public education," said Hanover, "the trade union movement, is being treated almost like a pariah by our modern, self-styled champions of education."

Hanover said the National Association of Manufacturers is "campaigning now for the support of the entire American education program by big business."

"Progress in education" can only be made, he said, through cooperation of "all segments of the community, including representatives of labor, education, the church, and interested citizens, as well as business."

—Retail Clerks Advocate

If Your Door Comes From Portland, Ore.—

It Displays Our Label

★ ★

HOW MANY Union Labels of our Brotherhood does it take to make a mile? It all depends. The Union Label used on a few specialty items, such as shingles, ranges as long as five and a quarter inches. On the other hand, the decal used on some fine fixtures and other highly-finished items is barely two inches long. But whether five inches long or two inches long, the Brotherhood Label means the same thing—that the products bearing it were made by Brotherhood members enjoying at least the minimum of wages and working conditions deemed essential to the maintenance of an American standard of living.

Any way you look at it, the Brotherhood Union Labels placed on doors manufactured in the Portland, Oregon area on any working day would come pretty close to making up a mile, if laid end to end. All doors manufactured within the jurisdictional territory of the Portland and Vicinity District Council now carry our Label. Each working day approximately 15,400 doors roll off the production lines of 16 door plants operating in and around Portland. Each of them now carries a Label. That means 15,400 Brotherhood Labels each day adorn doors shipped from Portland to all parts of both the United States and the world.

In order to appreciate the full significance of the fact that all doors made in the Oregon metropolis now carry our Label, it is necessary to take a brief look into the past.

In the early Twenties, unionization of the door industry in Portland was just beginning. The two door plants that existed at the time were being organized by our Brotherhood. Shortly the most highly skilled men in both plants were in the union. This nucleus of union men comprised only about 25% of the men working in the plants, for at that time it was the general consensus of opinion that only the men who employed skills as diversified and as technical as those of the outside carpenter belonged in the union.

As a consequence, from a crew of around 400 at one plant, and a crew of similar size at the other, only about 100 in each plant carried union cards. The rest were unorganized and pretty much at the mercy of the ever-changing economic tides.

Of the men who were organized, fully half were working at piece work. The wages of the other men in the plants ranged from four to six dollars per day. And, needless to say, the Union Label was only an idle dream of the most enthusiastic union members.

Today Portland area door plants employ close to 1,200 men and women, all of them members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The number of door plants has increased from two to 16. How all this progress came about would require too much space to tell. However, the story of how the Union Label came to be uni-

—DID YOU KNOW—

That over four thousand firms in the United States and Canada display the Union Label of our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the products they manufacture? This is a fact. However, it is difficult to determine the exact number using our Label at any given time, since the number is constantly changing. Some firms fail to live up to the agreements they entered into when they were granted the right to use our Label. As soon as these backsliders are uncovered, their right to use our Label is revoked. On the other hand, new firms are constantly entering into agreements giving them the right to display our Label. So the number of firms using our Label is always fluctuating, but it is well above the four thousand mark now, and growing constantly.



Our Brotherhood Label appears on an almost endless variety of products. It guarantees that these products are made under conditions compatible with the standards laid down by our organization.

Our Label is over 50 years old. Prior to 1900 our Brotherhood had no universal Label. Some localities experimented with Labels of their own, but not too much success crowned their efforts. At the Eleventh General Convention, held in Scranton in 1900, the cabinet makers of New York, composing Local Union No. 309, presented a resolution proposing adoption of an international Label. The resolution carried. At a meeting of the General Executive Board in 1901, a Label was designed and adopted. However, the Twelfth General Convention proposed a change in the Label. It proposed that the design now in use be adopted. The action carried and our Label in its present form has been the official Label of our Brotherhood ever since.

Everyone who believes in fair play and a decent living standard for all, should look for our Label on all manufactured goods falling within our jurisdiction. However, it is doubly important that our own members do so.

versally adopted by the door manufacturers in the area merits repeating.

In the early days, the Union Label was pretty much an unknown quantity in the plants, until shipments of doors were held up in England by Label-conscious carpenters who knew the true value of the Union Label. These English carpenters refused to handle doors made in Portland until they were assured that the plants making them would become completely organized and apply our Brotherhood's Label to their doors.

As early as 1927 one of the two major door plants entered into a Label agreement with our Brotherhood, thus becoming the first door plant in the Pacific Northwest to earn that distinction. This company has continually lived up to our Brotherhood's requirements for the Label ever since. In 1940 the other major plant also fell in line and earned the right to use the Label.

However, both of the plants reserved the right to apply or not to apply our Label, as they saw fit. In 1950, one of the plants agreed to place our Label on all doors it manufactured. Last year the other entered into a similar agreement, and since that time all doors originating in Portland have carried our Label. In the intervening years a number of other smaller plants had entered the door field in Portland. Almost as fast as they entered the field they were organized and prevailed upon to enter into Label agreements, so that today the Portland and Vicinity District Council proudly boasts that all doors manufactured within its jurisdiction display the Brotherhood label.

The number of Brotherhood members employed by the door makers in the Portland area today totals approximately 1,190, and includes both men and women. These Broth-

erhood members turn out about 15,400 doors per day. They work in modern plants under close to ideal conditions for wages ranging from a $15.20 per day, low, to a $19.44 per day, high. Piece work has long since been abolished. All this is a far cry from the early days of the 1920's when the plants were only 25% organized; when over half of these were struggling with piece work; when from four to six dollars per day constituted the average wage.

The Portland door plants are versatile and efficient. They turn out every conceivable type of door. They make panel doors, glass doors, exterior doors, flush doors, refrigerator doors, knocked down doors, cupboard doors, overhead garage doors, French doors, fire doors, and doors faced with all types of hardwood, steel, glass fibre, plastic, etc. In fact, in Portland it is possible to procure any kind of a door so far invented by the mind of man. Of the hundred kinds that are available, only one will not carry our Union Label; that is a cast iron door made by men of another trade.

Should Congress Be Put On TV?

Should the people be given a chance to check on what goes on in Congress through radio and TV? Some people say "yes" and some say "no." One of the Congressmen who thinks it would be beneficial to have the voters looking over the shoulders of the people's representatives in Washington is Congressman Javits of New York. In a recent speech he said:

"Government should operate as far as possible in a fishbowl.

"President Eisenhower's announcement of his intention to periodically televise and broadcast presidential news conferences, the beneficial experience of television coverage of the Presidential campaign, the already established radio and television coverage of the United Nations all confirm the need for modernizing our congressional procedures.

"The way to get the people interested in government is to let them see and hear it in action. This has been the experience of political campaigns and congressional investigations and is just as true of congressional sessions.

"The vast coverage of the inauguration proceedings, making them available to half of the population of the United States and especially to millions of school children over a nation-wide hookup of 118 stations show the audience which is practicable.

"The subject of broadcasting and televising congressional sessions and committee hearings has been much discussed within the last year.

"The arguments made against it that it would result in theatricalism in debate or in a relatively few members speaking most of the time, or that it can be distorted for partisan purposes, are all matters that can be dealt with by the rules of the House and the powers of the Speaker and the committee chairmen.

"Also, the discernment of the listening and viewing audience is not to be underestimated. Members inclined to engage in theatricalism will have to account for it to their constituencies. This is likely to be an effective discipline for all.

"The profound nature of modern problems and their meaning to the life and future of every individual American dictates that major congressional activities shall be open to the greatest view possible."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

DECIMALS

Many a miserable schoolboy received his first introduction to decimals about like this: The teacher wrote a few figures on the blackboard, stuck a dot between two of them, and turning to his mesmerized pupils said, "Boys, that's a decimal. Now pay attention and I'll show you how to add them." And so he was taught decimals without having the foggiest notion of what a decimal really was. What is a decimal, anyway? If no one ever told you, well, you're never too old to learn. You're back in school again, this time with an uncertified teacher who knows more about a pickaxe than he does about pedagogy, which information you probably consider superfluous.

The word decimal comes from the Latin **decem**, meaning ten. December comes from the same source. It was the tenth month in the ancient Roman ten-month calendar. Two months, January and February, were later added and placed on top, which, of course, made the tenth month the twelfth. So much for that. Decimals were invented several hundred years ago as an abbreviated method of writing a certain kind of fraction. Only the mathematicians knew anything about them until the 18th century, when they were gradually adopted to popular usage. Our decimal system of coinage, adopted in 1785, and the French metric system of weights and measures, adopted in 1799, are both examples of the simplification of figures by the use of decimals. Incidentally, only the English-speaking countries have not switched over to the decimal metric system of weights and measures and, outside of the U. S. and Canada, all these countries still hang on to a cumbersome, intricate coinage system which no American could ever figure out, even with a scratch pad and pencil. To avoid doubling back, an explanation of decimals should properly begin with fractions.

You know what a fracture is—something broken. Fracture and fraction are alike in meaning, both being derived from the Latin **fractus**, meaning broken. A **fraction** is the broken part of some whole thing—a clumsy way to put it. Precisely and briefly, a fraction is a quantity less than a unit. ⅔ is a fraction. We call it two-thirds. Some whole thing, or unit, has been broken or divided into 3 parts and we are referring to 2 of these parts—to two-thirds. The figures 2 and 3 are called the **terms** of the fraction. They tell us all about it. The terms of a fraction are called the **denominator** and the **numerator** which, like so many mathematical definitions, are big words, hard to remember and equally hard to distinguish between. The denominator denominates or names the parts into which the unit is broken. 3 is the denominator of the fraction ⅔. The unit is divided into 3 parts—into thirds. How many thirds? The numerator tells us the number. 2 is the numerator of the fraction ⅔. The unit has been divided into 3 parts. We want to indicate 2 of these parts. We write ⅔ and we call it two-thirds, and we're now about toe deep in fractions.

There are all kinds of fractions, but right now we are concerned with only a few. A **common fraction** is any fraction not a decimal fraction. It must have a denominator and numerator. If its value is less than 1 it is called a **proper fraction**. If more than 1 it is called an **improper fraction**. ⅔ is a proper fraction, being less than 1. 4/3 is an improper fraction, being 1⅓, or more than 1. Well, what do we know now? ⅔ is a common fraction—it has a numerator and denominator. Because it is less than 1 it is a proper fraction. Its terms are 2 and 3. Its denominator is 3. Its numerator is 2. Knowing all that we're pretty well set for decimal fractions.

A **decimal fraction** is a proper fraction whose denominator (bottom figure) is 10, 100, 1000 etc. A scholar would say a decimal fraction is one whose denominator is 10 or any power of 10. Stick to the first definition if you don't know anything about powers of 10. 100 is the 2nd power of 10, 1000 is the 3rd power of 10, and so on. So, both definitions are equally correct. 3/10, 33/100 and 333/1000 are all decimal fractions. Note that the denominator is 1 followed by so many zeros. It can't be anything else. Decimal fractions are not, however, commonly written in this form. Whoever invented decimals simplified the writing of such fractions. And now, at last, we're ready to explain what a decimal is.

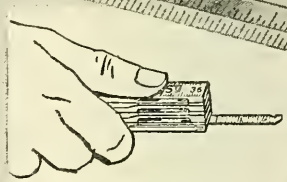
A **decimal** is an abbreviated method of writing a decimal fraction—a sort of labor saving, shorthand device. Take the fraction 33/100. It requires 5 figures and a line. Written as a decimal—.33—only 2 figures and the decimal point are used. Both mean the same, thirty-three hundredths—never say hundreds. In writing a decimal fraction as a decimal, only the numerator (top figure) is used. The denominator is indicated by the number of figures after the point. The point represents 1. Each figure represents a zero. There must be as many figures in the numerator as zeros in the denominator. If insufficient, fill in zeros—after the point. A few examples should help to make this clearer.

(Continued to page 30)

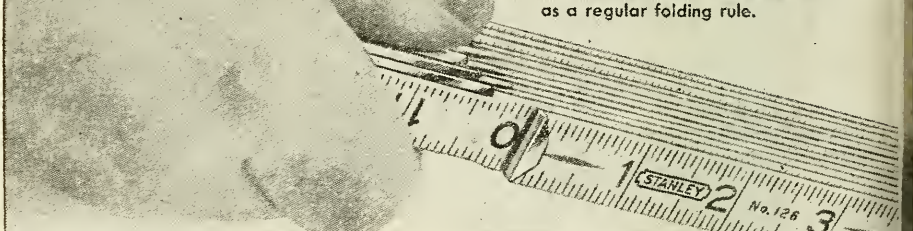
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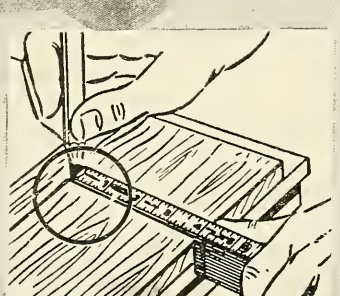
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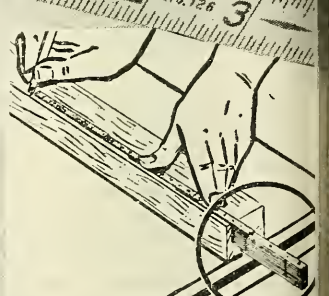


Read it 4 ways! **1.** Direct reading centered at one point for inside measurements using slide. **2.** Ordinary reading as extension rule, for inside measurements. **3. & 4.** Reading from either end as a regular folding rule.





Makes Marking Gauge in Units of Two Inches. Green, square ends butt square against stock. As shown, user can gauge any mark divisible by 2 — 2″, 4″, 6″, 8″, 10″, 12″ and up.



Hook Measurements Can Be Easil Quickly Obtained. Green, squa ends hook over stock. User obtai hook measurements in even ½ feet fro long stick, others from short 6″ stick.

buy better rules

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NEW STANLEY "100 PLUS"
The First Registered Rule

Here's the handiest, best-built folding rule you've ever seen—the new Stanley "100 Plus" No. X 226. And it's the only extension rule that you can buy today registered against defects in manufacture for 90 days from date of purchase.



Special features of the No. X 226 Rule make it a versatile tool—providing many short cuts on routine work. True square ends and even-inch sticks for measurements in 2″ and 4″ multiples. Easy-to-read big black numbers on white sticks. New plastic finish—wears 4 times longer. Ball socket joints prevent stretching—keep rule rigid.

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A companion rule that offers the same new time-saving marking system—can be used as a marking gauge, used for hook measurements and for quick end-to-end measurements. Rock maple sticks are standard weight. An excellent rule for jobs that do not require the advantages of the brass extension slide on the No. X 226.



You'll be able to work faster, more accurately with either of these outstanding Stanley GREEN END Rules. See them at your hardware store today. Look for the square green ends—your assurance of finest quality.

STANLEY TOOLS, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

STANLEY

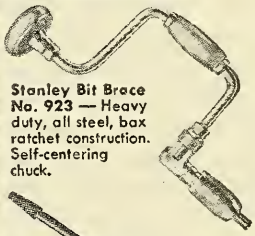
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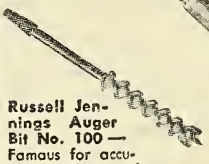
OTHER STANLEY "100 PLUS" TOOLS



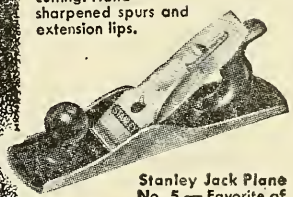
Stanley Nail Hammer No. 11½ — Aristocrat of Hammers — power balanced. Curved claws. Preshrunk hickory handles.



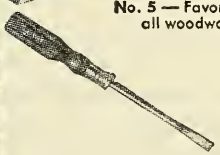
Stanley Bit Brace No. 923 — Heavy duty, all steel, box ratchet construction. Self-centering chuck.



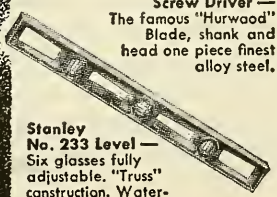
Russell Jennings Auger Bit No. 100 — Famous for accuracy and smooth cutting. Hand-sharpened spurs and extension lips.



Stanley Jack Plane No. 5 — Favorite of all woodworkers.



Stanley No. 20 Screw Driver — The famous "Hurwood" Blade, shank and head one piece finest alloy steel.



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Editorial

Another Timely Warning

On numerous occasions, this journal has speculated as to what this world would be like today had some serious attention been paid to the recommendations made by organized labor down through the years. AFL convention proceedings disclose that the Federation was fully awake to the dangers involved in Hitler's rise to power. As early as 1934 and 1935 the Federation was urging sanctions against the Nazis. In the late 1930's the Federation was protesting the export of iron and steel to Japan—steel that was destined a few years later to rain death and destruction on our boys all over the Pacific. It was the Federation, too, which repeatedly warned the nation, not only during World War II, but in the years since then as well, that no credence could be put in any commitments made by Russia.

However, the politicians and diplomats all had different ideas, and as a result the nation has been led from one international crisis to another. On the domestic scene, the record is nearly as bad. Sound proposals on inflation, taxes, housing, etc., advocated down the years by organized labor have been ignored, with the result that the economy of the nation has been teetering on the brink of disaster for the past 15 years.

What brought all this to mind was a warning issued by last month's meeting of the AFL Executive Council. In a clear-cut statement of facts, the Executive Council warned that a slump is inevitable unless purchasing power of wage earners is kept in line with productivity.

The statement pointed out that since 1949 productivity for industry as a whole has increased by 13.2%. During the same period, the "real" wages of factory workers have increased only seven per cent, and the average for all workers even less.

This gap between purchasing power and wages is widening, the report said, and would have resulted in unemployment even last year except for the fact the armed forces removed half a million potential workers from the labor pool.

The statement quotes the President's committee of Economic Advisors who recently said that our economy must expand by some 10 to 12 billion dollars per year if the present work force is to be kept employed. As defense expenditures drop off, it is important that the shrinkage in military production be balanced by increased consumption of civilian goods. Nothing contributes to high consumption of civilian goods more completely and readily than does adequate purchasing power in the hands of the working people.

"If the present trends are permitted to continue, and wages are allowed to lag further behind increasing productivity," the AFL report warns, "a sharp and destructive curtailment in America's economic activity will be inevitable. This will mean a cut in production, a drop in business and a heavy rise in unemployment.

"A depression is not imminent. We still have before us at least a year of stability largely supported by defense outlays.

"The time for action to avert a depression is before the threat is already upon us. To enlarge the buying power of wages, and through them the bulk of consumer demand, is vital not only to the American workers, but to the prosperity of businessmen, farmers and all other economic groups.

"It is imperative that wages be kept in line with our country's technological and productive growth in order to keep America strong."

Organized labor is thus once more sounding a timely warning to the powers-that-be in industry and government. Will they pay any attention? If past performance can be used as any yardstick, the answer is propably, no. In fact the NAM has already branded productivity increases as "impractical and undesirable." But that only makes it more important that organized labor keep pitching.

It Wouldn't Hurt Any Of Us To Take A Look

International finance is a highly specialized field which only a handful of experts understand thoroughly. Your editor very definitely is not among these. In fact, a man less qualified to elucidate on international finance or any kind of finance, for that matter) it would be difficult to find. So perhaps it is presumptious for a man who has never been able to keep a two-bit checking account in balance to delve into the finer points of international banking. However, events of the past few years have uncovered a few truths that seem rather obvious even to a non-financier as obtuse as your editor.

Ever since the end of the war, most of the nations of the world have found themselves wallowing in a financial morass. Their currencies have been unstable, their exports have been insufficient, and their economies have been tottering. With one or two exceptions, much of the world, both in Europe and in South America, still remains in the same unhappy state. Only the bolstering hand of Uncle Sam is keeping some of these nations from collapsing completely. And lately Uncle Sam's arm has shown signs of tiring. What will happen to these nations when Uncle Sam can no longer carry them is a question the experts have to figure out.

What interests us here is the nations that have pulled themselves up by their own bootstraps since the war, and the formulae they used to do the job. Perhaps the best example is Peru, the little South American nation that is getting back solidly on its financial feet.

As late as 1949, Peru was in dire financial straits. Its gold reserves, built up by the war, were dwindling, its exports were drying up, and nobody wanted to accept its currency. In an effort to stave off financial disaster, the government had been controlling prices and wages, it had been regulating currency and restricting both imports and exports. It had been directing what was to be produced and who was to produce it. Despite all this government direction, the economy deteriorated steadily.

Then in 1949 a new government took over. Instead of devising more controls, the new government began taking controls off. One by one, the government regulations were junked.

Almost immediately the economy of Peru began picking up. The sol, the Peruvian money unit, began stabilizing at its true market value. With a stable sol, other nations began trading more with Peru, and the economy perked up as a result. Foreign investments began coming in because investors felt that they could get their money out if they made any profits since the sol was readily exchangeable in the world's money markets. All in all, Peru began a steady climb to solvency. Today it is one of the most stable and prosperous nations in South America. Its gold reserves have roughly doubled since 1949. Foreign investments have increased eight-fold in the same period.

Whether or not all the credit for Peru's improvement in economic circumstance goes to the transition from a managed economy to a free economy, we are in no position to say. But certainly the transition must have played a mighty important part. It might not be amiss for the many European nations which are continually looking toward Washington for a way out of their economic difficulties to cast their eyes toward Peru and its example of what free enterprise can do.

This is no brief for the present government of Peru which, unfortunately, remains a dictatorship, and any dictatorship—even a benign one— is unpalatable to all Americans. However, there is no discounting the job that has been done in Peru. The job was not done by the government. It was done by free enterprise when the government got itself out of the way.

Another example of what can be accomplished when government steps out of the way occurred several years ago when Canada decontrolled her currency. During and for several years after the war, the Canadian government controlled the export of Canadian currency. All during that period, Canadian money was discounted 10% in the United States. A couple of years ago, the Canadian government removed all restrictions on the Canadian dollar. Almost overnight it jumped to 10% ABOVE the United States dollar. Since that time it has stabilized and is now worth around three cents more than the U. S. dollar.

As we said in the beginning, international finance is too deep a subject for a broken-down labor editor. However, it does seem to us that the many European and South American nations which are trying to solve their economic dilemmas with more and more controls ought to take a long, searching look at the nations which have abandoned managed economies for free enterprise, and the results they have achieved thereby. Furthermore, it might not be amiss for all of us in America, too, to take a good look at what the managed economies of the world are doing and what their counterparts are doing under a free enterprise system.

Stock Brokers Seek To Bait Another Trap

Hang onto your pocketbook! The Wall Street boys are after it. Their intentions are tipped off by a report prepared by a New York Stock Exchange committee and loudly lauded by the Exchange president and members.

To understand the report's proposals, it is necessary to recall the boom before the bust of 1929. Millions of Americans—including workers, school teachers, "white collar" employes and other folks of modest means—were "playing the stock market."

It was easy to get into this gambling game, because the "margin" requirement was as low as 5 per cent. Just give $5 to an obliging broker. Then he borrowed $95 from a banker, and handed you $100 of stock "chips."

Some of the suckers were lucky—for a while. If the market price of the stock went up from $100 to $150, they made a $50 profit, or 1,000 per cent on their $5 margin investment. They decided it was a wonderful game—and came back for more.

The brokers and bankers also liked the game, because they got their profit "rake-off" on every share of stock sold.

Sooner or later, however, the suckers "lost their shirts." They put up $50 "margin," then $500, $1,000 and still more. They borrowed from their relatives and their wives' folks, and watched the stock "ticker."

Then the price of the stock went down on the market. If it fell even a little, the 5 per cent margin was wiped out. The broker called for more margin money. The victim didn't have it, so he lost every dollar he had put into the stock. Not only that, but he found himself deep in debt to the broker.

That game helped bring on the crash of 1929. Then millions of good Americans found themselves with their life's savings gone, and big debts which mortgaged their futures.

In the sadder but wiser days after the crash, Congress passed a law under which the Federal Reserve Board moved to discourage wild booms and busts, by forbidding brokers to sell stocks on less than 75 per cent margin.

Now the brokers, and the bankers back of them, want to return to the "good old days" when they were raking in fatter profits than now. The Stock Exchange committee urges Congress to cut the margin requirement from 75 to 40 per cent, so more people will get into the stock speculation game.

For the same purpose, the committee proposes that Congress reduce the "capital gains" tax from 26 to 13 per cent, and shorten from six to three months the time a speculator must "hold" a stock to take advantage of that tax bargain.

If that proposal goes through, the tax on unearned speculative profits will be little more than half the minimum 22.2 per cent tax on workers' hard-earned incomes.—Labor.

Negotiating Committees Must Carry The Ball Again

When President Eisenhower last month signed Executive Order No. 10,434, wage negotiations were once more freed from all government restrictions and control. The settlement of wage matters was thereby returned to the realm of collective bargaining, where it rightfully belongs.

In the 11 years since 1942, wage negotiations have been free from government controls only three or four years in all. All during the time controls were in effect, both union negotiators and management negotiators have had to carry on their negotiations with one eye on Uncle Sam. As a result, the art of negotiating may have become rusty. Now that Uncle Sam has removed himself from the picture, the men who do the negotiating are on their own again.

This places an additional responsibility on the committees which negotiate for members of our Brotherhood. It is up to them to see that our members receive a fair share of the wealth they produce. It is up to them to see that true collective bargaining is once more restored to labor-management relations.

(Continued from page 23)

33/100 is written .33. The numerator (33) preceded by the decimal point. 2 zeros in the denominator (100)—2 figures in the numerator. So, to change a decimal fraction to a decimal, write the numerator, preceded by the point. There must be a figure for each zero in the denominator. If more figures are needed use zeros in front.

3/100 is written .03. 2 zeros in the denominator. As we have but 1 figure in the fraction's numerator we fill in a zero, after the point, to get the 2 figures needed.

9/10=.9 9/100=.09 99/100=.99 9/1000=.009 999/1000=.999

To write a decimal as a proper fraction: Write the number over 1 followed by as many zeros as figures in the number.

.7=7/10 .77=77/100 .777=777/1000 .07=7/100 .007=7/1000

3.1416 is called a **mixed decimal.** It is a whole number and a decimal. It is properly read as three, point, one-four, one-six. A **pure decimal** has no whole number as, .123. This is properly read as point, one-two-three. It is understood as, one hundred twenty-three thousandths (123/1000).

The figures after the point are called places of decimals. 3.1416 has 4 places of decimals. Batting averages are worked out to 3 places of decimals. Lifetime batting average of Ty Cobb: Times at bat, 11,429. Hits, 4,191. Divided 4,191/11,429=.367.

Addition and subtraction of decimals: Rule—same as ordinary addition and subtraction but—keep the points in vertical line. Let the figures go where they will, right or left of the point. To avoid error, zeros may be used to fill in blanks if you wish.

Addition:

1.234	or	1.234
56.7		56.700
.89		.890
58.824		58.824

Subtraction:

55.5	or	55.500
6.666		6.666
48.834		48.834

All decimal points in vertical line.

Multiplication of decimals: Rule—Proceed as in ordinary multiplication. When the product is known, count the number of places of decimals in the 2 numbers multiplied. Point back the same number of places in the product. Fill in zeros if short.

Multiply .818 by 6.2

	.818	3 places of decimals
	6.2	1 place
	1636	
	4908	
Product	5.0716	4 places back to point.

Multiply .212 by .13

	.212	3 places of decimals
	.13	2 places of decimals
	636	
	212	
	.02756	5 places back to point. Fill in 1 zero.

To multiply by 10, 100, 1000, etc. Move the point 1 place **right** for each zero.

123.45 x 10=1,234.5 1.234 x 100=123.4 12.345 x 1,000=12,345 .12 x 1,000=120

Division of decimals: Rule—Make a whole number of the divisor by moving the point to the right end. Move the dividend point the same number of places right. Quotient point goes directly over dividend point. Proceed as in ordinary division. Note: When divisor and dividend are multiplied by the same number the quotient is unchanged. Moving the divisor point 2 places right, for instance, multiplies it by 100. Moving the dividend point also 2 places right multiplies it by 100.

Divide 18.204 by 2.22

8.2 **Quotient.** Point over point.

Divisor. Point moved 2 places right to make a whole number.

222. ⌊1820.4 **Dividend.** Point also moved 2 places right.

1776

444

444

Divide 42.3 by 2.35

18.

235. ⌊4230. Fill in 1 zero

235

1880

1880

The point at the end of a whole number as shown here is, of course, not necessary.

To divide by 10, 100, 1000, etc. Move the point 1 place **left** for each zero.

123.4 divided by 10 =12.34 123.4 divided by 100=1.234 9 divided by 100=.09

WOODEN SHIPS FOR MODERN SAILORS

★ ★

ALTHOUGH great wooden sailing ships are relics of the past, wood itself is not obsolete as a shipbuilding material. Casual visitors to the waterfronts of New Orleans, San Francisco or New York would probably conclude that modern passenger liners are made entirely of iron, steel and other metals, but a close inspection of such a ship would show that this is not the case.

Modern liners have ballrooms and lounges with wooden floors, wall panels, stairs and hand rails of wood. Often decks are made of wood on freighters, as are nearly all hatch covers.

Wood is as much a part of shipbuilding today as it was 100 years ago. During 1944 the United States Navy used 8,850,000 tons of steel, and during the same twelve month period used 2,970,000 tons of wood, rating the latter material second in tonnage and first in volume of all materials involved in naval construction.

American white oak and other choice shipbuilding woods are just as widely sought today as they were in the era of clipper ships. In some of the smaller types of naval vessels: gunboats, destroyer escorts, minesweepers, PT boats and dredges, the hulls and most of the superstructure are composed almost entirely of wood. Many floating drydocks are made of wood. Flight decks of aircraft carriers, desk slats and some of the bearings on submarines, and parts of decks on heavy fighting ships are also wooden.

Plywood and laminated wood are now used extensively instead of solid timbers. These types of wood are found to have greater strength and durability and are more adaptable to marine construction. When treated with fire retardants they are found to be in some ways superior to metals. John G. Kuenzel, senior materials engineer for the Bureau of Ships, speaking before the Centennial of Engineering Convocation, held in Chicago last September, relates one wartime example of the superiority of wood over metal.

"In 1942 a Navy directive was issued known as a "strip-ship" directive, which led to the removal of paint and many furnishings from our naval vessels to prepare them for action. The directive was interpreted by some to include the removal of wooden decks from Naval combatant ships.

About that time a Naval combatant ship was engaged in the Southwest Pacific; in the course of action her gasoline tanks caught fire and the steel melted. For thirteen hours her damage control crews fought fire and the only thing that stood between them and the red hot metal was the wooden decking. As a result of that experience, Douglas fir, and other types of wood decking, remained on our carriers and major combatant ships."

Marine laminates have played a very important part in modern shipbuilding. The laminated material has been found to have several advantages over one piece timbers. Shrink-

age and swelling are no longer a problem. Long drying periods are eliminated and the laminates are much stronger than solid timbers.

Mr. Kuenzel emphasized the Navy's dependence on wood for marine construction, saying; "The current wood shipbuilding program is going forward, with latest developments in laminates, adhesive testing, wood preservation for decay and marine borer protection. All possible research has been mustered in order that these vessels will be produced as scheduled and that any alternate materials used in their construction conforms to a basic policy of thirty year service life."

Modern ocean liners are noted for their speed in transatlantic crossings, but even some of the most modern ships have difficulty in surpassing the record of the clipper ship, Lightning. In 1854, this ship travelled from Boston to Liverpool on her maiden voyage. The average speed achieved was eighteen knots. When compared with the record of thirty-four knots, recently set by the United States, the Lightning's speed seems rather slow, until one remembers that wind, and not powerful deisel engines powered the clippers.

Man thinks that he is making great progress in many fields of science, until he realizes that many materials which have been in use for centuries are still the best for a specific purpose. Wood has proven to be a perfect example of this case. Its ability to withstand fire, rot and marine borers, with proper chemical treatment, has placed it back at the top of the shipbuilder's list of essential materials. Men still go down to the sea in wooden ships.

Contractors To Study Changes Ahead

at

A. G. C. Miami Convention, March 23-26

With another peak volume of activity probable for the construction industry in 1953, general contractors attending the 34th annual convention of The Associated General Contractors of America in Miami, March 23-26, will focus their attention sharply on the twin task of carrying forward defense construction and an expanded program of civilian projects.

More than 1,400 of the nation's leading contractors will attend the convention, whose program is being arranged to provide an opportunity to assess industry factors in the coming months. A construction volume totaling $44 billion has been estimated for this year, comparing with an all-time record of $42.3 put in place last year.

Over 80 per cent of the contract construction work in this country is performed annually by A. G. C.'s more than 6,200 member-firms, as well as a large volume of work overseas. The organization is the one national trade association of general contractors of all types.

Convention speakers thus far announced are: Richard J. Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Walter Williams, Under-Secretary of Commerce; Carlton S. Proctor, past-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., Acting Chief of Engineers for the Army; Rear Admiral J. F. Jelley, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2865	Juneau, Alaska	1981	Elizabeth City, No. Car.
1468	Alcolu, So. Car.	2870	Reedsport, Ore.
2866	New York, N. Y.	1878	Brookfield, Mo.
1662	Van Nuys, Calif.	1482	Fond du Lac, Wisc.
1794	Dubuque, Ia.	2301	Star City, Ark.
2267	Kapuskasing, Ont., Can.	2182	Montreal, Que., Can.
2869	Fayetteville, No. Car.	2219	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1773	Mandan, No. Dak.	2871	Monroe, No. Car.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CHRIS AAROL, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
ABEL AGESEN, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
CARLOS C. BABCOCK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ALVA D. BALLAIN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
OSCAR BEAUVAIS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN H. BEGGS, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
ROY BORDEN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HARRY F. BROWN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
FRANK R. BUCKLEY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
PETER CAMPASTRINI L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
DONALD CAMPBELL, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
EDGAR W. CASE, L. U. 1893, Fredericton, N. B., Can.
AMOS CHABOT, Sr., L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
W. T. CHERRY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
J. H. COLLINS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ROBERT M. COLLINS, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
WM. DIETZ, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HERBERT E. DORN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY DROEGE, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
MARTIN ENGEL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WM. R. FROST, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
THOMAS GABRIELSEN, L. U. 898, Benton Harbor, Mich.
G. L. GALLANT, L. U. 1890, Conroe, Tex.
HECTOR A. GARANT, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
GUSTAVE GERKIN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
RUDOLPH GILDNER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
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ALBIN GUSTAVSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
PETER HANLON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALVIN HANSON, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
CLYDE HARADON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WM. HEIDEN, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
DELMAR HOSLER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ELLIS JOHNSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JACKSON F. JONES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JACOB KALLIO, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CHAS. KOEHLER, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
PAUL LEBLANC, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
FRANK LEE, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
ANTON LENK, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
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THORLIEF F. OIER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
L. H. OSSENKOP, Sr., L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
PAUL PADIE, L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal.
WALLACE PERSKY, L. U. 2079, Houston, Tex.
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HENRY ROSENDALL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE RUEDLINGER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
DENNIE J. RUTH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MICHAEL SACKETT, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
J. J. SANDERS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ANTON SCHLEGEL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH SCHNEIDERMAN, L. U. 1157, Paterson, New Jersey
FRANK SKROUD, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
CHARLES STAATS, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
KARL STEINHAUER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOHN STEYER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
MAURITZ STRAND, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
CLARENCE T. TERRY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
B. W. THIELE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
MANUEL TRUJILLO, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
W. V. UPTEGROVE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CHARLES E. URQUHART, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass.
ADOLPH VICK, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ELMER J. VILLEME, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
JACOB VOGEL, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
HENRY VOSS, Jr., L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
HERMAN A. WAHLBORG, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
ARTHUR E. WYATT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW YORK LOCAL OBSERVES 50th ANNIVERSARY

The Hotel Johnstown was the scene of a banquet held September 18th, the 50th anniversary of the founding of Local 1268 of Johnstown, New York.



Members and guests of Local 1268 celebrate 50th anniversary at the banquet table.

Honored guests included William F. Miller, only living charter member, George Brunt, oldest member in continuous years of service, (49 years) and Stanley Clark, 42 years.

Recording Secretary Frederic Newnham, Jr., oldest active member, with 43 years service acted as toastmaster.

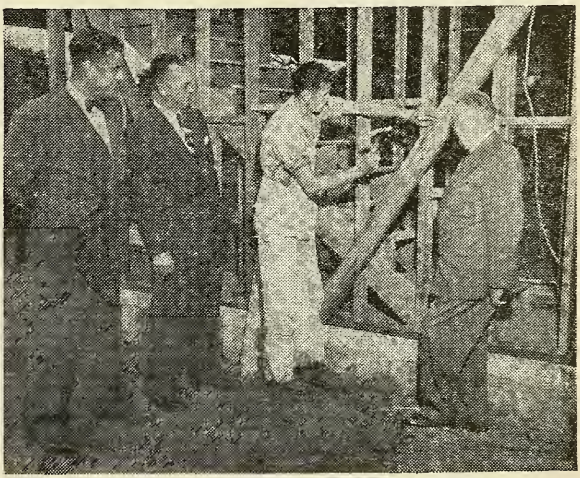
Pins were presented to Morris Vedder, Clifford Sparks, John Davis, James Stewart and Serene Hanson in honor of twenty-five years service.

Following the banquet and the presentation ceremonies, dancing was enjoyed by approximately seventy members and their guests.

2,000th APPRENTICE BEGINS TRAINING

Brother Bobby Chase, a twenty-one year old veteran of Korea, was recently indentured into the Carpentry Apprenticeship Program under the auspices of the Orange County California District Council of Carpenters and the Orange County Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee. His indenture attracted special attention as he was the 2,000th apprentice to be accepted into the California State Apprenticeship Program in Orange County.

The value of the Apprenticeship Program is emphasized by the interest shown in it by many young men returning from military service. The opportunity to learn a trade, to find a place in a modern society and prepare for a secure future, in the best interests of yourself and your community, is given by the Apprenticeship Program.

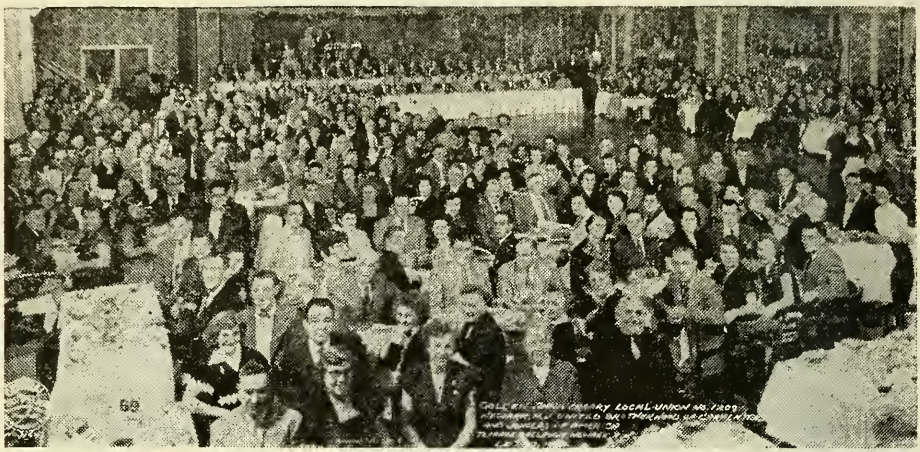


Bobby Chase, 2,000th apprentice to enter training in Orange County, California is shown as he begins his work. From left to right are: Brother C. C. Mason, of Local 1815, Santa Ana, chairman of the Carpenters J. A. C.; H. J. Harkleroad of Local 2203, Anaheim, Secretary of the Carpenters J. A. C.; Brother Chase and Archie J. Mooney, Local 2046, Martinez, chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State of California.

JERSEY LOCAL CELEBRATES FOUNDING

Fifty years of its existence was observed by Local 1209 of Newark, New Jersey with a gala celebration held December 27, 1952. More than 750 members, their families and guests attended the banquet, show and dance staged by the local.

Local 1209 President John A. Frank acted as toastmaster, presenting John J. Walsack, secretary-treasurer of the Essex District Council; Raleigh Rajoppi, 2nd District General



Large group enjoys 50th anniversary arranged by Local 1209, of Newark, New Jersey

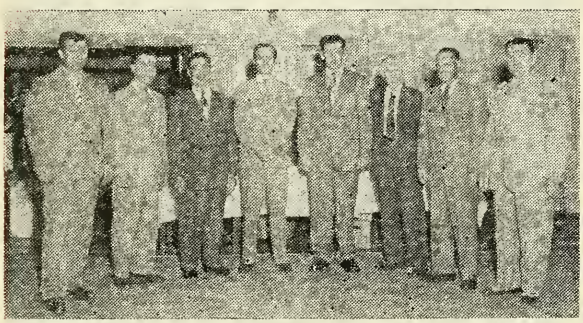
Executive Board Member; and the principal speaker of the evening, Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier.

Brother Blaier gave an inspiring address, congratulating the local for the part it has played in the success story of the United Brotherhood's history, and our organization's part in improving the standards of American economic life.

A very pleasant evening was completed with a dance, and those in attendance left with proud recollections of the contributions of the union to the advancement of America and the status of the workingman.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY CONNECTICUT LOCAL

A banquet and social evening marked the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Local 647, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Held July 26, the affair was attended by more than 100 members, their families and friends.



Shown are officers of the local and honored guests at the banquet; from left to right: John Zawesza, trustee; Joseph Kovacs, recording secretary; George Matis, treasurer; Frank Salko, vice-president; Joseph Butkus, president; Frank Judd, oldest living member; LeRoy Knapp conductor; and John Horosko, financial secretary.

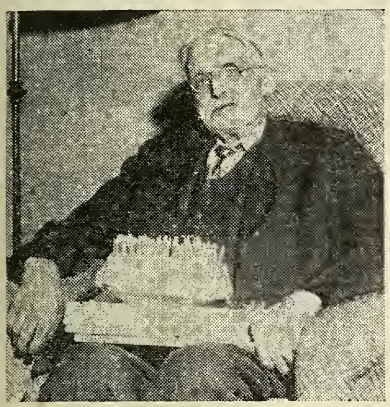
Special guests included Frank Judd, a pensioner; Dimill Kinnie, oldest living member and town selectman; Harold Barker, retired business agent; and Robert McLevy, newly appointed business agent.

After consuming a steak dinner, the guests were still able to enjoy dancing to the music of a local orchestra.

Members of the local voiced their appreciation and enjoyment of the evenings' festivities, and looked forward to another successful fifty years as a part of the United Brotherhood.

LYNN LOCAL PROUD OF GREAT OLD TIMER

On January 17, 1853, Millard Fillmore was winding up his term as President of the United States, and Franklin Pierce was looking forward to the inauguration a few weeks hence that officially would start his term in that high office, there were only 31 stars in the flag of the United States because a large part of the west was still uncharted and unsettled. The war between the States was still eight years away, and such everyday conveniences as electricity, refrigeration, the automobile, etc., were not even dreamed of by the most progressive thinkers.



Brother George H. Murray, 100 year old member of Local 595, of Lynn, Massachusetts celebrating his latest birthday.

In restrospect, 1853 seems eons back in ancient history, yet Local Union No. 595, Lynn, Mass., boasts of a member who has linked 1853 and 1953 in his lifetime. Away back on January 17, 1853, Brother George H. Murray of Local No. 595 was born in the village of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada. As a young man he migrated to the United States and took up the trade of carpentry.

Somewhere in the early 1890's he joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (the exact date is lost because Local No. 595 left the United Brotherhood for a short period around the turn of the century). His membership now dates from 1902. In any event, for nearly 60 years Brother Murray has been a loyal and active member of Lynn Local No. 595.

In his long and honorable career in the union, Brother Murray has served four years as president, and some 20 odd years as recording secretary. Although, as he puts it, "I wouldn't be much good on a scaffold right now," he is comparatively hale and hearty.

Officers and members of Local No. 595 are mighty proud of their grand old timer and it is their fondest wish that good health and good fortune grant him many more years of active life.

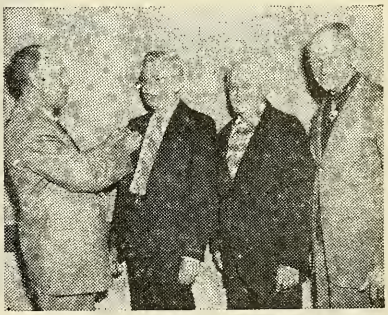
FIFTY YEAR MEN HONORED

Three veteran members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 1366, of Quincy, Illinois were honored at the regular meeting January 12, with the presentation of gold pins denoting fifty or more years continuous membership in the organization.

The honored men, Charles Lubbert, Edward Rengstorff and Charles Pieper, were presented with gold pins by Local President Theodore Schuette. A luncheon was served following the meeting and presentation.

Brother Lubbert was initiated into Local 1366 November 12, 1900. He served as an official of the union for ten years and was employed as a woodworking machine operator in Quincy.

For fifty-three years Edward Rengstorff has been a member of the local. At various times he served as warden, trustee, conductor, and as treasurer for the past forty-seven years; a post he holds at the present time.

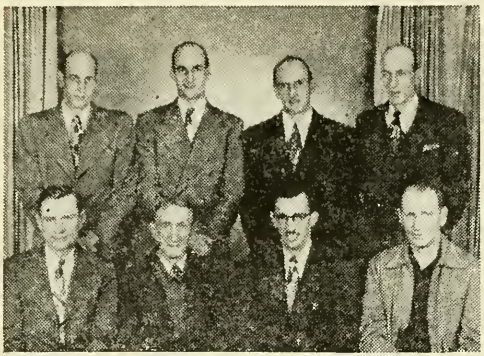


Local President Schuette pins a fifty year award on Charles' Luppert's lapel as Edward Rengstorff and Charles Pieper look on.

On January 1, 1899, Charles Pieper became a member of the woodworking trade. At that time, when he was thirteen years old, he was employed by a show case and fixture making company in Quincy. He remained an employee of the firm until ten years ago when he retired. He has been a member of the local for the past fifty-four years.

A FAMILY OF CARPENTERS

About six months ago Clarence Pliske of Chesterton, Indiana deserted the steelworkers trade and became the seventh son of Walter Pliske, Sr., to become a carpenter. Herman, Walter, John, Tom, Alex and Jim, like their father and brother are all members of Local 113.



The Pliske Carpenters: Front row, left to right: Herman, Walter Sr., Walter Jr. and John. Rear row: Tom, Jim, Alex and Clem.

Two daughters, Mrs. Norman Brandt, Mrs. George Schooter and their mother, complete the family roster. The daughters are also reputed to be able hammer and saw mechanics although they are engaged as housewives at the present time.

Local 113 recognizes the weight of the superior numbers made up of the Pliske family, for John is its president, Herman, treasurer since 1940, Walter, Jr., a trustee and delegate and Alex a conductor.

Walter Pliske, Sr., son of Germans who immigrated to this country in 1881, the year of the founding of the Brotherhood, has done construction and contracting in the Chesterton area for many years. The largest building attributed to his work is the nearby Tremont Hotel, a twenty-two room establishment.

John and Tom are now engaged in a new enterprise, Pliske Construction. They recently completed erection of a local store. Walter Sr., Walter Jr. and Clem work for the new firm, Herman is foreman for L. I. Combs and Sons, homebuilders of Gary, and Jim is employed by Tonn and Blank, a construction firm of Michigan City.

Local 113 was organized in 1916 with the aid of the elder Pliske and its growth and success are in part due to the work of Walter Pliske and his seven woodworking sons.

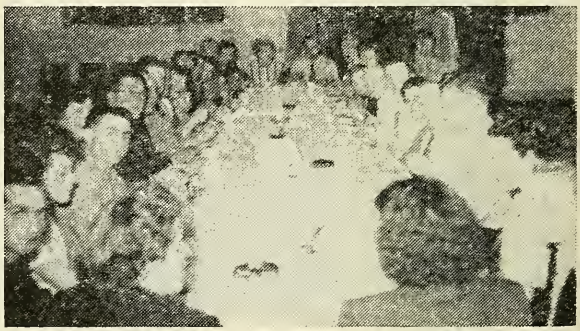
FIRST ANNIVERSARY FOR OREGON LADIES

To the Editor:

Ladies Auiliary 635 of Roseburg, Oregon served a ham dinner at the Labor Temple in celebration of their first anniversary on January 17th. A beautiful cake, decorated with the Auxiliary Emblem served as a centerpiece.

Approximately thirty-five guests enjoyed the dinner and the festivities afterward.

Auxiliary 635 has been busily engaged in various activities during the past year. We built a float for a rodeo parade, sponsored a local girl, Janis Dowdy, in the Centennial Queen contest, made baby layettes and contributed $25.00 to the March of Dimes. Assistance has been given to Local 2949 in their activities, such as a picnic last August and the annual Christmas party.



Members and guests enjoying a ham dinner in celebration of Auxiliary 635's first anniversary.

Our Local began last year with 27 charter members, and now has 42 members.

We meet on the same nights as Local 2949 and to add to the interest of the members we have door prizes and a guessing box.

We would like to hear from other auxiliaries.

The Ladies of Auxiliary 635



IOWA LADIES STAGE SUCCESSFUL AUCTION

To The Editor:

The ladies of Auxiliary 307 of Sioux City, Iowa wish to express their gratitude to the twenty sister auxiliaries which responded with gifts for our recent parcel post sale.

This event took place November 20th, following a pot-luck dinner for members and their families. The gifts were auctioned with Eddie Mackey of Local 948 doing the honors. It was a gala evening and the men did most of the bidding.

The highest bid was $2.10, but we were able to recognize a profit of $25.10.

There were many surprises when the packages were opened, and the men nonchalantly modeled aprons and various other feminine accessories.

We have received many inquiries as to the success of our sale which could not be measured in dollar and cents alone. Our greatest profits were from the pleasantness of the evening and the advancement of fellowship.

On December 18th we held our annual Christmas party, with Santa Claus, (Jake Rasmussen) distributing the gifts and candy to children and adults. The festivities were followed by a short program, group singing and a delicious lunch.

February marks the 15th anniversary of the founding of our auxiliary. We are planning a celebration at that time.

Our present officers include: Esther Rasmussen, president; Gertie Edwards, vice-president; Margaret Boe, recording secretary; Florence Smith, treasurer; Faith Fulton, conductress; and Zella Severson, warden.

We enjoy hearing from other auxiliaries, and will gladly share ideas with you. Best regards to our sisters everywhere.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Boe, recording sec'y.

WASHINGTON LADIES EXPRESS APPRECIATION

To The Editor:

Grand Coulee, Washington, Auxiliary 414 would like to greet all sister auxiliaries and let those who have written letters to "The Carpenter" know how much we have enjoyed them.

Of course many of you know where we are located and that we have a wonderful attraction for tourists; therefore we are extending an open invitation to all members of locals and auxiliaries to visit us whenever you are in the vicinity. Our meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month in the Carpenters Hall.

Construction work is very slow here now that the dam is practically completed, but work is plentiful in the surrounding areas.

We have experienced an unusually mild winter, without even the expected white Christmas.

Our auxiliary is quite active, often having rummage sales, or sales of food or embroidery work. We usually have Thanksgiving dinners and never miss a Christmas party, with a Santa Claus and treats for the kids, both large and small.

Letters from other auxiliaries would be appreciated as we are especially interested to know how many other sisters read the "To The Ladies" page. Even if the letters are not forthcoming we would like to wish all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,
Josephine Sevartz, sec.-treas.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 294

Joints—No carpenter and particularly no apprentice needs to be afraid to tackle finishing; for if he can make good joints, he is a good finisher. Of course, there is more to it than that. In order to make good joints, it is necessary to do correct measuring, careful marking, and accurate cutting. That will call for measuring tools that are true and marking and cutting tools that are sharp. When the mechanic has a joint cut so that it will fit, it is up to him to put it together and nail it. That means there are to be no open parts in the finished joint. The finishing touches are also important, which consist of dressing off and sandpapering whenever and wherever needed. The nailing must be done so that it will not split the material. The nails should be uniformly distributed and balanced. To avoid hammer marks, use the nail set for driving the last quarter or eighth inch of the nail. The presence or absence of hammer marks is a good index to a mechanics rating on finishing.

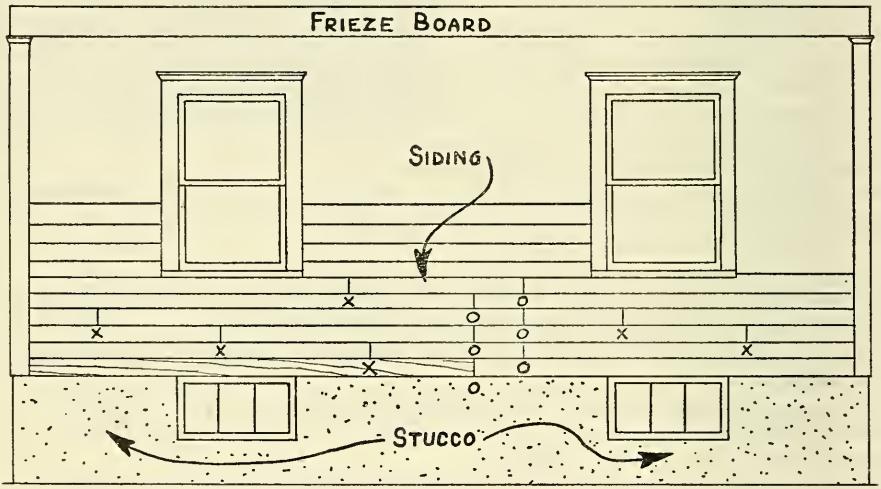


Fig. 1

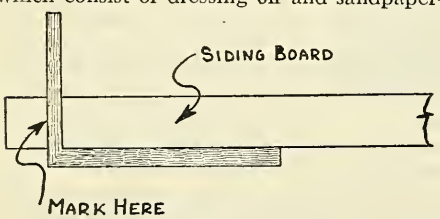


Fig. 2

Distribution of Joints— Fig. 1 shows a small house with part of the siding on.

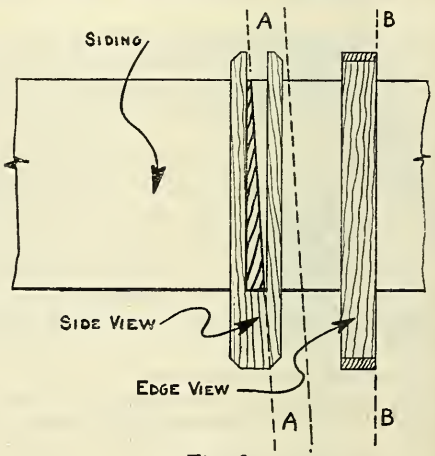


Fig. 3

Everything above the frieze has been omitted. The basement windows are located directly under the windows. The joints

shown with X's under them, are reasonably well distributed. Butt-to-butt joints of sid-

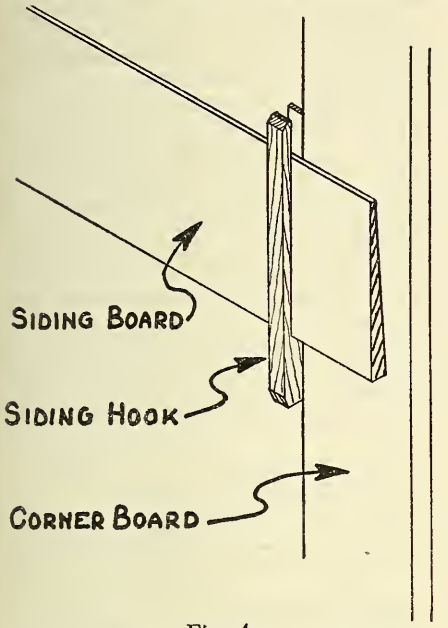


Fig. 4

ing should never be put so close together that they form a sort of nest, somewhat

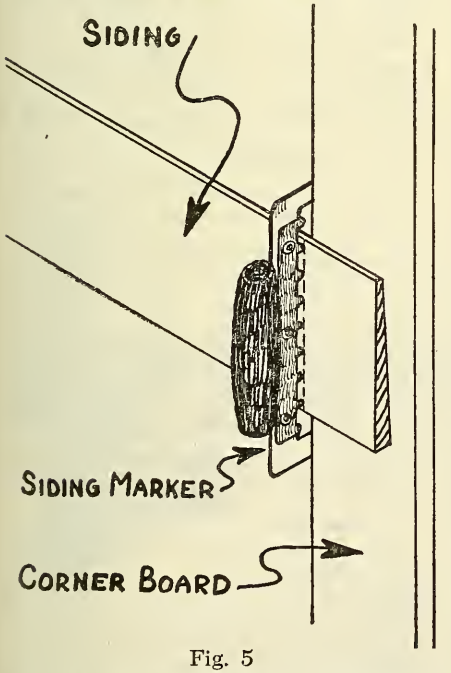


Fig. 5

like those shown with the O's under them. When siding is put between windows, or between a corner board and a window, butt-to-butt joints should be avoided. If good management is used in cutting the siding, very little waste in material will result.

Marking for Cuts—In squaring the first cut of siding boards it is advisable to use the framing square, rather than a try square or a combination square. As long as the edge of the board is straight, it makes little difference, but when there are short crooks in the edge of the siding board and the squaring is done with a small square, it can easily cause unsquare cuts. Fig. 2 shows the framing square applied to a siding board for marking the end cut.

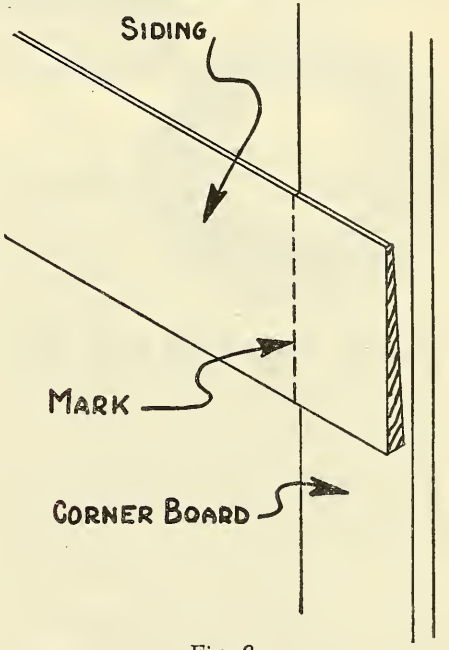


Fig. 6

Siding Hook—Fig. 3 shows two views of a job-made siding hook. The side view shows a cross section of a siding board with a hook in position for marking the cut. The parallel dotted lines running from **A** to **A** show the relationship of the casing to the siding hook when the marking is done. The edge view, to the right, shows the siding hook again in position for marking the cut. The line (partly dotted) running from **B** to **B** represents the casing line, which guides the hook. Fig. 4 gives a perspective view of the siding hook in position for marking the cut. A metal siding hook in perspective, is shown in position for marking, by Fig. 5. This siding hook can

only be used for marking narrow conventional siding. Fig. 6 shows by dotted lines a marked siding board after the marker is removed.

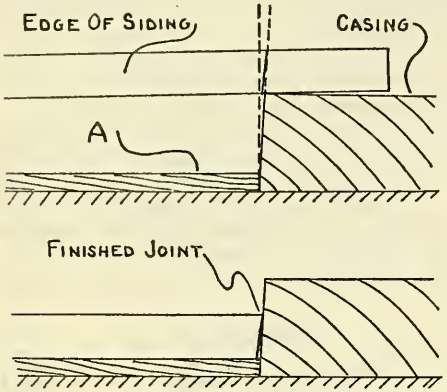


Fig. 7

Under Cutting—Fig. 7, the upper drawing, shows by the sharp V-shaped dotted lines how much bevel the edges of casings and corner boards should have. Here the bottom edge of the siding is shown in position for marking. The slightly beveled line between the dotted lines, shows how the siding should be under cut. At **A**, shaded, is shown the thickness of the thin edge of the siding, onto which the thick edge laps. The bottom drawing shows the siding board in place and the joint finished.

Too Much Bevel—Fig. 8 shows the thick edge of lap siding in place for marking. It will be noticed by the V-shaped dotted lines, that the casing has too much bevel—much exaggerated. How the marking should be done in such cases is indicated by the perpendicular dotted line and the beveled line pointed out at X. When the board is cut on this line, it will fit the casing somewhat as shown at O. The edge of the board in place is indicated by dotted line. The thin edge of the siding is shown shaded. This view and the two views shown in Fig. 7 are from the bottom straight up. The

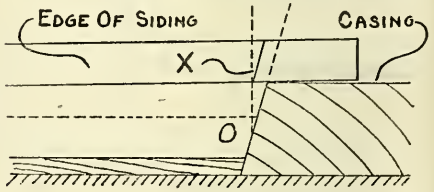


Fig. 8

casing is in cross section and shown only in part.

Cut for Beveled Corner— Fig. 9 shows a sort of diagram, illustrating how to cut the siding for a beveled corner. At the top is shown the thin edge of the siding

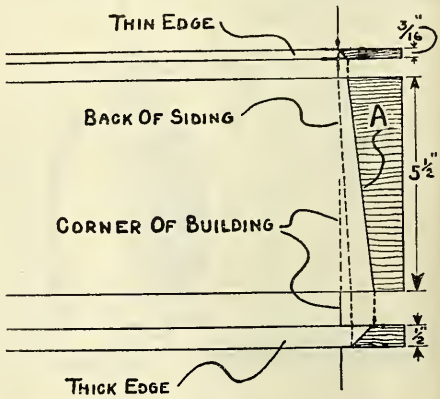


Fig. 9

with the bevel marked on it. The shaded part to the right is the part to be cut off. At the bottom is shown the thick edge of the siding, also marked for the bevel. The shaded part to the right is the part that is to be cut off. By dotted lines, at the top

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and at the bottom, is shown how the points are arrived at to get the face line pointed out at A. The shaded part to the right is to be cut off. The line of the cut on the back of the siding is shown by dotted line and pointed out on the drawing. The line representing the corner of the building should be kept in mind when the diagram is under study.

Wide Siding—All of the illustrations in this lesson show narrow lap siding. The reason for this is that narrow siding requires much less space in making details, than wide siding. The application is the same, whether narrow or wide siding is used. For marking wide siding the job-made siding hook will give the best service. In making the hook, be sure that it will be long enough to reach across the board, and that the slot will be wide enough to receive the board.

GABLE STUDDING

Gable studding can be framed in advance so that they will space themselves, as it were without marking the plate—all that is necessary is that they be cut right and set plumb. The difference in the lengths of the studding is the rise of the roof for the distance of one space from center to center.

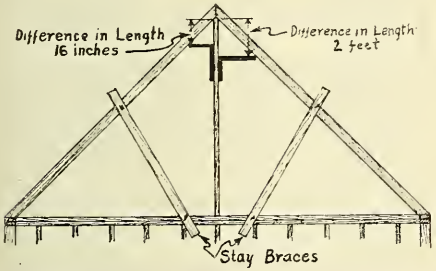
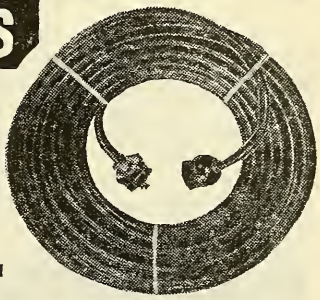


Fig. 1

This difference in the lengths can also be gotten in a practical way with the square, as shown by the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows a pair of gable rafters in place. The pitch is one-half pitch. The first thing to do is to make sure that the rafters are perfectly straight and held straight with stay braces, as shown. Then either set a studding at the center, as shown, or else use a straightedge instead, and apply the square, letting the horizontal arm intersect with the bottom of the rafter, just one space

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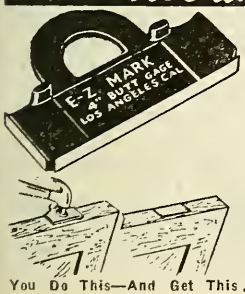
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from the studding (or straightedge). The distance from the square to where the studding intersects with the bottom of the rafter, as shown on the drawing, is the difference in the lengths of the studding.

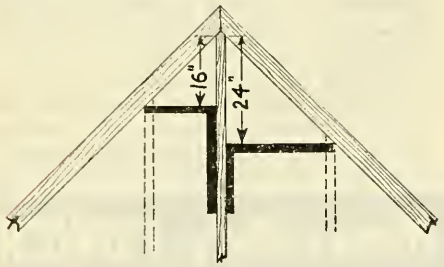


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 gives a detail, showing at a larger scale, the two applications of the square—to the left for 16-inch spacing, and to the right for 2-foot spacing. The position of the studding to the right and left of the one in place, are shown by dotted lines.

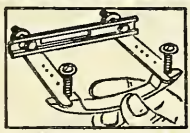
The stay braces shown in Fig. 1, should be left in place until the studding will hold the rafters straight.

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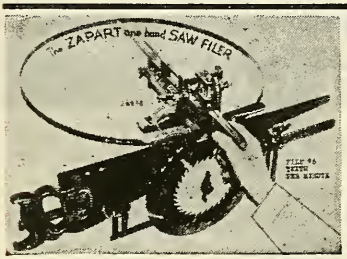
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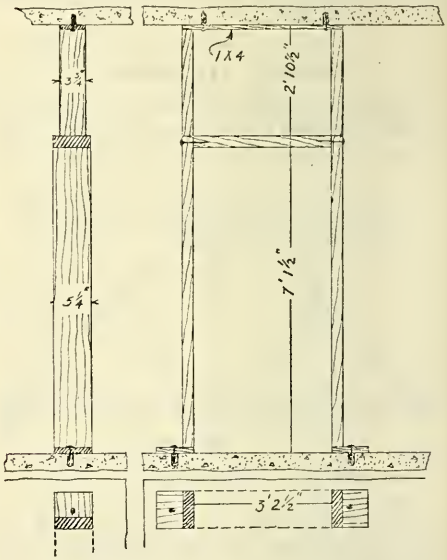
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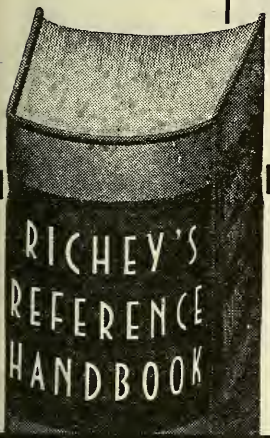
Here is a little different way of making and setting bucks. The two uprights and the head are sized so that they will answer for grounds, as shown by figures on the section to the left, in the accompanying illustration. The uprights are extended above the head, as shown, but the extensions are ripped to about the width of the wall of masonry. These uprights are made long enough so that they can be cut to fit in between the floor and the ceiling of the room. They are anchored at the bottom to blocks, as shown, and at the top they are fastened to a 1 x 4 strip, which is nailed to plugs in the ceiling. To the right is shown a face view of the buck set in position. Plans of the two views are shown at the bottom.



A buck made and set as just explained will not need any further bracing than the 1 x 4 fastening at the top. In most cases the extensions of the uprights are built into the wall, which helps to anchor the wall to the ceiling. But should it become necessary to remove the extensions, this can be done after the masonry has been built up to about the top of the opening. The buck should be securely anchored to the wall, and the mortar of the wall should have ample time to set thoroughly before the extensions are cut off. Modifications of the construction and use of this kind of buck are possible and should be made whenever the situation demands it.

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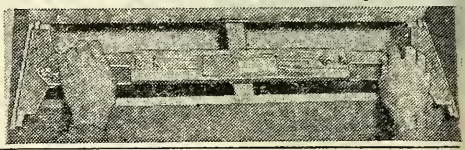
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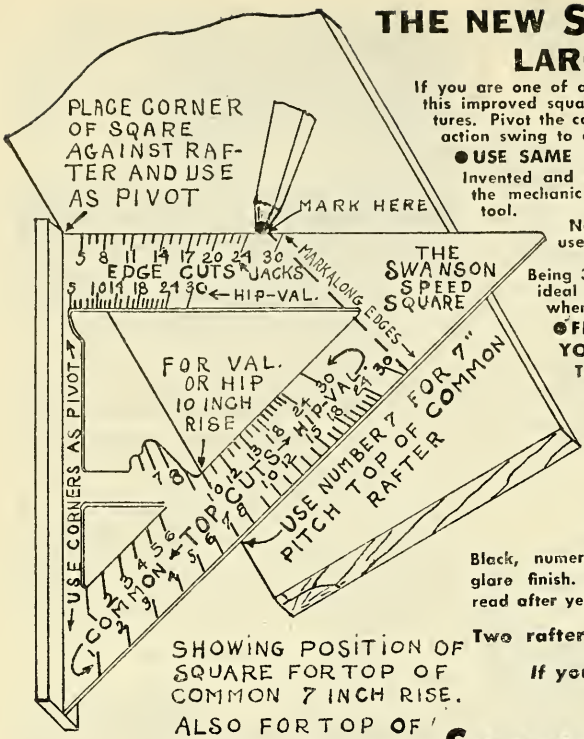
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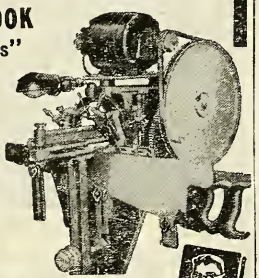
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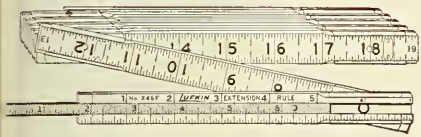
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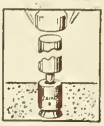
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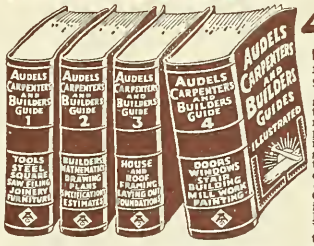




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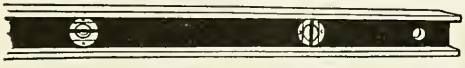
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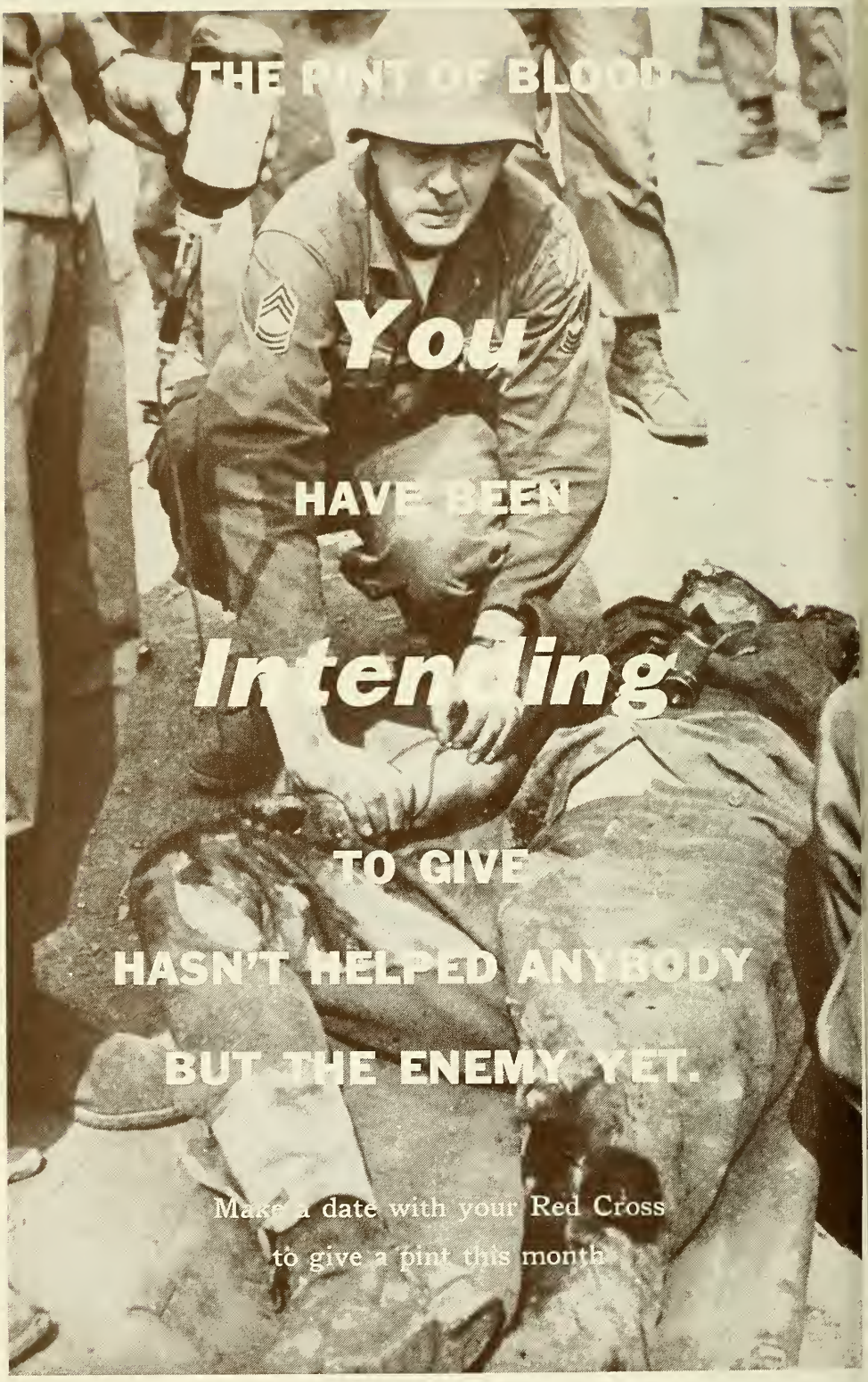
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FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

APRIL, 1953




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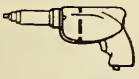
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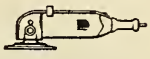
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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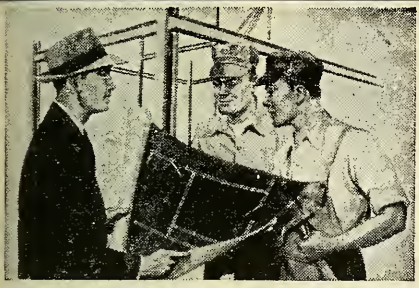
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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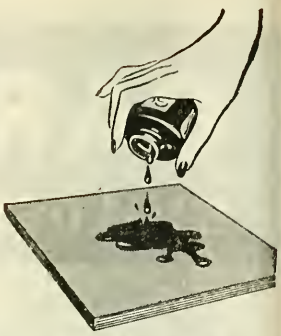
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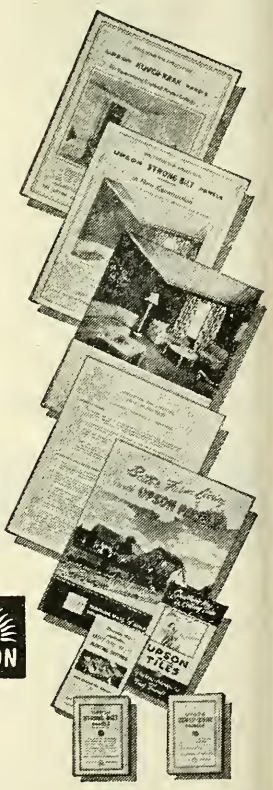
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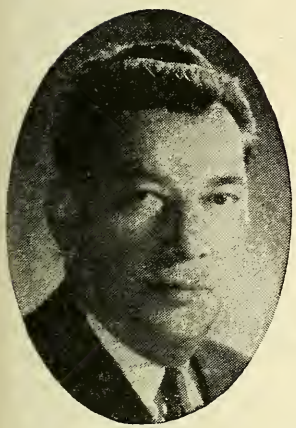
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It Pays To Be Prepared

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★



WHEN President Eisenhower signed Executive Order No. 10,434, late in January, all government control over wages and salaries was eliminated. Determination of wage rates thereby reverted back to management and labor as a part of the collective bargaining process.

In the 11 years since 1942, wage rates have been under government control for all but three or four years between the end of World War II and the start of war in Korea. As a result, wage negotiations largely have been carried on in the atmosphere of a goldfish bowl. Negotiators have had to keep an eye on Washington at all times, because Washington has had the final say in wage matters most of the time since 1942. With all government restraints on wages now off, the full burden once more passes back to the negotiating committees themselves. The government will no longer either hurt them or help them. Local unions and district councils will get only what wage gains they can hammer out at the negotiating table.

Whether the removal of wage and price controls at this particular time is a wise or foolish move, only time will answer. Certainly few questions were more hotly debated before the President made his decision. Whether we like it or not, we must face the fact that controls are now off, and must govern ourselves accordingly.

In this respect, there are one or two matters which I would like to call to the attention of our local unions and district councils.

First, while controls are definitely off at the present time, no one can tell how long they will stay off. If inflation remains unchecked for any length of time, wage and price controls may go back on without further ado. In fact a bill giving the President standby power to reimpose controls at any time has already been introduced in the Senate. If the threat of all-out war becomes more serious, new controls are almost certain. If an all-out war does break out, they are a foregone conclusion.

This being the case, it would be wise for all of us to take a good look at the years during which we have had controls and how we fared under them. In looking back over the past 10 years, I think I can make one general observation—the local unions and district councils which went into wage controls with their agreements right up to date and their records complete fared the best. Let me explain:

Most local unions and district councils have long had such things as differentials for foremen, millwrights, piledrivers, etc. Most of them also have had differentials for extra-hazardous work, night work, etc. Practically all have time and a half or double time for overtime or holiday work. Some locals and councils have these benefits incorporated in written agreements. Others have them in the form of verbal agreements. Some have them by past practice and custom.

When wage controls went on, the locals and district councils that could prove they had these things in the past had little difficulty in establishing them as a part of their normal wage structure before a wage board. On the other hand, the unions which did not have adequate records to prove their case sometimes ran into difficulties.

For example, a small local union located in a community where there was only an occasional bit of pile driving work may have had no difficulty in convincing the contractors that pile driving work rated a pay differential. When wage controls came on, however, the wage board sometimes was hard to convince that such a differential existed unless the union was able to back up its claim with a written agreement or an authentic record of past jobs where such a differential was paid.

This may seem a trivial matter, but just such things as this have caused many local unions and district councils headaches under wage controls. Sometimes it has cost them money, too. Wage boards are usually sticklers for one thing; they always want ironclad proof of any claims made by either labor or management.

That a practice may have been long standing and widely accepted usually meant nothing to a wage board without substantiating evidence. For example, a union may have had a wage differential for extra-hazardous work for 15 years. However, the board usually paid little heed to the practice unless the union could definitely establish the fact that such a differential existed by either producing an agreement in writing or showing a fairly complete list of jobs on which such differentials had been paid for a number of years past. The word of the union was seldom enough. The board wanted concrete evidence. The unions which could produce such evidence made out all right; those which could not, ran into all sorts of headaches.

In view of the fact that the threat of new controls will be hanging over our heads for many years to come, it seems to me that our unions will be making a mistake if they do not profit from past experience under government stabilization of wages. I would advise all unions to bring their agreements and records up to date as rapidly as possible and keep them there from now on. If possible get all "fringe" benefits down in writing. If this is not possible, keep an accurate record of every job on which such benefits were paid.

This is particularly important for the unusual situations. There may have only been a couple of small pile driving jobs in your vicinity in the past ten years. Next month the government may decide to put a multi-million dollar defense project in your area which will involve hundreds of pile driving jobs. If you can prove there has been a premium for pile drivers in the past, a wage board will go along with you in the event wage controls are reimposed. If you cannot, all sorts of complications may develop.

It is important, then, that we all conduct our affairs just as though wage controls were due to return next week, for they may come at any time.

Another thing which created difficulties for some of our unions under wage controls was the fact that they did not keep a file of old agreements. When wage controls went on right after the outbreak of war in Korea, the Wage Stabilization Board set a definite date as the basing point for all wages. To determine exactly what the wage rates were on that given day, the board demanded copies of wage agreements for several years back. Those unions that had copies of old agreements got along fairly well. Those that did not had many more troubles. Therefore, it is important that our unions keep a file of old agreements.

Other of our unions ran into complications because they did not have their newest wage rates on file with the Davis-Bacon Division of the Department of Labor. Whenever a new wage scale is put into effect in an area, that new scale should be placed on file with the Davis-Bacon Division, for it is these Davis-Bacon scales that the government uses in predetermining what wage rates for a given area are to be.

Because they failed to keep Davis-Bacon posted as to their newest wage scales, some local unions ran into difficulties under wage stabilization. The government predetermined wages for the area at the old rate because it did not have the newest rate on file. Then when the union protested, it was sometimes difficult to convince the wage board that the wrong rate had been used. Usually the matter was straightened out, but only after a good deal of arguing and hard work on the part of the General Office.

These are all things that can be avoided in the future, and I strongly urge all local unions and district councils to take careful note of them. Wage controls may never come back. On the other hand, they may be back with us next month or the month after. In any event, it will pay us to be prepared for them at any time. What this involves is getting as much of our wage and working conditions as possible down on paper. It involves keeping an accurate record of jobs done by our men It involves keeping a file of our past agreements, and keeping our newest wage rates on file with the Davis-Bacon Division of the Department of Labor. It may entail a little work, but that work could well pay handsome dividends in the event wage controls catch up with us again.

ALTEMEYER URGES PENSIONS BE EXTENDED

Social Security Commissioner Arthur Altemeyer proposed that pensions for the aged should be extended to cover individuals who are not under a retirement system, urged that workers permanently and totally disabled be allowed to retire with benefits at any age, and recommended a compulsory national health insurance program.

His recommendations, included in his annual report which has just been released, were along the lines suggested by the AFL on numerous occasions.

The commissioner also asked for repeal of legislation providing that relief rolls must be made public, and suggested that federal assistance should be given a state helping any needy person. At present, the states carry the full expense of the public assistance program not covered by federal-state plans of aid to the aged, dependent children, the blind and totally disabled.

Altemeyer proposed that the poorer states receive a relatively higher proportion of federal relief funds for administrative expenses.

The Fight Must Go On

★ ★ ★

IT IS a matter of proud record that the organized labor groups of the nation have contributed immeasurably to the political, economic and social well-being of the country. Workingmen everywhere have been quick to respond to the challenge of any force which threatens the security of themselves or the community in which they live.

One of our most vital concerns is health. No one knows better than the workingman what a bitter toll is extracted from us by the forces of disease. It is a toll measured by wages lost, savings exhausted, lives snapped short and, most of all, the smashing emotional impact of pain, suffering and loss of those we love.

One by one the great disease killers of man have been conquered and these victories have resulted in longer and more fruitful lives. Now the battle is being joined against one of the oldest killers of mankind—cancer.

And that fight is being won. According to the American Cancer Society, cancer patients are being cured today who would not have been saved ten or even five years ago. Yet despite these advances in medical knowledge, cancer has become the second ranking disease killer of mankind. It now kills one in seven. Six hundred Americans are dying every day. In 1953, 225,000 will die of cancer. Many of these will be children. For cancer kills more children between the ages of three and fifteen than any other disease.

These are the ominous facts of the cancer picture for 1953. Yet there is hope, great hope, for man in this struggle. From statistics prepared by the American Cancer Society, it is learned that last year 70,000 lives were saved. Principally because those people went to their doctor in time. For cancer is most curable when detected early. The American Cancer Society goes on to say that an additional 70,000 could have been saved by early detection and prompt treatment.

Knowing cancer's seven danger signals will help protect you against cancer. They are:

1. Any sore that does not heal.
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Any change in a wart or mole.
4. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits.

Appearance of any danger signal may not mean cancer. But it should always mean an immediate visit to a physician. An even better protection against death from cancer is an annual physical examination for all men over 45 and all women over 35.

The American Cancer Society is in the forefront of this crusade against the killer. It is the only organization that is fighting cancer on three fronts: Education, research and service to

the cancer victims and his family. In the past eight years the ACS has given $24,500,000 to research alone.

April has been named as cancer control month by Act of Congress and Presidential Proclamation. During that month the American Cancer Society engages in a nation-wide drive for funds to continue and expand the all-important work being done in the great hospitals and laboratories. A work that has but one goal—freeing you and your fellow man from the terrible ravages of cancer.

When the volunteer from the local unit of the American Cancer Society approaches you for a gift, give and give generously with the certain knowledge that your dollars are bringing the inevitable victory over cancer ever closer!

FOOD PRICES TO STAY HIGH

American families will buy about as much food this year as in 1952 and they will pay the same high prices.

That is the Department of Agriculture's forecast of the food outlook for the rest of this year.

Although the prediction is for little or no change in total food consumption, some changes for individual foods are expected. As housewives have already seen, more beef and veal will be available than in 1952 and less pork. Increased supplies are forecast also for margarine, frozen fruit juices and vegetables, and, depending on weather conditions, possibly fresh vegetables. You can expect to find less lamb and mutton, eggs, butter, canned fruit juices and perhaps sugar.

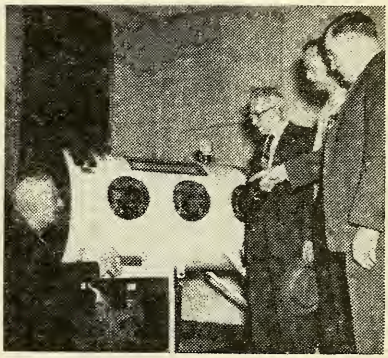
The department says that retail food prices will be down only slightly from 1952's peak levels. The housewife continues to pay high prices but the farmer's share of her dollar is decreasing. That's because the percentage of the food dollar going to processors, transportation firms and distributors is constantly increasing.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

A few weeks ago, Riley Children's Hospital of Indianapolis officially dedicated an $1,800 iron lung which was the gift of Local Union No. 60 of Indianapolis. Thereby hangs an interesting tale.

For a number of years Local Union No. 60 has maintained a Christmas Fund to help out needy families during the Yule season. Last Fall the Local decided to buy an iron lung for Riley Hospital, since the fund had a healthy balance.

The life saving mechanism was ordered and duly delivered to the hospital last October, but the official presentation did not take place until some five months later. The reason?



Pictured above is a committee from Local No. 60, attaching a small plaque to the iron lung which the union donated to Riley Hospital, Indianapolis. Reading from left to right, they are: Vern Elder, president; A. W. Miller, treasurer; Kenneth Scheonewey; and O. F. Suhr, financial secretary.

Well, it seems that within an hour of the time the iron lung was delivered to the hospital a young mother was severely stricken with polio. She had to go into an iron lung or face death.

Last year being one of the worst polio years on record, the lung was kept in constant use. Only a few weeks ago could it finally be dedicated.

This year, next year, and for many years to come the gift of Local Union No. 60 will go on saving lives and reminding the citizens of Indianapolis that the word "Brotherhood" belongs in the name of our organization.

PLANE GOSSIP

WRONG APPROACH

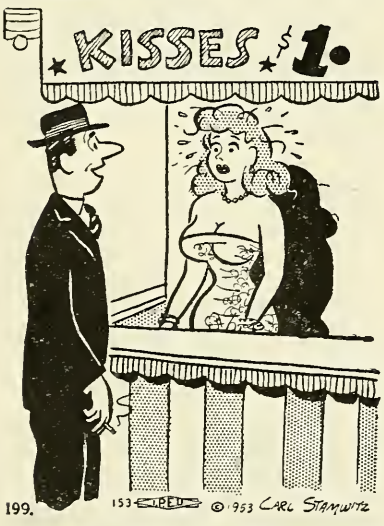
One of the planks on which the Republican Party campaigned last fall was a promis to renounce the more or less secret treaties which made it possible for Russia to enslave several million people through legalistic chicanery. True to his word, President Eisenhower urged Congress to take such action. However, by the time Congress got through amending his proposals, they ended up meaningless.

The way it was done sort of reminds us of the story of the young chap who had several aunts. All his aunts were married, and all except one of them had one or more children. This childless aunt worried the little five-year older considerably. Finally he worked up his courage to the point where he asked her:

"Aunt Emma, why is it that Aunt Tillie and Aunt Doris and Aunt Bess all have little children but you don't have any?"

"Well," replied Aunt Emma, "Uncle George and I keep looking for a baby in the cabbage patch but so far we haven't found one."

The young lad gave her a scornful look and replied: "If that's how you're going about it, you ain't never going to get one."



"Is this the worthy cause where every Union member has been donating a day's wages?"

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

Since the advent of television, movie owners, sports promotors and even restaurant proprietors are complaining of a decline in patronage. A half dozen surveys have been undertaken to find out just what effect TV has had on the entertainment habits of people. One and all, these surveys arrive at the same conclusion; "television tends to keep the family home!"

With that conclusion we agree wholeheartedly—especially until the set is paid for.

★ ★ ★

THE OLD ORDER PASSES

Last month, in what ever place it is that dictators wait out eternity, Joe Stalin joined Hitler and Mussolini and Attila and Ghengis Khan and the long list of power-hungry despots who tried to conquer the whole world. One and all, they dreamed of owning the entire earth, but each of them wound up with nothing more than a six-foot by three-foot plot of it—little different from the fate that will eventually befall you and me.

Somewhere in all this there must be a moral for dictators and would-be dictators, foreign and domestic alike. Perhaps Shakespeare pointed it up most effectively when he said: "The evil that men do lives after them, while the good is oft interred with their bones."

★ ★ ★

QUESTIONABLE PURITY

Things certainly change in a hurry. Alfred Krupp, the man who helped put Hitler in power and make Germany an armed fortress, was a war criminal in 1946. Last month he got his "punishment." We gave him back the 300 million dollar munitions empire he built up before World War II. Apparently he has become as pure as the driven snow in seven short years.

To our way of thinking this pureness of Krupp is reminiscent of the sailor in a beanery.

"Is your ice cream pure?" he asked the waitress.

"As pure as the girl of your dreams," replied the waitress.

"Gimme' a ham sandwich," growled the gob.

NOT MUCH OF A SOLUTION

Faced with an ever-growing enrollment, school administrators throughout the United States are desperately trying to devise ways and means of handling the situation with the totally inadequate number of classrooms they have. One administrator has even suggested that schools should be operated on a 12-month year to get the children out faster.

To our way of thinking that is a questionable solution since this country has the material, the manpower and the money to build adequate schools in every community in the land. One way such a program could be financed without costing anybody anything is to have Congress enact Senator Hill's proposal that revenue from offshore oil be put into a school fund. This is the oil the oil interests want Congress to deed away to the various states, even though the Supreme Court ruled that it belongs to all the people.

In view of the pressure that the oil lobbies are exerting against this logical solution to the school problem, Senator Hill's proposal will probably go down to defeat, and all sorts of makeshift programs for handling the school load will result.

The whole thing sort of reminds us of the bachelor who had difficulty finding a decent place to eat. Finally he decided to give his patronage to a particularly unappetizing dump.

One day a friend ate dinner with him. After dinner the friend asked him why he always ate in this particular place.

"Well," said the bachelor, "in many places the waiters grab away your plate before you are through."

"Don't they do that here?" continued the friend.

"Oh, sure," replied the bachelor, "but here the food is so bad you don't mind it."

★ ★ ★

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL

"And here, gentlemen, a Mitchurin field will be developed under the five-year plan. After the pattern of the Great Soviet Union, exotic plants will be grown on it for the benefit of the working people," the official guide of the Soviet Zone Information Bureau was telling a group of Western visitors.

At this moment a Soviet truck drives up and two soldiers set up a big sign reading: "Off limits, Military area."

The guide does not lose his presence of mind. "Yet in order to protect our crops from sabotage by the imperialist war mongers we are going to build a jet fighter base first."

CANDID COMMENT

Brunettes console themselves with the reason that gentlemen prefer blondes is because most blondes aren't.

Most men look older than their age from working so hard to keep their wives looking younger than theirs.

The next wonder drug that medical science should develop should be used in the case of post-operative complications frequently associated with the presentation of the bill.—Wall Street Journal.

★ ★ ★

COULD BE THE ANSWER

According to a study by the U. S. Treasury Department, of 100 men who start their productive years at the age of 25, only one is wealthy, four are well-to-do, and 16 are moderately fixed by the time they reach 65. Of the original 100, 36 will be dead.

Probably the other 43 sent daughters through college.

★ ★ ★

ASK ANY WIFE

Joe Paup, after walking into a neighborhood bar optimistically, and an hour later walking out misty optically, gave posterity these immortal lines:

"The rich man employs a butler, a maid, a valet, a cook and a secretary; the poor man just gets married."

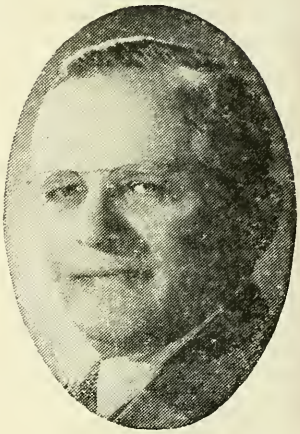


"I'll bet if I was hurrying to a Chamber of Commerce meeting instead of a Union meeting, you'd be clearing a path for me!"

Home Ownership—*American Bulwark*

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice-President

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EVEN though the traditional Spring upswing in home building is still a few weeks off, already it is obvious that home building is on the downgrade. Homes simply are not selling as fast as they did a year ago or two years ago; consequently the speculative builders are slowing down their activities. The slump in home buying is not stemming from the fact that the demand for homes is dwindling, but rather from the fact that homes are becoming increasingly difficult to buy for the average individual.

What is happening is that the insurance companies and banks and mortgage and loan companies are winning their long struggle to get home financing rates increased. For years they have been endeavoring to get both FHA and VA rates upped by a substantial amount. Last month a Senate committee began hearings on the proposition.

The government, through VA (Veterans Administration) and FHA (Federal Housing Authority) for years has been insuring certain types of housing loans so that virtually all the risk has been eliminated for private lenders. The government did not actually loan the money to house buyers but it did guarantee loans which private lenders made. Both programs were set up to help people in the lower income brackets to buy houses. VA guarantees and insures home mortgage loans with a maximum interest rate of four per cent for veterans. FHA does the same thing for home buyers who are non-veterans at slightly higher rates.

These two programs have made it possible for some six million Americans to buy homes they might not otherwise be able to manage. To date FHA has processed some three million loans totaling better than 23 billion dollars. Recently the limit on homes eligible for FHA loans was raised to $16,000. Although the VA program is only seven years old, already it has processed some three million loans with a total value in excess of 19 billion dollars.

Since most of the risk was eliminated for lenders operating through FHA or VA, the government set maximum interest rates somewhat lower than ordinary private rates. It was this guaranteeing of loans that made home ownership possible for many ordinary working people. It enabled lenders to lend money on mortgages at lower interest rates, and it enabled them to take on mortgages which might not be enticing otherwise. The fact that between them FHA and VA have pro-

cessed some six million loans testifies to the need for the programs.

Lately, however, the lending institutions have been hesitant about loaning money at present FHA and VA rates. For years they have been complaining that the rates were too low. They grumbled and they complained to Washington, but they kept making loans. But in the past three months or so, many of them literally have gone on strike. They have refused to make any more mortgage loans through FHA or VA. Naturally this has made it hard on many prospective home buyers—veteran and non-veteran alike. Coupled with this "strike" of mortgage money there has been a wide campaign of propaganda and lobbying for an increase in the interest rates. Until recently, both FHA and VA have been unmoved by these pleas for higher rates. The attitude of Uncle Sam has been, that on the basis of the minimum risk involved present rates were high enough. Now, however, there are many indications that the financial institutions may win their fight for greater returns.

The "strike" has been effective and people who want homes have been forced to either do their business outside of FHA or VA at higher rates, or do without homes of their own. From the number of letters regarding this matter which have been received by the General Office, it is apparent that many of our members are vitally concerned. How many of our members are directly employed in house building it is impossible to say, but if houses do not sell they are all vitally affected. So are the lumber workers and the furniture workers and many other branches of our craft.

Last year 200,000 FHA loans and nearly 300,000 VA loans, totaling somewhere around 4.6 billion dollars between them, were negotiated by home buyers. If interest rates on these loans had been only one-half per cent higher, the financing costs would be increased by better than 15 million dollars per year for these home buyers. While that does not seem to be very much, if you say it quickly, it must be remembered that the bulk of this burden would fall on young people whose earning potential was far from its peak but whose expenses were at their highest level owing to the heavy financial drain involved in establishing a family, Then, too, most of the people on whom this additional burden would fall would be veterans. Even those only renting homes would eventually feel the added pinch, for increased financing costs are sooner or later reflected in increased rentals.

Another aspect of the situation is that the additional 15 million dollars that went into home financing would be 15 million dollars of lost purchasing power insofar as furniture and clothing and automobiles and other household items are concerned. At this particular time when sales of many lines of merchandise are shrinking, any proposition that results in a substantial reduction of vital purchasing power would seem an unhealthy step, since an expanding economy is imperative to our continued prosperity.

Bound up with this question of higher government-insured mortgage rates is the whole fiscal policy of the new administration. For years the government has used all its machinery to keep all interest rates low. All that time the financial institutions have waged a running fight for higher interest rates. Now that a new administration has taken over in Washington, the fight is coming to a head. The advocates of higher interest rates insist that "hard money," that is mon-

ey that is expensive to borrow, is a major weapon against inflation. Already they have succeeded in getting the interest rate on 9 billion dollars of the national debt increased by one-half per cent. This will increase the cost of servicing the national debt by something like 45 million dollars, that might otherwise be used to buy furniture and clothing and goods that make jobs.

Fiscal policy, the national budget and the national debt are all tremendously involved subjects best left to the experts. But it is the considered opinion of this writer that increasing the interest rates on government-guaranteed mortgages—where practically all the risk is eliminated—is both unnecessary and dangerous at this particular time. Recently, Representative Albert Rains (D. Ala.) introduced a bill to extend the VA home loan program two years beyond the June 30th expiration date. His bill would also allocate some half billion dollars more for direct home loans immediately, a proviso that would provide some of the cash now being withheld by the lending institutions.

Home ownership is one of the bulwarks of the American way of life. There are few communists among those who own a home of their own. This is as true in Europe and Asia as it is in the United States and Canada. Whatever makes it more difficult for any ordinary citizen to acquire a home of his own weakens the fabric of democracy by that much. The American construction industry has built more than a million homes a year for the past few years—a truly remarkable accomplishment.

By its unparalleled record of achievement, the American construction industry has kept up with the demand for homes in the luxury class. The great shortage that now exists is in the modest home class—the class that normally needs low-cost financing because the buyers are largely average wage earners. It will be this class that bears the bulk of the burden higher FHA or VA rates will create. All in all, it would seem best that a continuation of FHA and VA mortgage lending policies as they now exist is the wisest course for everyone.

SUGGESTS UNIONS TO RUN CD

Detroit's Civil Defense organization, like that in most cities, is an excellent one—on paper. But getting people to volunteer for CD duty is another matter. They're simply apathetic.

However, Maj. Gen. Harry A. Johnson, commander of the 10th Air Force with headquarters at nearby Selfridge Field, has an answer. "I think Civilian Defense should be put in the hands of labor unions," said the general. And though he wasn't specific, he might have added "AFL unions," for he continued, "After all, it's the plumbers, electricians, and truck drivers who would keep us operating in case of disaster."

It all came about when a 13 year-old eighth grade school girl wrote Detroit's Common Council asking what was being done to protect Detroit from possible enemy air strikes. She also expressed an interest in living another 80 years.

Her letter was printed in a local newspaper and attracted the attention of Air Force authorities at Selfridge Field. A jet pilot and his radar operator were sent to her school and outlined Selfridge's defense plan to a general school assembly.

Most of the 1,500 students were satisfied, but not the letter writer and her friend. In company with the school principal, they were whisked off to Selfridge Field for a first-hand look.

At lunch with Col. James E. Johnson, base commander, the young ladies, and the school principal, Gen. Johnson claimed: "Detroit's military set-up is good. We have a tight system. But we could never stop them all.

"It's Detroit's Civilian Defense set-up that's woefully weak. There's no interest—but maybe it's because the system is set up wrong."

Carpentry Involves Many Hazards

Editor's note: **Accident prevention is (or should be) a prime concern of every working man, for it is he who suffers most and loses most through accidents on the job. Recently the Department of Labor made an analysis of accident experience in the carpentry trade in 1948 and 1949. Contained in that study is a good deal of food for thought, for the study shows carpenters suffer twice as many accidents as do general factory workers. Significant portions of the study will be run in THE CARPENTER. This is the second of the series.**

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Accident Causes

A GENERALLY accepted tenet in accident prevention is that every accident may be traced to the existence of some hazardous condition in the working environment; to the commission of an unsafe act by some individual; or to a combination of these two accident-producing factors. Accident analysis consists of identifying these factors and in summarizing the information relating to a number of accidents in order to indicate the kinds of hazards most commonly involved and which thereby warrant the most intensive attention by persons responsible for accident prevention.

Generally, the elimination of hazardous working conditions is solely the responsibility of management. The avoidance of unsafe acts, on the other hand, requires understanding and cooperation by both management and workers. Management must take the lead, however, by providing safety-minded supervision and by making sure that all workers are acquainted with the hazards of their operations and are familiar with the means of overcoming them.

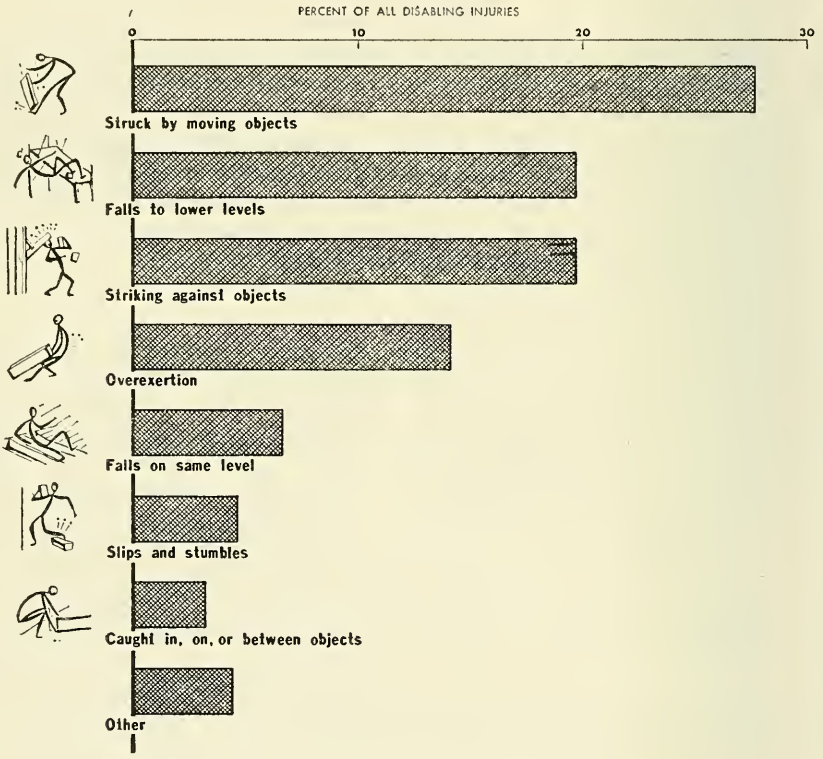
The function of accident analysis is to supply as much information as possible for use in accident prevention—not to assess blame for the occurrence of any accident. The practice, therefore, is not to choose between an unsafe act and a hazardous condition when both are factors in an accident, but rather to indicate both as contributing elements in the occurrence of the accident. Experience indicates that when all accident details are known both an unsafe act and a hazardous condition will be found to have been involved in the great majority of accidents. Moreover, it is usually evident that if either the unsafe act or the hazardous condition had been eliminated the accident probably would not have occured.

As pointed out previously, the materials available for analysis in this survey were primarily injury reports rather than detailed accident reports. They were almost invariably explicit in indicating the kind of accident which produced the injury, but many failed to indicate the circumstances leading to the accident. About one-third gave no indication of the existence or non-existence of a hazardous condition and only one in five contained sufficient details to permit adequate conclusions regarding the commission of an unsafe act. In this analysis the distributions of hazardous conditions and of unsafe acts have been based upon the reports which were complete in respect to these details and the incomplete reports have been listed as unclassified. These unclassified items should not be inter-

preted as representing cases in which no hazardous condition or unsafe act was involved. No conclusions can be drawn from the data as to the proportion of all carpenter accidents that can be ascribed solely to hazardous conditions or solely to unsafe acts.

per cent of the accidents. Of somewhat lesser prominence, unsafe working procedures accounted for 10 per cent of the accidents, and poor housekeeping and the lack of necessary personal protective equipment were each responsible for 4 per cent.

Chart 1. MAJOR TYPES OF ACCIDENTS IN CARPENTRY OPERATIONS



Hazardous Working Conditions

Expressed in general terms, the hazardous conditions most commonly contributing to carpenters' injuries were: defective agencies, responsible for 37 per cent of the accidents; improperly guarded agencies, accounting for 22 per cent; and the lack of proper equipment, associated with 20

Defective Agencies—The most common hazard in the defective agency group consisted of projecting nails or wires in scrap lumber or in structural members. In about two-thirds of the cases attributed to this hazard the injury occured when the carpenter stepped on the projecting nail or wire. Most of the others were cases of

striking against projecting nails or wires while placing materials in position.

Materials of inadequate strength for the purpose used were responsible for nearly as many accidents as were projecting nails and wires. A high percentage of these were cases in which scaffolds, ladders, and forms collapsed under load because of defects in the materials used in their construction. Nails which broke and flew while being driven and hand tools or materials which shattered or spalled under impact to throw off chips or fragments were the sources of most other accidents in this group.

Scaffolds, apparently composed of adequate materials but which gave way because they had been improperly designed or assembled, were responsible for a considerable volume of falls. Similarly, many carpenters fell when they placed their weight on forms or structural members which had been put in position but not adequately secured. Others, in somewhat fewer numbers, were struck by structural materials which fell because of inadequate nailing or assembly.

Damaged lumber with sharp and splintery edges and slippery working surfaces were both prolific sources of accidents. The splinter injuries occurred mostly in the course of handling the lumber. The slippery working surfaces occurred principally on the grounds around new structures or on surfaces which were exposed to the weather and resulted primarily in falls or near falls.

Improperly Guarded Agencies—The hazards in this group consisted primarily of unguarded power equipment and inadequate provision of guard rails and toeboards on scaffolds or around openings in working surfaces. In most instances the unguarded machines were saws, although jointers, sanders, and grinders were involved in many of these accidents.

The great majority of the accidents attributed to the lack of guard rails were falls, two-thirds of which were from scaffolds or temporary working platforms. The remainder were falls into floor openings or into open trenches and excavations. The accidents which more adequate provision of toeboards would have prevented were all cases in which carpenters were struck by objects falling from scaffolds.

Lack of Proper Equipment—Two-thirds of the accidents attributed to this general type of hazard were lifting accidents in which carpenters experienced strains, sprains, or hernias while manually moving heavy materials without sufficient assistance. The remainder were primarily falls, about equally divided between falls from make-shift platforms used as substitutes for non-existent scaffolds and falls resulting from climbing on forms or structural members where no ladders were available.

Hazardous Working Procedures—Working or walking on open joists or narrow structural members is quite common in construction work. Frequently it is tolerated or accepted as necessary, simply because it seems impractical to lay planking over the joists or to build walkways for jobs of short duration. The risk which this entails, however, is obvious because nearly 6 per cent of the reported accidents experienced by carpenters were attributed to these hazardous procedures. Nearly all the resulting accidents were falls—the majority being falls to lower levels.

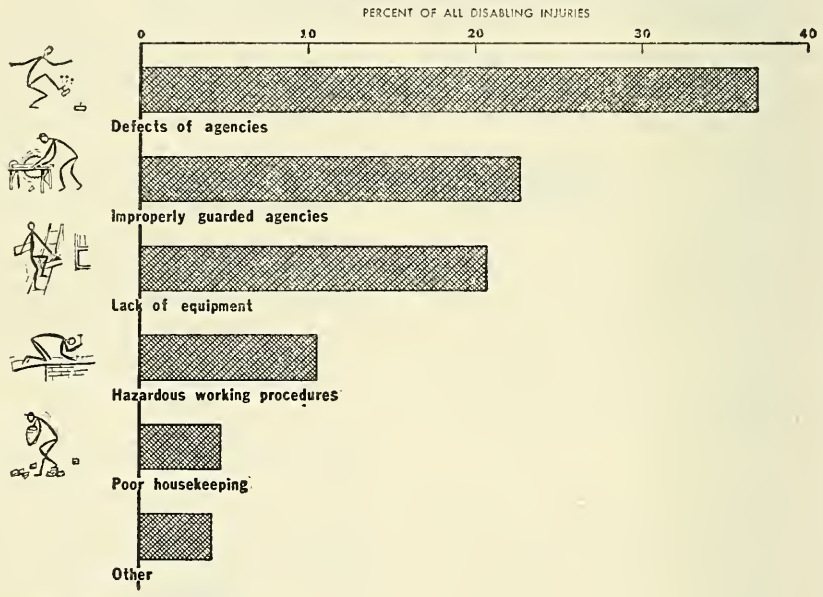
The practice of assigning work at different levels in open structures is also common in construction operations. In large measure this circum-

stance arises from the fact that the different crafts generally operate under separate supervision and frequently have their tasks scheduled without particular consideration of what the other crafts may be doing at the same time. Workers on the lower levels are thereby directly exposed to the hazard of being struck by falling materials originating in the overhead operations. Accidents of this type were not particularly common, but occurred in sufficient volume to warrant closer attention to the elimination of this hazard.

Poor Housekeeping—The designation "poor housekeeping" was applied in this analysis primarily to the tripping and stumbling hazards created by the accumulation of scrap and debris on working surfaces. This very common hazard in construction was a prolific source of injury-producing accidents, particularly on the grounds around the structures being constructed.

Lack of Personal Protective Equipment—The use of personal protective equipment is not common in carpentry operations, although the record is replete with cases in which it is obvious that the use of protective devices, such as safety shoes, impact goggles, gloves, safety hats, or knee pads, would have prevented or minimized injuries. Wider use of these devices is unquestionably desirable. In the great majority of cases, however, the use or non-use of these devices has no bearing upon the occurrence of the accident itself. Therefore, because accident analysis is primarily concern-

CHART 2. MAJOR HAZARDOUS WORKING CONDITIONS IN CARPENTRY OPERATIONS



ed with determining the factors which led to the accident as contrasted with the injury which resulted from the accident, the absence of personal protective devices is seldom indicated as a hazardous working condition.

There are, however, certain types of operations performed by carpenters which can be performed safely only through the use of proper protective equipment. Typical operations in this category include the use of power grinders to dress or sharpen tools and the breaking, chipping, drilling, or hammering of concrete, plaster, stone, or metal. These operations frequently throw off fast-flying chips or particles which can inflict serious eye injuries unless the eyes are protected by a face shield or goggles. In erecting scaffolds, forms, and structural members, carpenters are frequently called upon to work from precarious elevated positions. In these instances the use of life lines and safety belts are essential for the prevention of falls.

Carpenters frequently find it necessary to work in a kneeling position and as a result experience a considerable number of cuts and abrasions on their knees from contact with rough surfaces. Knee pads probably would prevent most of these injuries.

Most of the accidents ascribed to the lack of personal protective equipment in this analysis occurred in operations of the types described above. In about a third of the cases the deficiency was the lack of a safety belt or life line. These were the most serious cases consisting of falls from elevations. In nearly another third it was the lack of knee pads and in about a fifth of the cases the deficiency was the lack of goggles or face shields. The fact that steel-toed safety shoes would have prevented many toe injuries was recognized, but their nonuse was not considered an accident cause.

Unsafe Acts

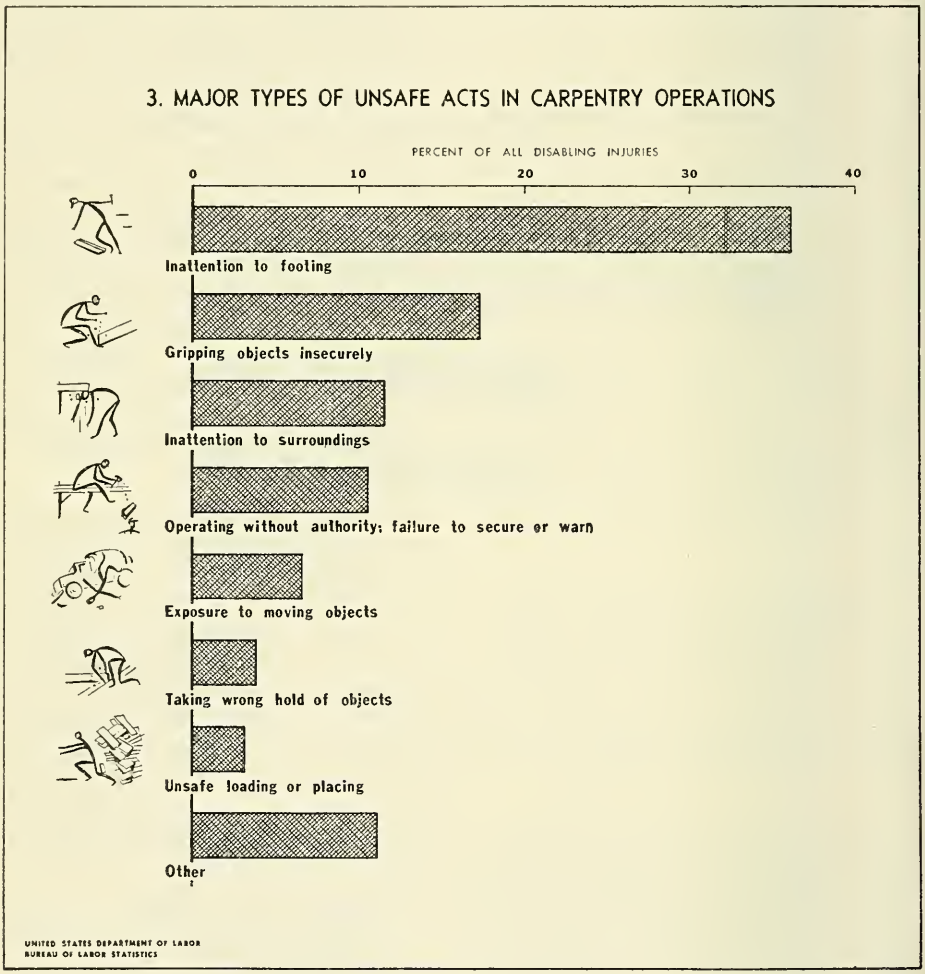
For the purpose of this analysis an unsafe act was defined as that violation of a commonly accepted safe procedure which occasioned or permitted the occurrence of the injury-producing accident. Literally, this definition means that no personal action should be designated as unsafe unless there was a reasonable and less hazardous alternative procedure. For example, the use of a ladder which was not equipped with safety shoes when no properly equipped ladder was provided was classified as a hazardous condition and not as an unsafe act. On the other hand, the use of a nail keg or other makeshift platform as a working surface was classified as an unsafe act because other safe means of reaching overhead work were generally available.

The analysis, however, does not imply that the alternative safe procedure was known to the person acting in an unsafe manner, nor that his act was the result of a considered choice between two possible procedures. It was apparent in many instances that the individual knew the safe procedure but knowingly decided not to follow it. In other cases, circumstances indicated that the person acted unsafely simply because he did not know the alternative safe method.

In broad categories, the unsafe acts most commonly found to be responsible for accidents to carpenters were: Assuming an unsafe position or posture, which occurred in 58 per cent of the cases; using unsafe equipment or using equipment unsafely, which contributed to the occurrence of 25 per cent of the accidents; operating without authority, failure to secure or warn, associated with 11 per cent of the accidents; and unsafe loading

or placing, which was responsible for 3 per cent.

Assuming an Unsafe Position or Posture—In general, most of the unsafe acts in this group could be designated as inattention to surroundings. More specifically, in more than 60 per cent of the cases in the group the unsafe act consisted of failure to observe the well-known safety admonition "watch your step." Because of the irregular surfaces and poor housekeeping conditions so frequently encountered in the areas where carpenters must work, close and constant attention to footing is a "must" for these workers. The number of missteps into openings or off the edges of scaffolds, platforms, and other elevated surfaces, and the number of trips or stumbles over misplaced materials which should have been quite visible indicates, however, that this precept is frequently forgotten.



A large proportion of the inattention to footing accidents occurred while the workers were simply moving about the work site. Another large group occurred while the workers were lifting or carrying materials. In

the later instances concentration on the work being performed probably was responsible for the inattention to footing. Cases were quite common in which falls resulted from stepping on loose objects while getting down from ladders, descending stairs, or stepping from one surface to another.

Also in the category of inattention to surroundings, many of the reports indicated that the injured workers simply walked into piled materials, posts, or parts of the building in which they were working. Others swung their tools too widely or raised their heads too sharply while working in confined spaces and were injured when they struck against obstructions.

The training of skilled workers usually includes instructions on how to apply the tools of the trade safely, particularly how to avoid contact with edge tools or impact tools if these slip or happen to be misdirected. Nevertheless there were many instances reported in which tools were used in such a manner that when they slipped or glanced from the material they were directed against the worker's body. Of somewhat similar character, a number of cases were reported in which carpenters used their shoulders or other parts of their bodies to support lumber which they were nailing into place and then drove the nails through into their own flesh.

Unnecessary exposure to falling or sliding objects was not a particularly common unsafe act, but occurred frequently enough to warrant some attention. In a number of these cases the injured person had placed himself under a heavy fixture or object to support it while it was being fastened in place. In other instances they unnecessarily entered areas where overhead work was being performed or where scrap materials were being dropped or thrown from overhead.

Incorrect Handling or Unsafe Use of Equipment—Reflecting the preponderance of manual operations in carpentry work, a large proportion of the accidents were directly related to improper methods of handling tools or materials. In many instances workers dropped objects on their own toes or set objects down on their fingers simply because they had not taken or maintained a proper grip on the materials. In other instances workers were struck by their own hand tools because they were not holding them properly to keep them under control. In some cases the fault lay in attempting to lift objects which were too heavy or bulky for one man to handle or in using one hand instead of two. The misuse or abuse of tools was also a common source of injury. These unsafe practices included procedures such as striking hatchets or hammers with other metal tools, which caused metal chips to fly and inflict eye injuries; using hatchets or wood chisels as pry bars; and using tools of incorrect size or capacity.

Failure to Secure or Warn, Operating Without Authority—The predominating unsafe act in this group was that of placing materials in positions from which they could fall and leaving them without adequate support. This occurred most frequently in the course of fitting lumber, forms, doors, sash, cabinets, and other millwork. Typically, these were cases in which the cabinets or other objects had been put in final position, but were supported only by wedges or temporary fastenings pending completion of the fitting job. Such fastenings frequently were inadequate to hold the weight and the improperly supported objects pulled away and fell on the worker.

In the category of operating without authority, the most common unsafe act was that of carpenters attempt-

ing to operate vehicles or power equipment, such as bulldozers or hoists, with which they were not familiar. In most instances this occurred when the regular operator happened to be unavailable, and rather than delay his own work waiting for the operator, the carpenter elected to move or use the equipment himself.

Unsafe Loading or Placing—Most commonly the accidents resulting from unsafe acts of this general variety resulted in injury to persons other than those who committed the unsafe acts. Generally, the specific unsafe act consisted of placing a tool or piece of material on an unstable surface, on a sloping surface such as a pitched roof, or close to the edge of an elevated surface from which it could fall or slide to strike someone below.

Miscellaneous Unsafe Acts—This group included a wide variety of unsafe acts no one of which occurred in great numbers. The most common were: throwing material instead of passing it or using a hand line; fighting; teasing or startling other workers; jumping from elevations instead of climbing down; and climbing on structural members or scaffold supports instead of using available ladders to reach elevated surfaces.

TEST REVEALS DEFENSE NEEDS REVISING

AFL Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler and George J. Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Fire Fighters, witnessed the 35th U.S. nuclear blast as it rocked the Nevada desert last month. Schnitzler was present as a guest of the Civil Defense Administration and Richardson as a member of President Eisenhower's Special Committee on Civil Defense.

The device exploded in the test was designed to serve as a tactical atomic weapon for use in place of artillery against an enemy entrenched on a wide front. It was a small energy release so far as atomic weapons are concerned, less than a tenth as powerful as some U. S. atomic weapons, but the most powerful single artillery shot ever fired.

The test was also planned to show the effect of an atomic blast on houses and vehicles. For this purpose, 2 typical American homes of New England colonial design, fully furnished throughout but without plumbing, heating or electrical fixtures, were set up 3,500 and 7,500 feet from the explosion. Families of dummies were situated in the houses and automobiles.

The preliminary reports on the effects of the blast, said John P. Redmond, president of the Fire Fighters, show the necessity for a drastic revision of our plans for atomic bomb defense. Redmond pointed out the effect of shattered glass within the test houses, and the apparent advisability of seeing that windows are opened, not closed, in case of an A-bomb attack. He remarked on the number of structures now being constructed with extensive glass surfaces.

Closest to the blast on this occasion were 1,500 troops and observers who crouched head down in 5-foot trenches 2 miles across the sand and sagebrush of Yucca Flat. The explosion defined with blinding clarity each detail of the trench revetments and sand bags, and the trenches quaked as the desert floor shook with a force equal to 15,000 tons of TNT.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING IN THE WORLD

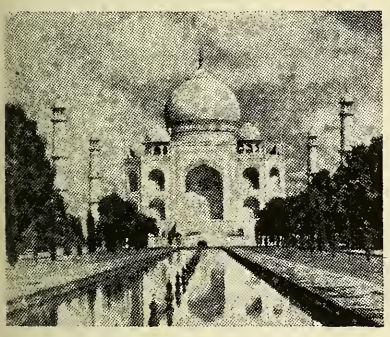
There are two long-time rivals for the title "the most beautiful building in the world." One, the Taj Mahal, is a tomb; the other, the Parthenon, is a toppled ruin. A modern architect, inoculated by cubism, would sneeringly object against the inclusion of these two buildings in any comparison with present-day architecture, on the ground that style in building, like style in everything else, changes with the forward march of time. In his book the Parthenon is a relic of a dead age, and the Taj Mahal a glorified bauble, gorgeous, yet gaudy and cheap. There was a time when the Parthenon was a source of inspiration for a progressive architect. His education was incomplete until he made the pilgrimage to the Mecca of architecture and beheld with his own eyes that superb structure of unsurpassed beauty, typical of all the delicacy of line and regard for perfection that was the greatest contribution of any people to the noble art of architecture.

As practiced today, architecture is mainly a problem of engineering, which is advanced as an excuse for the current contemptuous disdain for classic detail. The budding young architect now makes his pilgrimage to the right bank of the East River to find inspiration in the new symbol of structural design, the U.N. Secretariat Building which one well-known American architect alludes to as "slab design." A carpenter might liken it to an up-ended tool box. Substitute glass for both faces and marble for both ends and there's your magnificient building. A good working plan of this thirty-nine story, elongated glass and marble box could be laid out by the same carpenter on a sheet of plywood, using only a rule, a straight edge, and a pencil. There isn't a curve, a molding, or a relieving ornament of any noticeable kind anywhere on it. Everything is straight, square, and parallel. And this is what they call the most spectacular architectural creation of today—a highly sophisticated design that delights the eye. Whose eye? You may note a similar elimination of detail in many other public buildings being erected nowdays. Straight-line design is a natural consequence of the adoption of the fads of functionalism and utilitarianism, big-word alibis for money-saving extinction of the handicraft and workmanship of the old-time skilled mechanic. No longer is there beauty in a classic cornice or a Corinthian colonnade. The highest expression of beauty in our engineered buildings of today is a Bethlehem I beam.

THE TAJ MAHAL

Recently, a famous Broadway personage had a bit of a tiff with his wife. Her demands on his generosity were a wee bit extravagant. She pouted because he wouldn't buy her the Taj Mahal—with ball bearings. She's still pouting.

The famous Taj Mahal is located in Agra, India. It has been called—a masterpiece of Eastern architecture—a combination of all the beauty and style of Mohammedan workmanship—a supreme achievement, unequalled for the purity and beauty of its design—the most beautiful building in the world. About the year 1631 the favorite wife of Emperor Shah Jahan died. One of her titles was Taj Mahal—Crown of the Palace. As an appropriate tribute to his beloved Queen, the Emperor ordered a tomb to be built in Agra. For this purpose he invited to his court all the eminent architects, sculptors, and artists from his own and nearby countries to work on its design. All other public building was stopped in India to secure the services of the most skilfull masons, inlayers, and goldsmiths to labor on the creation of the greatest man-made wonder of the world. For twenty years 20,000 workers were steadily employed in its erection. On its completion there stood in Agra a poem in marble, a gleaming white mausoleum, studded with precious stones, truly a fitting resting place for the beautiful Taj Mahal.



THE TAJ MAHAL

The Taj is set as the focal point in a luxuriant, cypress-bordered garden. Along the length of the garden is a narrow reflecting pool, probably the inspiration for a similar pool which fronts the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. The pure white marble tomb is erected on an elevated marble terrace, 330 feet square. At each corner of this terrace stands a slim, snow white minaret, 140 feet high. The tomb itself is about 190 feet square with

(continued to page 28)

Editorial

Sacrifices Should Be Equalized As Much As Possible

Away back in 1917 when the United States was teetering on the brink of World War I, some financial geniuses in Washington devised the "cost-plus" scheme for getting the nation armed in a hurry. To those firms that had a drag in Washington, cost-plus contracts were handed out right and left. These firms produced the goods all right, but the prices Uncle Sam had to pay for them turned out to be a national scandal. The higher the manufacturer could run the cost on any item, the greater was the profit he made, for under cost-plus he got the total manufacturing cost, plus a healthy percentage for his cut. A whole new crop of millionaires resulted.

When World War II loomed on the horizon, President Roosevelt assured the nation there would be neither cost-plus contracts nor a new batch of war millionaires. Probably he even believed that a repetition of World War I profiteering could be prevented. However, events proved him to be overoptimistic. In one way or another, groups of industrialists exerted sufficient pressure on Washington so that cost-plus contracts (this time disguising themselves behind the fancy new name "cost-plus fixed fee") once more went to the outfits with the proper connections. Needless to say, the crop of millionaires did not diminish.

After the war broke out in Korea, Uncle Sam once more was faced with the necessity for stepping up production as quickly as possible. This time Congress came up with a new wrinkle to entice firms into military production. This time the "fast write off" became the bait. Under the fast write off, firms are allowed to write off the cost of putting up defense plants in a relatively short time. That is, instead of having to spread the cost over a thirty year period or so, they are allowed to charge off 45 per cent of the cost over the first 5 years. This means not only that they get their investment back much faster, but also it means they keep considerably more tax-free revenue each year since the yearly portion of income charged to the cost of construction is a legitimate expense of doing business, as far as tax purposes are concerned.

Recently, however, it has come to light that a good many companies who have nothing to do with defense effort are being granted fast write offs. An editorial in a financial paper recently touched on this matter at some length. It pointed out that one company recently was granted a fast write off on a two and a half million dollar plant, although its products will not have the remotest connection with the war effort. Then the editorial concluded that the whole proposition can be laid to the fact that the excess profits tax exists. This tax, said the piece, stifles expansion and, therefore, the government has to resort to a fast write off subterfuge to get a desirable non-defense plant built.

On the surface it sounds fine, but we will bet our bottom dollar that there is more to the story than that. A little checking would probably uncover the fact that somebody "knew Joe" in Washington, and Joe fixed

things up. This is an age when "knowing Joe" is more important than having a really worthy proposition. And this probably explains why so many retired admirals and generals have gone on corporation payrolls at fabulous salaries in recent years. They are the boys who know Joe when it comes to selling old Uncle Sam. Where the cure lies, we are in no position to say. But it does seem in passing strange that corporations have to be enticed into war work with guaranteed profits, while ordinary citizens are yanked into the armed forces without any choice. Nobody offers a $90-a-week carpenter a $100 a week to join the navy. They simply point the finger at him and say: "beginning as of now, you are an ordinary seaman." That the navy pay may be only a fraction of his journeyman's scale seems to be, as they say in the movies, only coincidental to anybody but the fellow involved.

Under the circumstances, it hardly seems fair that excess profits should go untaxed. As Sherman said nearly 100 years ago, war is Hell indeed. It brings dislocations and injustices and a lot of misery. But what we have, the freedom to speak and worship and work as we please, are worth fighting for to the last breath, and even to the last dollar. In the process, it seems only fair that the sacrifice ought to be predicated upon as broad a base as possible. And above all else, the premium should be removed from knowing Joe.

A Situation That Needs Remedying

Before the present session of Congress was more than a few weeks old, some five or six bills had been introduced to amend various provisions of the Social Security Act. Some of the measures are desirable in that they liberalize provisions of the Act and others are not so desirable because they tighten up qualifications. However, as far as we are concerned, the main weakness of the present program was not even mentioned in any bill introduced up to the time of this writing.

From the letters received by THE CARPENTER it is obvious the greatest hardship cases which accrue under the present setup involve those men who are struck down by crippling illness or accident before they reach the age of 65. Hardly a day goes by but what we receive a letter from some member who feels he is being discriminated against by the present way of figuring benefits.

As the law now stands, no worker can draw benefits until he reaches the age of 65. If arthritis or heart disease or a crippling accident forces him into involuntary retirement before he reaches that age, he draws nothing until such time as he does reach 65. This part is understandable. But the part that is not understandable is that the months he cannot work during the time he is waiting to reach the age of 65 are counted against him in figuring his benefits. A letter from a member in St. Louis contains a typical example. In part, that letter said:

"My case is simply this; I have over 40 quarters of paid in credits, but have been unable to work for six years and indications are I will never be able to work again. I have two more years to go to reach 65. That means they will use the ninety-six months not worked to add to those worked to figure out my average monthly pay.

"It will reduce my benefits by about 50 per cent. If I had been 65 at the time I was disabled I would have drawn the higher rate because I would not

have been penalized for the months not worked before reaching 65. At the same time the amount I paid in would be exactly the same."

It is not difficult to see why this member thinks he has a legitimate complaint. Had he been 65 at the time he was stricken, the money he paid in would have provided him with a half-decent pension. But because he was not, the months he has to wait until he reaches 65 reduce his benefits by nearly half, although the amount of money he paid in has not diminished any. In fact, in an ordinary insurance policy it would have been increased by interest earnings.

No man becomes totally disabled because he wants to. The fates play him a dirty trick when a crippling disease or a serious accident puts an end to his earning days. To penalize such a man when bad luck catches up with him hardly seems the fair thing to do.

After all, we donate funds to associations dedicated to fighting such dreaded diseases as arthritis, cancer and heart disease. And very worthy causes they are, too. But if we can spend money to fight the diseases, it only seems logical that we ought to be able to give the victims of these diseases a fair shake as well.

Last month Senator Taft succeeded in having Congress order a study made of the whole Social Security problem. This "study" proposition is a favorite Congressional device for halting consideration of any measure for a long time. Hence it is doubtful if Social Security will come up for any action in the present session. However, when it does come up, it is to be sincerely hoped that enough Congressmen will be open-minded enough to see the injustice of taking away benefits from workers who are forced into retirement by conditions over which they have no control. Maybe it will take some prodding to get Congress to see the light. If that becomes the case, we ought to be ready to do the prodding.

Reds Can Be Caught Without Television Cameras

Are Congressional investigations of Communism threatening to grow into a Frankenstein monster? Is there a threat that they may bring about the very sort of totalitarianism they are set up to fight? Not a few people are beginning to wonder; especially since some of the committees have avowed an intention of investigating our schools, our lodges and even our churches.

Congress has both the right and the duty to make every effort to safeguard the policy-making branches of our political and economic life from Communist infiltration. However, it has an equal duty to protect innocent citizens from being hounded, persecuted and pushed around by publicity-hungry demagogues who might not be above using the privilege of office to crack down on those whom they dislike personally. Striking a balance between these two extremes presents something of a problem in democracy, fairness and common decency.

At least three committees are now busily engaged in Red-hunting. One is a House Committee headed by Congressman Velde of Illinois; two are Senate Committees. Senator Jenner of Indiana heads one and Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin heads the other. None of these men can be classed as being exactly publicity-shy, and to date nothing has had more publicity value than fire-eating denunciations of Reds in government and public life.

What can happen to honest citizens under the present setup was recently demonstrated when a prominent business woman made a speech expressing apprehension over a contemplated Red hunt in the schools and colleges of the nation. The woman, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, told 17,000 school administrators meeting in New York she thought any investigation of the teachers of the nation in the manner traditionally employed by the investigating committees was dangerous.

During her speech she said; "The American people must now realize that they are the ones who make the climate of public opinion and that they must come to the defense of our public schools and of our institutions of higher learning. For the independence of our whole educational system will be jeopardized if Velde, Jenner and McCarthy are not stopped.

"Either the clergy of all denominations must now unite in a protest against these latest Congressional inquisitions, or they will be next to burn at the stake.

"The power of McCarthy should not be underestimated. He is a dangerous, clever and ruthless demagogue. He is another Huey Long with different tactics but with the same lust for power.

"I have been present at the Jenner hearings. They are of a character to make any honest American sick to his stomach. . . . By observing the Jenner hearings, the techniques for persecuting the teaching profession can be forecast.

"The plan is to expose any teachers who look suspicious and may even be guilty of Communist affiliations. Then with the support of an aroused public opinion behind them, our Congressional inquisitors will attack any or all professors whose opinions they dislike."

The day after Mrs. Meyer delivered her speech, Congressman Velde, by intimation at least, pictured her as a fellow traveller. He accused her of having written a pro-Comunist letter in 1947 which was published in the magazine "Soviet Russia Today."

The Washington Post promptly published a picture of the letter as it appeared in the magazine. It was signed, not by Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, but by a Mrs. G. A. Mayer of Fort Clements, B. C. Note that the names are not even close to being the same. Asked to explain by reporters, Velde apologized and blamed the "mistake" on a clerk.

Mrs. Meyer got her name cleared. But suppose she had no powerful newspaper behind her to expose the vicious slander against her. Suppose she had been poor and unable to pay what it would cost to dig up the truth? Would Velde have been so quick to apologize and straighten out the matter?

There is a solution to the whole problem of keeping the Communist investigations in line. Let all investigations be absolutely private. Reds can be ferreted out in private committee hearings as efficiently as they can before television cameras and batteries of reporters. When a committee gets the goods on a Red, let him be turned over to the proper authorities for prosecution. From then on the case could be public. By this means it would be possible to clip the wings of those demagogues who are more interested in making the headlines than in actually catching Reds.

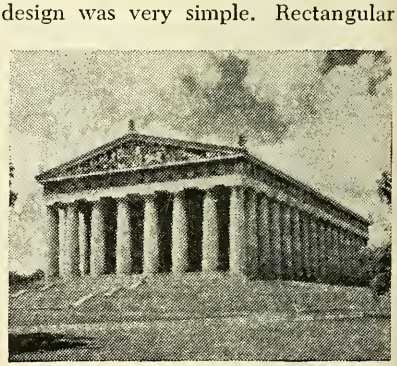
(continued from page 23)

chamfered corners, making its plan somewhat octagonal. It is 70 feet high and is surmounted by a bulbous dome, 190 feet to the top. Precious stones are inlaid everywhere, inside and outside. These inlaid jewels are worked into elaborate floral designs, scrollwork, and quotations from the Mohammedan Koran written in Arabic script. One single inlaid flower is composed of 150 varied-colored jewels; jaspers, jades, sapphires and turquoises. Within the building a pierced marble screen of delicate lacework design surrounds the resting place of the Queen and the Emperor who, on his death, was laid beside her.

An Englishwoman, viewing this magnificient structure for the first time, said she would gladly die that very instant if she knew she would have such a tomb. The effeminate architecture of the Taj has been adversely criticized by some as too much the work of the jeweler and not the architect. This distinctly feminine design was deliberate and, in a way, compulsory. The Mohammedan religion forbids portrayal by painting or sculpture of any person. So, to perpetuate the character and beauty of the emperor's beloved Queen, this tomb was designed and erected; nowhere equalled for superb excellence and lavishness in decorative detail. The Taj stands today as if built but yesterday, its beauty enhanced by the luxuriant setting, mirrored in the placid reflecting pool, and gleaming white in the Indian sun.

THE PARTHENON

The Parthenon, an ancient Greek temple, stands on the Acropolis, a prominent hilltop in Athens. It has been described as the only perfect building erected since the beginning of time—the highwater mark of Greek classic art—the creation of men who put superior workmanship above everything else. It was built about 432 B.C. in honor of the Greek goddess Athena. Like all Greek temples its basic design was very simple. Rectangular walls supporting a slightly pitched gable roof, overhanging at both ends, the whole building being surrounded by columns. The Parthenon is the perfect example of the apparent simplicity of Doric style. It was 228 feet long, 101 feet wide, and 65 feet to the peak. There were eight columns at each end and seventeen along each side. Within each porch there were six additional columns. It was built entirely of marble, even to the roof tiles, which were reduced to a thinness permitting a slight admission of light. No mortar was used anywhere in its erection, all stones being minutely fitted and dowelled or clamped together with bronze fastenings. The harsh glare of the white marble was subdued by artificial coloring. Statues were given flesh colors, and the cornices and other sculptural details were boldly tinted in red, blue, and gold. Centuries after its erection it was discovered that the Greek architects had painstakingly made allowances for optical illusion and variations caused by light and shade distortion. Horizontal lines were delicately cambered to give a straight-line appearance. Column shafts were slightly bellied to compensate for an illusion of concavity. Panels, which at a height seemed square, were actually oblong. Even the floor was humped in the center to counteract an appearance of hollowness. The gables, or pediments, at either end, and the surrounding frieze were elaborately embellished with sculptures. The inside, lighted only by the open door and the faint light filtering through the thin, marble roof tiles, contained but one ornament, a huge gold and ivory statue of the goddess Athena.



REPLICA—THE PARTHENON

The glory of the Parthenon died slowly. About 426 A.D. it was converted to a Christian church. After Athens was taken by the Turks in 1456 it became a mosque. Its almost complete destruction occurred in 1687. The Turks, still in possession of Athens were besieged by the Venetians with whom they were at war. The Parthenon was utilized as both a fort and powder magazine. A single Venetian shell landed on the roof, penetrated the marble tiles, and exploded in the powder chamber. That was the death blow to the glorious Parthenon. In the course of time the marble was used by peasants to build walls, and the beautiful sculptures were broken up to make roadbeds. In 1801, Lord Elgin, British ambassador in Constantinople, received permission to help himself to all the sculptures he wanted. For several years he did so, and in 1816 sold his accumulated loot to the British government for 36,000 pounds. This collection of the Parthenon sculptures is now

on exhibit at the British Museum where they are known as the Elgin Marbles. Although almost a complete ruin, the meticulous lines and fine proportions of this Doric temple are still discernible. Perhaps the greatest gift of the ancient Greeks to civilization was style in architecture. It has been copied for 2,000 years, line for line, never equalled and never excelled. Nothing yet has been originated in architectural design to even remotely compare with the flawless perfection of these temples erected by the best mechanics of all time in honor of their pagan gods.

In Nashville, Tenn. there is a reproduction, in concrete, of the Parthenon, the only copy in all the world. It was built in 1931 after two sculptors had spent considerable time in Athens and the British museum obtaining exact details of the original. It is used as an art museum, and is visited annually by hundreds of thousands of interested persons who acknowledge a debt to the citizens of Nashville for their munificent gesture in presenting to the American people this faithful replica of the building highest in honor in all architecture, the incomparable and glorious Parthenon. Nashville has a proud title, the Athens of the South. We have an idea the citizens of that cultured city wouldn't walk across town to look at the Secretariat Building. Neither would we.

MINNEAPOLIS TO SEE UNION LABEL INDUSTRIES SHOW

The 1953 AFL Union Label Industries Show—bringing to Minnesota the most graphic example of labor-management cooperation—will open in the Minneapolis Auditorium on April 18. The eight-day show will continue through April 25.

The giant show, which is sponsored by the AFL Union Label and Service Trades Department, is designed to encourage better relations between AFL unions and their respective employer firms. It is the largest labor-management exposition in the world and one of America's most successful shows.



Almost every AFL craft and Union Label will join with industry in bringing to the show expert craftsmen and an outstanding display of consumer goods. The entire area of the huge auditorium will be devoted to exhibits which will feature everything from tacks to trailers.

Unions engaged in the building industry will demonstrate their "know-how" in bricklaying, plumbing, steamfitting, carpentry, plastering, and painting. Highlighting the educational "live shows" will be the bakery workers, cigar makers, and printers.

Under the joint sponsorship of the General Office and the Twin Cities District Council, the United Brotherhood will maintain one of the largest displays in the show. A committee of the Twin Cities Council has been working on the display for many weeks.

Those and hundreds of equally interesting and educational exhibits will be dramatized during the eight-day period. In addition, scores of unusual and entertaining vaudeville acts, orchestras, movie and TV personalities will be presented on the auditorium stage.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May, and June, 1953, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

JOURNAL

Every effort is being made by this office to furnish each member with a copy of our journal, THE CARPENTER. In this respect many officers of Local Unions have been very cooperative in supplying this office with the names and addresses of their members. This office has available, upon request, blank address lists; also individual request cards for use when the member fails to receive the journal due to a possible change of address. We find in many instances we are not advised of the change of address and as we have mentioned before, this causes a premium postage on the return of the journal.

Again we wish to emphasize that it is the desire of this office that all members receive the journal and with the cooperation of the officers of the Local Union as well as the members we can accomplish that purpose.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

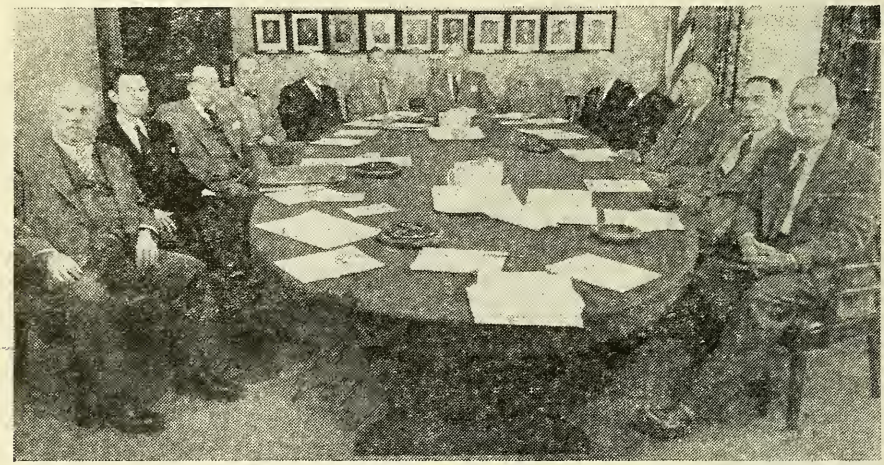
ARTHUR L. ALLIER, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
RASMUS FRED ANDERSEN, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
CARL ANDERSON, L. U. 1883, Macomb, Ill.
CARL A. ANDERSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
C. L. BANDY, L. U. 1882, Fort Worth, Texas
JOHN L. BARNES, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
J. A. BELL, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOE BILDERBACK, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
CHARLES BRINTON, L. U. 1265, Monmouth, Ill.
OTTO BROMSTEAD, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas
KARL BUKAW, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
H. C. BURGESS, L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.
PAUL M. BURNS, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
EARL H. BURRIS, L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.
DAVID BURROUGHS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
RALPH J. BURTLE, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
RAY M. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
WALTER M. CARR, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.
WM. C. CHAMBERS,SR., L. U. 933, Miami, Fla.
EDWIN C. CLOW, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
J. R. COGGIN, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
ANDREW CORWIN, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
DANIEL W. COTTER, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
FRED A. COX, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
JOHN E. CROSS, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa.
FRANK A. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
LESTER DAVIES, L. U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
JOSEPH DOREMUS, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
CHESTER DYBICZ, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
LEROY EBERSOLE, L. U. 822, Findlay, Ohio
B. F. ELMORE, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
ERWARD FLO, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
B. A. FOGLE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CASPER FUGLAAR, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
ROBERT FUNK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
C. GLENN GOLDEN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
JOE GOLDENSTEIN, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
ALEXANDER S. GRAHAM, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
ROBERT E. GROSS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
WILLIAM J. GUCKAVAN, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
J. M. GUNN, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
J. S. HAMILTON, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
HAROLD D. HANSEN, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
ROBERT F. HESS, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
DENVER HINESLEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
AUGUST HINZ, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
E. R. HOGATT, L. U. 2499, Iola, Kansas
CHARLES HOMOLKA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
C. L. HUDGENS, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
H. E. HUMBLE, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES W. HUNTER, L.U. 56, Boston, Mass.
O. JORGENSEN, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JACOB KAZANCHY, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
MARTIN KEARNS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES E. KELLY, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
JAN WILLEM KIPP, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
FRED KIRSIS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
FRANCIS H. KISSABETH, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
PAUL KLEIN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES KRUSKA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
CLAUDE LANDIS, L. U. 1833, Macomb, Ill.
BILL LEACH, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
JOHN S. LE GROW, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
JAMES LEONARD, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
EDWARD LESTER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
STANLEY LIND, L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
ERIC LOCKSTED, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH R. LUCAS, L. U. 631, Spring Valley, Ill.
NILS FRED LUND, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JAMES A. MAC DONALD, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
RALPH H. MAC KENZIE, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL MAC NIEL, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
J. EARLE MAXWELL, L. U. 326, Prescott, Ariz.
JACOB B. MAY, L. U. 462, Greensburg, Pa.
ELMORE H. MAYO, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
ANDREW J. MC DONALD, L. U. 16, Sringfield, Ill.
JOHN MC KIERNAN, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
PETER MENSCH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
OCSAR C. MILES, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
THOMAS MILES, L. U. 822, Findlay, Ohio
FRANK S. MILLER, SR., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY A. MOORE, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM H. MOORE, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
CLYDE L. MORRIS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
M. E. MOTT, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
EARL E. OLIVER, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY O. OLSON, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
BENJAMIN PEABODY, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
EDWARD PHILPITT, L. U. 933, Miami, Fla.
WILLIAM POIRIER, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
H. PRATT, L. U. 249, Kingstown, Ont., Can.
JAMES W. PRINCE, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
HARRY PROCTOR, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
J. R. RADFORD, SR., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
G. W. RETHERFORD, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas

In Memoriam

CHARLES RICHARDSON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
W. S. RINEHART, L. U. 933, Miami, Fla.
O. SCHOMBERG, L. U. 249, Kingstown, Ont., Can.
EDRIC SCHORTGEN, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
THORTON L. SELLERS, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE W. SHIELDS, L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.
A. J. SIMERSON, L. U. 933, Miami, Fla.
WM. H. SMITH, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
DANIEL STEELE, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES H. SUTTER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM F. SUTTER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB SVIRKOL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CARL THELEN, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
GEORGE E. THOMPSON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
AMOS P. WALLS, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
THOMAS WARD, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
GILBERT A. WHEELER, L. U. 768, Kingstown, Pa.
LEO WILSON, L. U. 1883, Macomb, Ill.
BERNARD WISSMAN, L. U. 1206, Norwood, Ohio
CHARLES E. WOLKE, L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Ill.
FRANK WRIGHT, L. U. 1883, Macomb, Ill.
ADOLPH ZAWISTOWSKI, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JOINT CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS UNITED BROTHERHOOD TRAINING PROGRAM

Representatives of the United Brotherhood and Associated General Contractors of America met in Washington, D. C. January 26, for a highly important meeting of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee. Elected by the group to serve as chairman of the committee was First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, and W. A. Snow, manager of the building division of Associated General Contractors as secretary.



Shown above are members of the committee and their guests. Reading from left to right, they are: Frederic G. Krapf, Wilmington, Del.; Alvah H. Libbey, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. D. Humphries, Atlanta, Ga.; John Bowerfox, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Snow, Washington, D. C.; Harold Jennrich, Dept. of Labor; Tom Murray, General Representative; Harry Schwarzer, General Executive Board member; Asgar Andrup, member of the United Brotherhood committee on apprenticeship; John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; W. F. Patterson, Director of Apprenticeship; Harold Cladny, Washington, D. C.; and M. M. Hanson, Dept. of Labor.

Discussions of the various problems encountered by apprentices throughout the nation caused the committee to pass a motion to bring "to the attention of all state and local groups concerned with carpentry apprenticeship that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee favors and encourages the use of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Apprentice Training Course in Carpentry for related carpentry instruction."

Difficulties of veterans engaged in apprenticeship training were noted and it was suggested that any apprenticeship program endorsed by the Bureau of Apprenticeship, or by State Apprenticeship agencies be officially recognized by the Veterans Administration.

According to General Office records, some 36,728 young men are now engaged in learning the trade of carpentry through apprenticeship programs sponsored in whole or in part by our Brotherhood. This is a greater number of apprentices than any other trade connected with the construction industry can claim.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CANADIAN CARPENTERS PROTEST GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

Like their U.S. counterparts, the Canadian Brotherhood carpenters object to governmental interferences in the settling of disputes between employers and employes. The two day session of the provincial convention, held January the 26 and 30th, in Swift Current, Saskatchewan, was a stormy one with discussion of long and heated nature.

Strong objections were voiced concerning employers who gave preference to non-union carpenters over those who carried union cards. So that conditions could be more readily improved, it was decided to recommend that a provincial organizer be appointed, and that employers would be allowed to visit monthly meetings of locals for the express purpose of discussing differences.



Attending the Provincial Carpenter Council Convention were, from left to right, front row: A. V. Cooper, James Twigg, C. C. Williams, H. Pederman and C. A. Wyatt.

Center row, from left to right: J. Twvyer, A. Standen, Stu Laws, C. Reed, M. Hansen, R. Carlton, Ross Ried, G. Crosskleg, J. Kirik, J. A. Peters, S. Kosolofski, Wm. Simpson, and Norman Wiederhold.

Back row, left to right: H. Gibson, S. Cranfield, P. Dirkison, H. Robertson, Lou Glasser, and A. Boldt.

Guest speaker on the first night of the convention was Andrew V. Cooper, General Executive Board member from the Seventh District. Brother Cooper advised his audience to take their membership in the Brotherhood more seriously and respect their contracts, and by so doing, gain the respect of the employers and the government. He further remarked that he did not favor governmental interference, but thought that differences could best be settled by getting together and talking over the problems with the employer.

A. J. MacGilvary, invited to represent the local contractors, asked that the unions "be rational," in their salary demands, and hoped that the great differences in wage differentials between large and small cities could soon be remedied.

The 1954 provincial convention was slated to be held in Saskatoon, on January 28 and 29.

VETERAN CARPENTERS HONORED

Independence, Kansas, once the home of frontiersmen, buffalo hunters, Indian fighters and other plainsmen was the scene of a banquet January 29, honoring eight carpenters, who were early leaders in the labor movement in their state.

Over 130 members and guests of Local 1198, of Independence gathered in the Booth Hotel to pay honor to eight men whose years in service to the United Brotherhood and organized labor ranges in length from 25 to 45 years. The old timers were presented service pins and were further honored in speeches by R. E. Roberts, General Executive



Shown seated are, from left to right: Brothers Warnock and Smith.

Standing are, from left to right: Brothers Rice, Dawson, Miller, Scott, Roberts, Gossett, Cooley and Harry Capp.

Board member; Charles Miller, Kansas State Council president; George Rice. State Council secretary; and Ira Gossett, president of Local 1189.

Among those honored were: W. E. Smith, 45 years; C. F. Warnock, 40 years; N. C. Cooley, 25 years; Harry Capp, 25 years; Floyd Scott, 25 years; Floyd Dawson, 25 years; J. B. Owen, 45 years; and A. D. Moses, 35 years. Brothers Owen and Moses were unable to attend.

Like their predecessors in Independence, these men have utilized their combined strength against a common foe, welding the bounds of Brotherhood into a unbreakable band to encircle and protect the workingman.

FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET HELD BY LOCAL 811

Thursday evening, February 12th, members and guests of Local 811, of New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, met in the social room of the First National Bank for their fourth annual banquet.

Table and room decorations were in the theme of the holiday and the winter season.

Mrs. Ruthie McMillin and her effecient helpers served a fine turkey dinner with all the trimmings.

Following the dinner, John E. McClelland, recording secretary, introduced each member who in turn introduced his guest. By so doing each person was given the feeling that he was playing an integral part in the affair and that his place in the organization, no matter how small, was an important one.

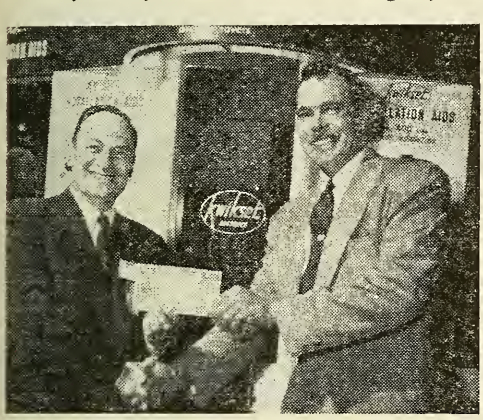
President W. C. Pyler emphasized that the best way to establish a feeling of fellowship among the brothers, and to increase interest in the local, was for each of them to make the maximum effort to attend each meeting.

Three moving pictures produced by the United Brotherhood were shown by Mr. Blaine George and his son. They illustrated the functions of the Brotherhood in all divisions of the trade, the work of the General Office and life at the Home for aged members in Lakeland, Florida. The films were well received and served to give the membership a better understanding of the activities of the organization.

Due to the wonderful dinner served by Mrs. McMillen, and the presentation of the films, the affair was enjoyed by all and gave assurance that it will be repeated many times in the years to come.

BROTHER SETS RECORD IN LOCK INSTALLATION CONTEST

A record time of one minute, thirty-five seconds for installing a Kwikset lock was recently set by Brother Earl M. Hallgren, of Des Plaines, Illinois, during the lock installation contest held at the National Association of Home Builders Convention in Chicago.



Emanuel M. Spiegel (left), of New Brunswick, New Jersey, new president of the National Association of Home Builders, is shown awarding a $1,000 Defense Bond to Earl M. Hallgren, building contractor from Des Plaines, Illinois.

Brother Hallgren was awarded a $1,000 Defense Bond by Emanuel M. Spiegel, new president of the National Association of Home Builders.

During the convention over 600 members of the building industry participated in the lock installation contest and 81 per cent were able to complete the installation in three minutes or less. Each contestant was presented with a beautiful pen stand.

Brother Hallgren, a member of Local 839, of Des Plaines, is now a building contractor. He served his apprenticeship under the Chicago District Council, training at the Washburn Trade School. He has been engaged in the building trades since completing his apprenticeship, with the exception of the period in which he served as a B-29 pilot in the Air Corp during World War II.

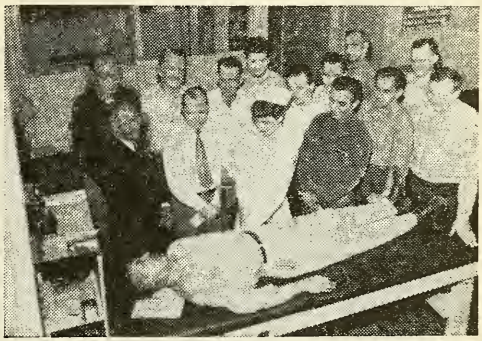
ST. LOUIS CABINET MAKERS BACK BLOOD CAMPAIGN

Early in March, this year, Local 1596, of St. Louis, Missouri, began a very commendable program. Its purpose was to provide the members, their dependents and the Armed Forces with blood. Any member of the local between the ages of from 21 to 60, and in good health, or members of his family were eligible to answer the call for blood.

If 667 pints of blood were donated in the name of the local, the members and their dependents were assured of a supply of blood in an emergency from the St. Louis hospitals. Surplus blood is to be donated to the Armed Forces.

According to the latest reports, the local is receiving fine support from the members. The initial group of donors consisted of workers from the Gravois Plaining Mill.

Women are allowed to contribute as many as four times a year while men may contribute five times. Thorough physical examinations are given before donations to insure the safety of the donor.



The first group of donors of Local 1596 watch as a fellow worker, George Sheets, donates to the blood campaign. Standing, first row. from left to right: Henry Weinreich, business agent of the St. Louis District Council and Local 1596; Marvin R. Landgraf, superintendent of the Gravois Mill who joined the workers in the donations; ARC nurse Claire Chesney; local members Robert T. Goodman, Roy Allen, Roy Gutierrez, Gilbert Bauman and Joe Rak. Second row, left to right: Robert S. Saunders, financail secretary of the local; William A. Steinkamp, shop steward at the mill; and local members Frank Goessler, Ellis Hancock, Walter Gneckow and Theodore W. Coy.

FIRST APPRENTICESHIP GROUP GRADUATED AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Twenty-nine men received carpenter journeymen certificates at an open meeting of Local 691, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on January, 19th. This was the first group to complete the apprenticeship program since the labor-management committee on apprenticeship was organized in 1945.



Part of the group receiving journeymen certificates are, from left to right, front row: Mr. Roller, Harry Brungard, Joseph McCabe, Eugene T. Haag, Robert N. O'Dell, Ralph B. Hughey, Jr., Charles J. Eschbach, Max M. Thomas, Willis E. Snyder and Secretary Hough; Second row, standing, from left to right: Allen L. Douty, William J. Decker, James E. Winter, David E. Young, Bruce Gilbert, Jack R. Alberts, Paul A. Sechler, Raymond C. Lowe, Glenn E. Thomas, Charles C. Harris, John S. Miller, James A. Harris and Mr. Keil.

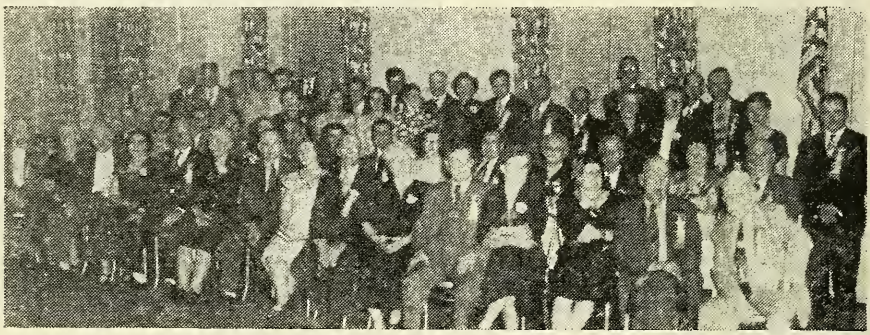
Representing the Williamsport Joint Apprenticeship Council were Richard Lundy, president; Eben Hough, secretary; Robert Everhart, George Gehron, George Roller, Charles E. Barnes and Edgar Haas.

Consultants for the program include Carl O. Keil, of the bureau of apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor, and Clyde Cotner, of the Williamsport Technical Institute.

NEW JERSEY LOCAL CELEBRATES 63 YEARS

Local 121, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, observed its 63rd anniversary Saturday, February 21st, with a banquet held in Bridgeton's beautiful Cumberland Hotel Ballroom.

Thomas G. Sloane's many years as financial secretary were given well deserved recognition as this charter member was treated as guest of honor. In appreciation, a cash gift and a beautiful wallet was presented to the old timer. In acceptance, Brother Sloane spoke of personal recollections of the founder of the Brotherhood, Peter J. McGuire.



The gay spirits of the guests are shown as they sat for the above photograph at Local 121's 63rd anniversary party.

Among other honored guests was Gunnar Backlund, executive board member of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters. Also invited was General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, but he was unable to attend due to a General Executive Board meeting on the same date. A letter from Brother Rajoppi was read, in which he expressed his regrets for being unable to attend, and commended Brother Sloane for his long and faithful service to the Brotherhood.



LANSING LADIES HONOR FOUR

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 545, of Lansing, Michigan honored four members of Local 1449 with a dinner at Carpenters Hall December 11th. Mrs. Matt Jefferys, president of L. A. 545, was mistress of ceremonies, and George Wise, president of Local 1449, presented pins to A. A. Jones, thirty-two years membership, William Rider, thirty-four years, Abe Vroegindewey, forty-three years and to Mrs. J. A. Boichot, whose late husband was a member fifty-two years.



Brother Vroegindewey's pin was sent to Lakeland, Florida, where he now resides at The Carpenters' Home.

Old times in the United Brotherhood were recalled by Brothers Rider and Jones, and Business Agent Guy Oswald spoke of the many gains which have been made in recent days of organization.

Brother Mingus, treasurer of Local 1449 gave a short report on the financial growth of the local, telling of the building of the new hall, plus retaining a comfortable bank account.

Shown are the ladies, members of the local and guests at the honor dinner.

TORONTO LADIES RECOUNT YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

To The Editor:

Friendly greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 303, Toronto, Ontario.

Looking over the record of the past twelve months we feel satisfied with the progress we have made. Five new members have been added to our rolls and the year's outstanding fund raising project, our annual bazaar, was a smashing success.

During the year we held euchre and bridge parties and other forms of entertainment which allowed our husbands and friends to join us once each month.

A few changes were made in our roll of officers with the elections last June. At present our officers are as follows:

Mesdames D. Thorogood, president; A. Cottam, vice-president; E. Minter, treasurer; G. Redwood, secretary; Moore, conductress; Rice, warden; Jean Gallop, benevolent convener; J. Jones, social convener; and trustees Roberts, Rouble, and M. Taylor.

We have had the pleasure of receiving correspondence from several auxiliaries in the various states and have enjoyed taking part in their parcel post sales, then being informed of their success in such events.

Business meetings are still held the second Thursday of each month, while social events usually take place during the fourth week of each month.

Wishing best of luck to all readers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Mary Redwood, secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 295

Wood Shingles—Cypress, cedar, and redwood are considered by good authorities as the leading woods for shingles. These woods endure well and give a pleasing appearance. White pine, yellow pine, and spruce are also used for shingles, but they are not as substantial as the woods previously mentioned. Sap, knots, cross-grain, shakes, rot, and poor milling, all have to be taken into consideration in order to determine the quality of shingles. Climatic con-

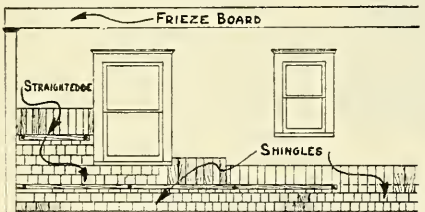


Fig. 1

ditions have much to do with the durability of wood shingles, and for that reason a shingle that lives well in one climate, might not do so well in another. It is said that cypress shingles have been known to last for over a hundred years on roofs of mansions in Virginia. Redwood shingles, a certain writer maintains, have been known

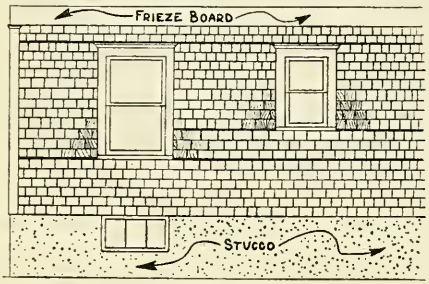


Fig. 2

to last more than fifty years. In most climates, though, shingles that will stay on a roof without developing leaks for twenty or twenty-five years, can be considered good shingles. Shingles on the south and west sides of buildings always deterioriate faster than those on the north and east sides. The contrast is most noticeable between the

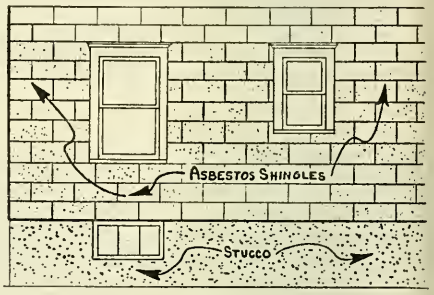


Fig. 3

north side and the south side. There is much less difference between the east side and the west side. This deterioration, of course, is caused by the rays of the sun. The south side is affected the most, next the west side and then the east side. The north side is affected the least of all. The difference, speaking of time, in the lasting quali-

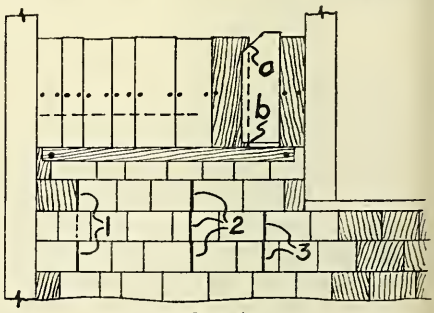


Fig. 4

ties of shingles between the south and the north sides of a building sometimes is as much as ten or fifteen years, depending on circumstances. Good ventilation is one of the best preservatives for wood shingles. Dipping shingles in creosote or some other preservative, before they are put on, increases their life. Painting shingles after they are nailed on, as a rule, is not conducive to increasing the lasting qualities. Paint will cause the shingles to stick at the butt ends, making water pockets back of the

shingles, consequently rotting is inevitable; for paint, under such conditions, merely protects the surface of the shingles.

Side Shingling—Fig. 1 shows the shingling started on a side of a house, which is shown only in part. The corner boards and window casings should be spaced for the shingle courses about the same as for conventional siding. In most cases the courses of shingles are spaced wider than for siding. The best way to line the shingles below the windows is by starting the first course with a line. The rest of the courses between the first course and the windows, should be lined with a chalk line, which is to serve as a guide for the straightedge. Two straightedges are pointed out on the

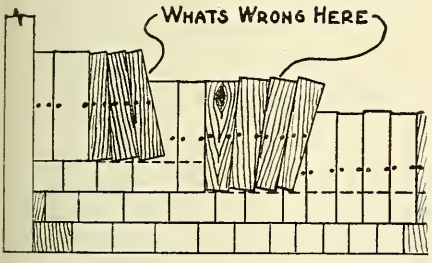


Fig. 5

drawing, a short one about half-way up, and a long one between the first course and the window sill. This straightedge is tacked on, as indicated by the heavy dots on the drawing. The straightedge is used to hold the shingles to the proper line while they are put on. After a course of shingles is on as far as the straightedge will reach, the straightedge is taken off and moved ahead in order to finish the course. Then the next

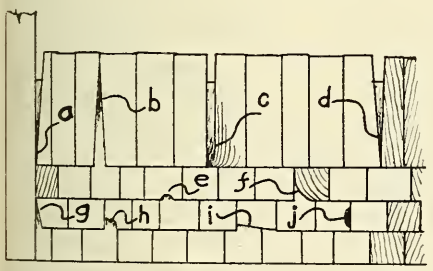


Fig. 6

course is put on in the same way, and so on until the shingling is done up to the windows. For shingling between the windows and between the corner boards and windows, shorter straightedges are used. No chalk line is necessary when the straightedge reaches from casing to casing or from corner board to casing. This is shown to the left. The space between the two windows will

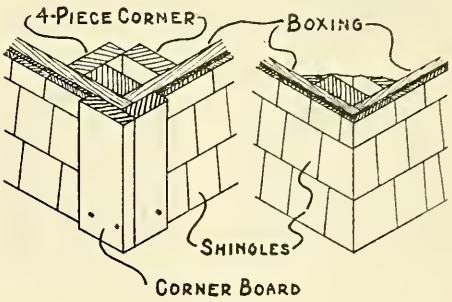


Fig. 7

take a longer straightedge. Fig. 2 shows the same layout with the shingles all in place. The heavy lines show how those courses should line with the window sills and with the top of the window caps.

Asbestos Shingles—Asbestos shingles, see Fig. 3, are fast eliminating the use of wood shingles for the sides of houses. The courses of asbestos shingles are about twice as wide

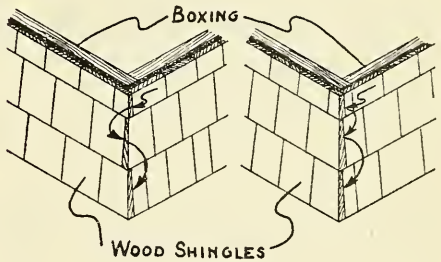


Fig. 8

as the courses for wood shingles. The courses should, as much as possible, line with the top of the window caps and the bottom of the sills. Due to the wide courses such lining is not always possible. The courses usually line with the top of the caps, but not so often with the window sills. Notice the small window on the drawing and how the shingles join the sill.

Shingling Details—Fig. 4 shows toward the top a good way to mark the last shingle of a course. Here a short course of shingles is shown in place, excepting the last shingle, which is to be fitted between the two shaded shingles. To do this, cut off the corner of the shingle tip and place it as shown on the drawing. Then mark points

a and b. This done, trim the shingle as indicated by dotted line between the two points. Notice that the shingle is held a little up to see while the marking is done. Toward the bottom of the detail are shown three things to avoid in shingling. At 1 are shown two joints that are in a direct line,

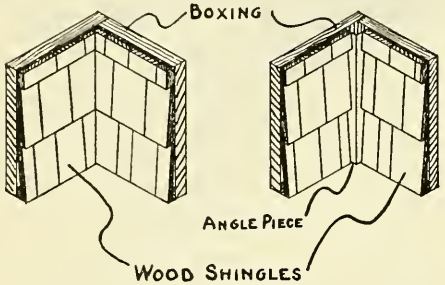


Fig. 9

with one course of shingles between. If the shingles in the middle course would split at the dotted line it would cause a leak. At 2 are shown three joints in almost a direct line, while at 3 two joints are shown, one above the other. A good rule is to make the shingles lap not less than 1 inch, both to prevent leaks and to produce a workmanlike appearance.

Defects—See whether you can figure out a remedy for the defects shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 6 shows other defects. The defects pointed out at **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d** can all be remedied by trimming the shingles. Other defects are shown at **e**, **f**, **g**, **h**, **i**, and **j**. Some of these are so bad that the defective shingles should have been discarded rather than used.

Corners for Wood Shingles—Fig. 7 shows two ways to make corners with wood shingles. To the left is shown a corner made with a corner board. To the right, the corner is made by mitering, the shingles. This makes a nice appearing corner. Laced corners are shown by Fig. 8. To the left the edges of the shingles show alternately, once on one side, and then on the other side, which is continued to the top of the corner. To the right the edges of the shingles are all shown on one side—the side where they are the least conspicuous. Two ways to make angles, or reverse corners, are shown by Fig.9. To the left the angle is made by coping the shingles, while to the right an angle piece is used, onto which the shingles are fitted.

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Roof Framing by Degrees

II

The previous article covered common rafters, showing the application of the slide square for marking the different cuts. The first table shown on the face of this square covers common rafters. The first column of

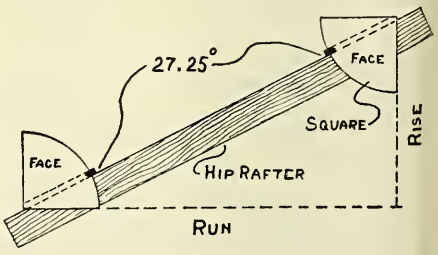


Fig. 1

the table gives the pitch according to the steel square. The second column gives the degrees the radial of the slide square is to be set to for marking the level and plumb cuts, while the third column gives the length of the rafter per foot run. That is all you need to know to frame a common rafter.

The second table covers hip and valley rafters. The first column of this table gives the degrees to which the radial is set for marking the level and plumb cuts. The second column gives the degrees for marking the edge bevel, or side cut, as it is also called. The last column gives the length of hips or valleys per foot run of the common rafter.

Fig. 1 shows, left, the slide square applied to a timber for marking the level cut

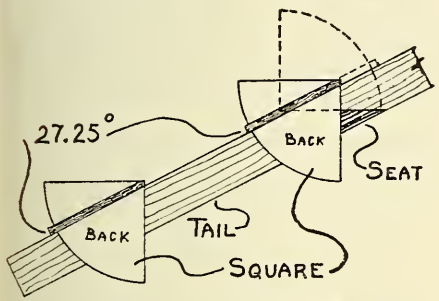


Fig. 2

of hips or valleys. To the right it is shown applied for marking the plumb cut. In both of these applications, it will be noticed, the radial of the square is set at 27.25 degrees. This means that both cuts can be marked without changing the radial. Fig. 2 shows

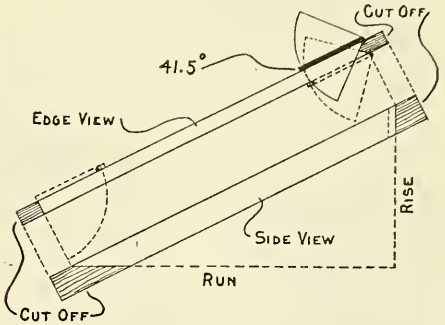
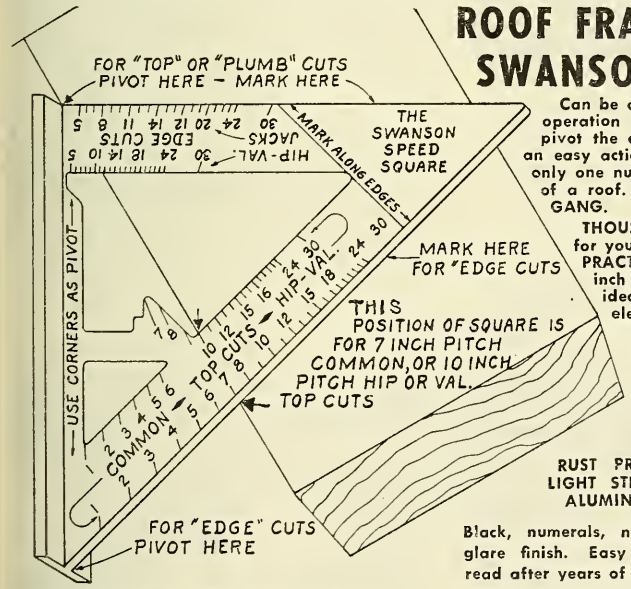


Fig. 3

a detail, in a little larger scale, of the tail of a hip rafter with the square applied to the left for marking the plumb cut of the tail, and to the upper right, it is shown in position for marking the plumb cut of the seat. The level cut of the seat is marked with the square in the position shown by dotted lines. These cuts can also be marked by



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applying the square to the bottom edge of the timber. This will mean that the square would have to be swung around one-half turn. As in the other figure, the radial is set at 27.25 degrees.

Fig. 3, bottom drawing, shows a side view of a hip or valley rafter with the level and plumb cuts marked. This rafter has no tail. The upper drawing shows two applications of the square, right, for marking the edge bevels of hips or valleys. The shaded part cuts out for hips, while for valleys the cut is just the reverse, but the applications of the square are the same. Think this through. The radial is set at 41.5 degrees. To the left, by dotted lines, the square is shown in position for marking square across the timber. Here the radial is set flush with the edge of the blade.

Fig. 4, bottom drawing, shows in a little larger scale, a side view of the tail of a hip rafter marked for cutting. The shaded parts are to be cut out, as shown. The upper drawing shows the bottom edge of the tail, and two applications of the square for marking the edge bevels of the seat cut. The seat is shown shaded. The radial in this case is again set at 41.5 degrees. The bevels for the valley, as any roof framer knows, are in reverse from the bevels of the hip, but the bevel is the same. In fact, the applications of the square, as shown by Fig. 4, is right for marking for the valley rafter.

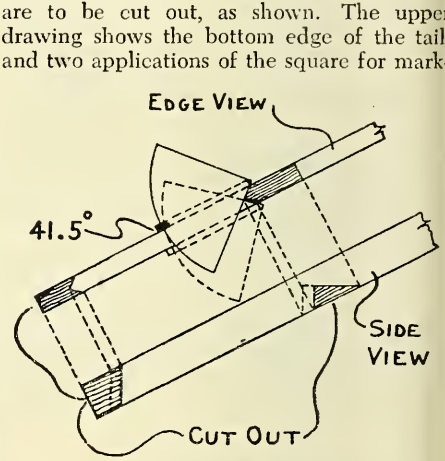


Fig. 4



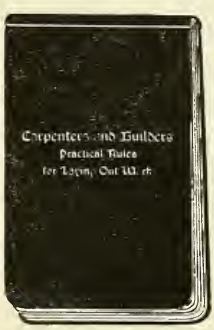
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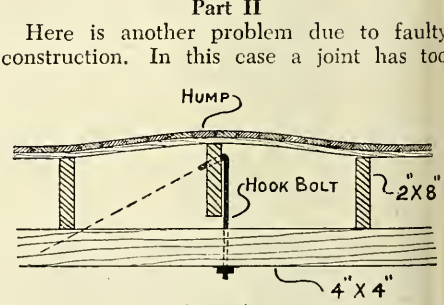


Fig. 4

the right and one to the left of it. The problem was solved by placing a hook-bolt, as shown, which was hooked into the joist

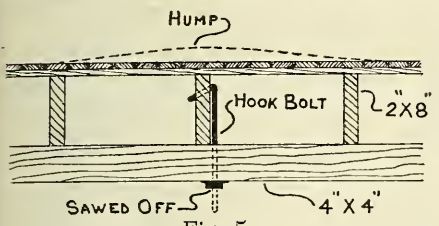


Fig. 5

and run through a 4x4, as indicated by the dotted lines. The hole in the joist for the hook, was bored from the left, as shown

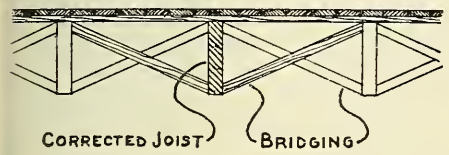


Fig. 6

by the dotted line. By turning the nut, the joist was drawn down, until it hugged the 4x4. See Fig. 5. The projecting end of the bolt, shown by dotted lines, was sawed off, leaving a neat finished job. In case the 4x4 is objectionable, the corrected joist can be held in place by means of bridging. This is shown by Fig. 6, where the two pieces of shaded bridging hold the joist down. This method will give good service in most cases. But when the spacing is rather wide, and the joist narrow, the 4x4 method, as a rule, will give the best results. The method used, of course, must be determined by the workman himself.



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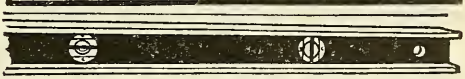
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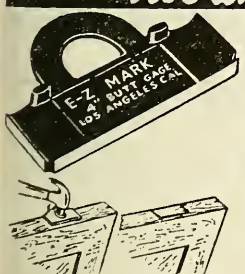
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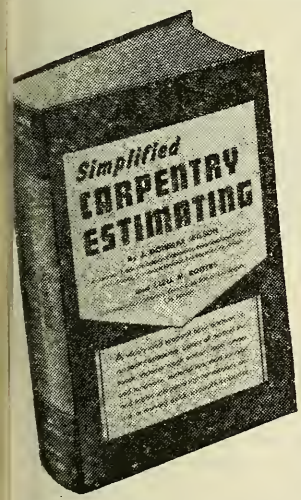
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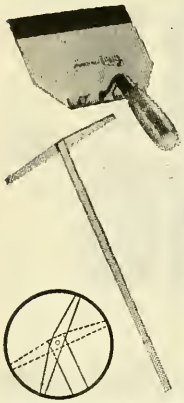
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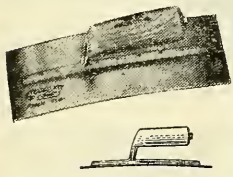


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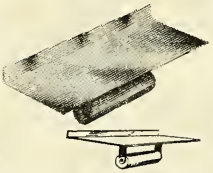
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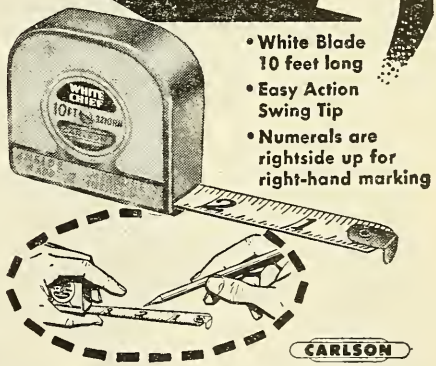
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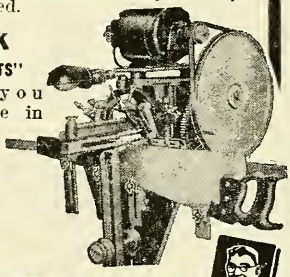


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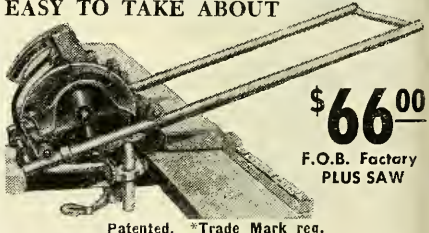
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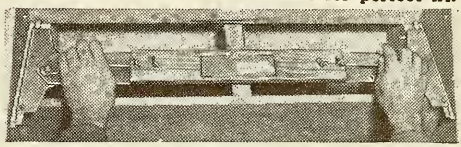
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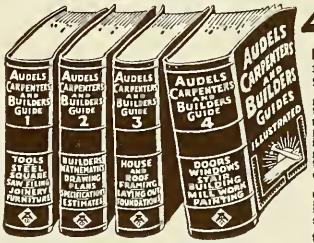
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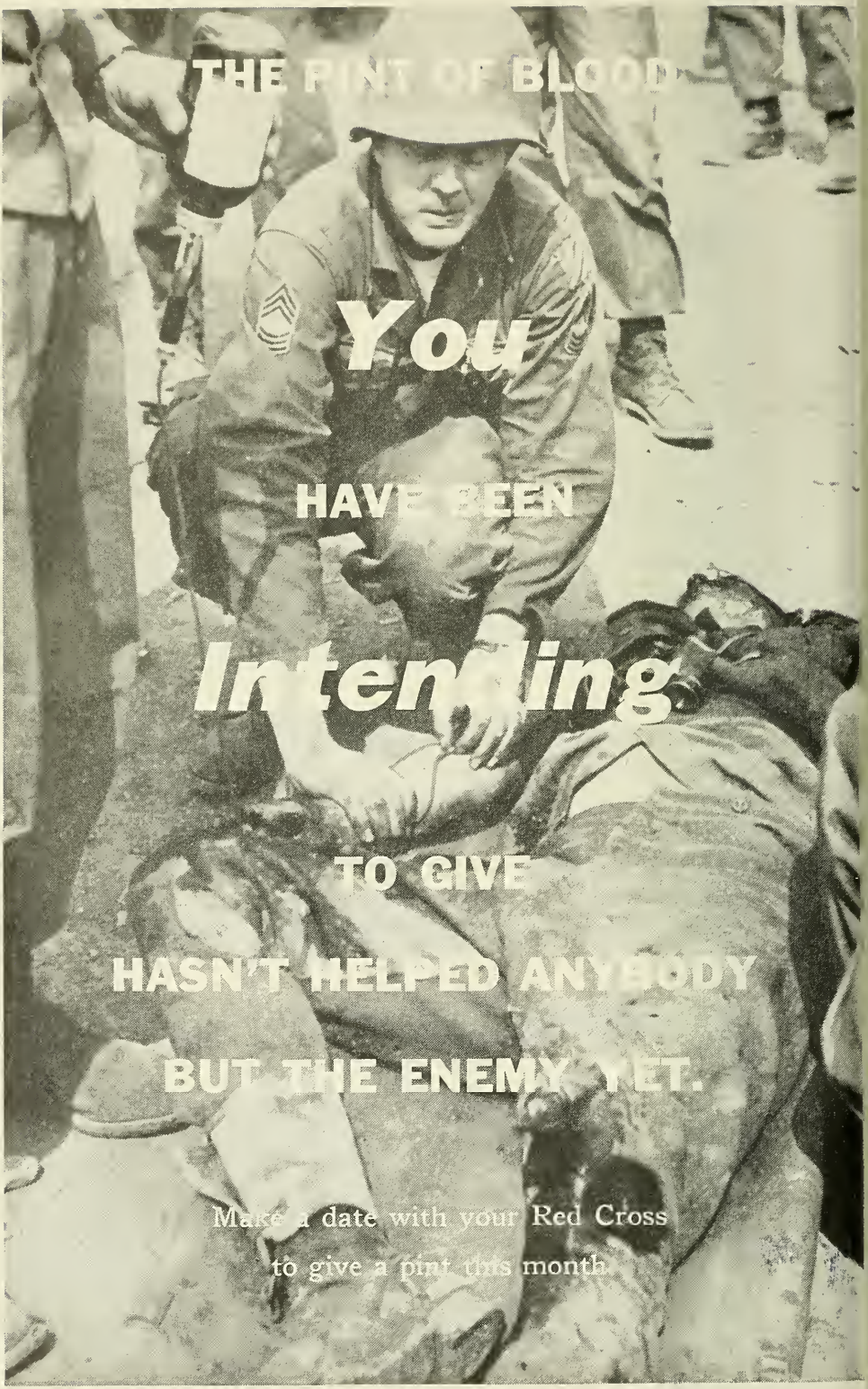
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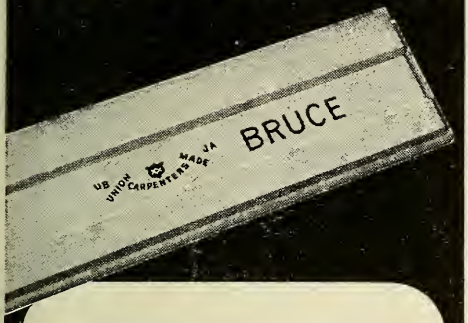
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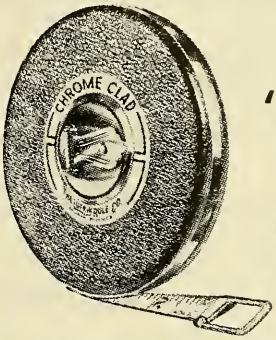
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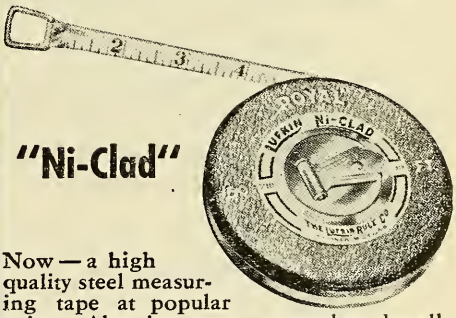
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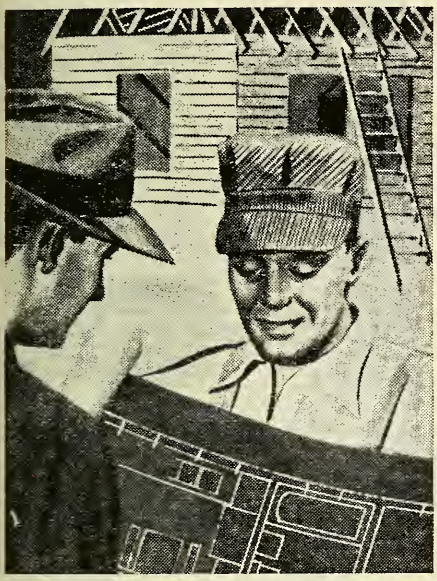
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress. Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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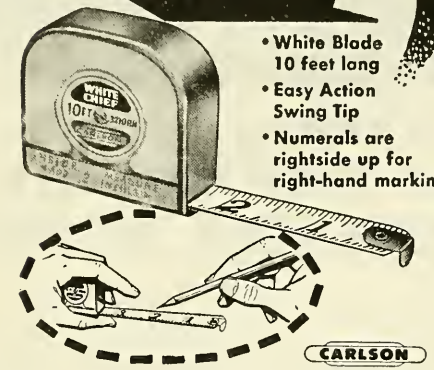
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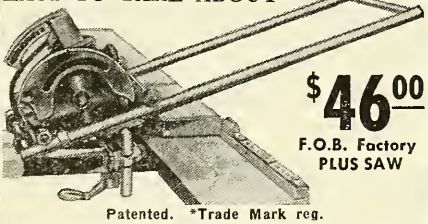


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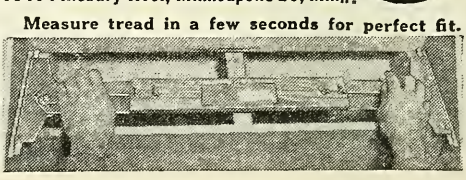
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It Ain't Funny, McGee

★ ★

SO YOU think you've got it tough, eh? So you think just because Junior broke off his front tooth and Sissie needs a new Spring coat you're in financial difficulties? Ha! You've got it good, boy; only you don't know it. Wait till you see what happens to the whole Board of Directors of United States Steel one of these fine days when the stockholders find out the kind of shenanigans they have been pulling. Wait until you see them standing in line with tattered spats and frazzled Homburgs waiting to get their unemployment insurance checks.

It's sad even to contemplate, but it's coming as sure as sin. Just as soon as enough U. S. Steel stockholders get a peek at the transcript of the hearings which the House Committee on Education and Labor has been holding regarding the Taft-Hartley Law, the directors are dead pigeons. The bum's rush is what they are going to get. But they brought it on themselves, too, by not knowing sheep droppings from coffee beans about economic ABC's.

Here's the way it is.

When the committee first announced its Taft-Hartley hearings, only people who had actual experience in labor relations and had some pertinent testimony to give, were going to be heard. But before the hearings were more than a couple of weeks old, every screwball, crackpot and publicity seeker with the price of a ticket to Washington was allotted time before the committee. The result has been more hog wash gathered together in one place than even Washington, hog wash center of the universe, has seen in a long, long time.

Among the "experts" who testified was a long hair by the name of Willford I. King, an economist for the Committee for Constitutional Government. Space will not permit even a cursory review of the activities of either Mr. King or CCG. Suffice it to say that both of them consider the income tax unconstitutional. Suffice it to say that they have promoted the "Millionaires' Amendment" which would place a 25% limit on income taxes. Suffice it to say that both of them have knocked Social Security and the Fair Labor Standards Act and every other piece of social legislation that has come along in the past 20 years.

Probably never having been an employer in the true sense of the word, or having belonged to a union, negotiated a contract or settled a grievance or participated in the organization of a plant, his qualifications as an expert in the field of labor relations needed no questioning. So Mr. King took up an hour or two of the Committee's time giving his invaluable advice.

And here is where the poor old directors of U. S. Steel got theirs. The thesis of Mr. King's testimony was that unions are useless, unnecessary, monopolistic, restrictive, antiquated,

uneconomic and a lot of other things—none of them complimentary. Besides, Mr. King insisted, unions do not raise wages one iota. Increased wages come for other reasons, he says.

That's the blow that put the U. S. Steel tycoons in the breadlines. Here last year they allowed their plants to be shut down for five or six weeks by a strike rather than grant the steel workers the 15 or 20 cents an hour they were demanding, and would have gotten anyhow. That shows you how ignorant they are. All the while they thought that the demands of the steel workers for additional pay were an effort on the part of the union to increase wages, whereas Mr. King says there just ain't no such animal.

So there you have it. Imagine what is going to happen to the steel tycoons as soon as the stockholders find out that they closed down production for several weeks in the mistaken idea unions were trying to increase wages. It's laughable how ignorant some people in high places can be. Here all the time the economic forces Mr. King talks about were going to elevate the wages of the steel workers anyway, but the heads of U. S. Steel didn't know it. Instead they labored under the delusion that if they gave the steel workers what they wanted they might be raising wages. So from now on be careful how you treat the panhandler who hits you up for a dime for a "cuppa cawfee;" he may be a former director of U. S. Steel.

But there is no end to the wonders of Mr. King's testimony. In the first five minutes of his testimony he bleeds all over the place over the unhappy plight of the nation's workers who are being penalized by belonging to unions. The way he sees it, unionization in industry runs up costs, which means workers can buy less with their dollars. In the very next five minutes, however, he says that the share of added value which labor gets from the manufacturing process in American industry has increased only from 36.6% in 1939 to 38.6% in 1950, clear proof unions do not increase wage rates. How unionization can run up the cost of commodities without workers actually getting a bigger share of the dollar value is something Mr. King failed to clear up.

In fact, Mr. King even may have been a little embarrassed before he folded up his papers and headed for home. Before he got away, Representative Bailey of West Virginia, had a few things to take up with him. In connection with Mr. King's testimony that productivity, not unionism, is the cause of increased income level, Mr. Bailey said he wished to inform Mr. King, in the event he was not abreast of developments, that the 82nd Congress amended the Wage and Hour Law to raise the minimum wage for many categories of persons from 42 cents per hour to 75 cents per hour. This action affected at least three and a half million persons earning less than 42 cents an hour and an unknown number of other persons earning between 42 cents an hour and 75 cents an hour. This was done by Congress, not machinery or productivity. While Rep. Bailey did not mention the fact, virtually 100% of the people who benefitted by the raising of the minimum wage to 75 cents were non-union workers.

Rep. Bailey also noted that Congress had exempted some industries in the service field in raising the minimum. When he checked with an elevator operator in his home city a year later he found him earning the magnificent salary of $13 per week.

To all this, Mr. King's reply was a classic that should go down in history.

People who work for low wages, Mr. King propounded, show a lack of initiative.

Representative Wier of Minnesota also posed a $64 question. Why, he asked Mr. King, wasn't everything peaches and cream in the late 1920's and early 1930's, when exactly the kind of conditions Mr. King advocated were in effect throughout the country. Mr. King immediately became greatly concerned about monetary matters and inflation.

In the end, Mr. King advocated the abolition of any rights which unions might have under law, the repeal of all social legislation, and the elimination of anything that might interfere with profits. In this respect, at least, Mr. King was an outstanding witness. He said he wanted no part of unions —Period.

On the other hand, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers advocated Taft-Hartley revisions that would kill unions as dead as the dodo bird. All the while they resented any implication that their aim might be to put unions out of business.

Now, it is one of the fundamental freedoms of this country that any man is entitled to make any sort of a joker he wants to out of himself. If he wants to sit on a flagpole or grow a funny beard or wear zoot suits, that is one of the privileges he enjoys under the Constitution. If one is so inclined, this constitutional guarantee also includes the right to preach that the air over property belongs to the owner of the property, who has a right to charge anyone else for breathing it. Therefore, we have no quarrel with Mr. King making any sort of statements that suit his fancy. Outside of feeling a little sorry for him, our only reaction was a couple of good belly laughs.

But Mr. King and the Committee for Constitutional Government are nothing to laugh about very long. CCG is one of the best financed lobbies in Washington. In recent years it has spent millions of dollars peddling just the sort of guff Mr. King presented to the Committee.

Those dollars come from people who actually want a return to the early 1930's. Recently another Congressional Committee was blocked in its efforts to find out exactly where the millions CCG has spent came from. So no one knows where they came from, but it is obvious that there has been no apparent diminishing in the funds pouring into this organization dedicated to returning the nation to the era of the gas light and buggy whip.

Here we leave Mr. King and CCG. In contrast to Mr. King and his Alice-in-Wonderland testimony, the outstanding witness to appear before the committee with pertinent remarks was George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor. With no hemming or hawing, President Meany laid the cards on the table. In one single sentence he summed up the whole situation as neatly and as concisely as it could possibly be done. When the Committee got bogged down in the "rights" of people to work or to belong to unions or not to belong to unions, Brother Meany clarified the whole issue in the following classic sentence:

"While a union worker pays three or four dollars A MONTH for the privilege of being a union man, the non-union worker pays three or four dollars A DAY for the privilege of being a non-union man."

The Whole Story

Reprinted from an article written for AMERICAN FORESTS

By ROBERT W. SAWYER

★ ★

FOR some months federal land-ownership has been under attack by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The attack began in the August 15, 1952 issue of the Chamber's publication, WASHINGTON REPORT, where there appeared an outline map of the United States with a dark area in each state representing the percentage of its acreage in federal ownership. The total of the shaded portions was said to be 24 per cent or 455,146,726 acres out of a national total of 1,905,361,920. There was a caption, "Federal Land Empire Deprives States of Taxes on 24% of U. S."

The opening paragraphs of the accompanying article read:

"Federal bureaus now own 24 per cent of all the land in the United States."

"Federal bureaus pay no state taxes. Private landowners do. This means that you pay not only your share of state taxes but you must pay more to make up for what the bureaus don't pay."

One who read the rest of the article was left with the impression that this extensive federal ownership brings only burdens—no benefits—to states and their citizens. The land hungry U. S. bureaus, he was told, continually seek to extend their holdings and as they do so the states are "deprived" of more and more tax income.

Then Laurence F. Lee, president of the U. S. Chamber, speaking in November before the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, elaborated. From Mr. Lee's words one would suppose the American citizen's freedom to buy and sell land was coming to an end and that there is a dangerous government conspiracy to extend a land acquisition program. He conceals but thinly, an attack on federal forest ownership—the national forests. He raises the same cry as does the Chamber article about tax losses resulting from government ownership.

Doubtless the figures are all correct and it is indeed a fact that federal bureaus pay no state taxes. President Lee may defend the narrow meaning of his words, the half truths they tell. They are only half truths, however, and if he speaks in a just cause it is unfortunate that he fails to tell the whole story.

Let all the facts be put on the record and of these the first and the most important as an answer to the Chamber attack is that there are millions of acres in that 24 per cent that no one would ever want or be willing to own or pay taxes on. There is no tax loss on these lands. Another is that thousands, if not millions, of acres of lands that were once federal went into the hands of citizens and, after being denuded of their timber, went back to the "federal empire" on

the solicitation, not of a federal bureau, but on that of their private owners. Many other thousands of acres left government ownership, went first on the tax roll and then tax delinquent. Now they are owned by the counties where they are a headache for the assessors and a sorrow to the conservationists. They ought to be returned to the federal domain.

A final fact is that though taxes are not paid on any of these federal lands numerous financial benefits in lieu of taxes and otherwise do come to the states where they lie.

It is in the 11 Western states that the greatest part of the "Federal land empire" shown on that Chamber map is found. The total is 402,036,696 acres out of the 455,146,726 and it is to these 402 million western acres that the attention of the reader is directed. While they include land in various categories, Indian reservations, military installations, national parks, national monuments, reservoir floors, irrigation canals and so on by far the largest acreages are those in the national forest and in the (once) so-called unreserved public domain.

Mention has been made of the lands that have been turned back to the government and of those that went into private ownership and then tax delinquent. The latter are lands that were homesteaded. The category just named, the unreserved public domain, is made up of the acres left over after the western homesteaders had had their pick. It is nontax paying because no one ever wanted to own it. No, these lands are not on any tax roll but their existence does bring to the states the special financial benefits already referred to. These are not mentioned by the U. S. Chamber. They are benefits in highway construction funds and here is the story.

Since 1921 there have been federal appropriations for state highways. The general rule is for the states and the federal government to share costs on a 50-50 basis. In the public land states, however, on a federal aid highway contract the rule is varied in recognition of the federal acreage and in Oregon, for example, the state's share is 37½ per cent to the federal 62½ per cent.

In 1930 another special benefit came to the public land states with the appropriation of funds under the Oddie-Colton Act for highway building across the public lands and Indian reservations. In all $31,000,000 has been authorized or appropriated for these public land roads.

Of less importance but yet a return because of the existence of the public domain are the payments made to many counties under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

So much for the public domain income. Of greater importance are the returns to counties and states and property owners in general by reason of the existence of the national forest. One of these—but only One—is vaguely hinted by Mr. Lee.

To begin with, and contrary to the impression left by one of Mr. Lee's sentences, schools are beneficiaries of the national forest ownership. Federal law requires the payment to each state of 25 per cent of the annual gross income of each national forest. The money must be used for the benefit of roads and schools. For the five year fiscal period 1948 through 1952, Oregon counties have received from this source $15,196,476.38. That 25 per cent payment is in lieu of taxes. In addition the states benefit roadwise from the existence of the national forests for there are regular federal appropriations for forest highways. From fiscal 1948 to 1952 inclusive,

these appropriations for Oregon's forest highways totaled $11,570,847.62. Nor is this all, for on forest roads (not highways) in that same period nearly $5½ million of federal funds was spent in the state. Annually over $1,000,000 is spent on maintenance.

The financial benefits just described accrue to all the states containing public domain or national forests. In Oregon, in addition, there are two special situations in the field of forestry and government landownership. These are the Oregon and California revested lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Presumably their acreages are in the Oregon total and it is therefore proper to point out that they bring substantial annual returns to the counties in which they lie. The figures are—acres, 2,610,867 and payments to 18 Oregon counties in the five fiscal years 1948 through 1952, $15,010,458.96. These funds, like most of the national forests 25 per cent fund, are all derived from timber sales.

In the light of all these facts and figures it is difficult to find justification for the charge that federal landownership deprives the states of taxes. The figures are from only one state but conditions in it, so far as federal lands are concerned, are not unlike those of the other public land states. Obviously, the public domain lands cannot be expected to go into a private ownership, tax-paying status. At the same time the fact that these lands are what they are does bring a financial return to the states as their proprietor, the United States, recognizes and assumes the obligations of ownership.

There is another fact to be added to the list already given. This relates to the national forests. As to them, let it not be assumed that they consist entirely of timber-bearing acres. Again using Oregon figures, one finds in the state 14,813,175 acres of national forest, but 5,267,175 of these acres are classified as noncommercial. All acres, nevertheless, bring a return in lieu of taxes to the counties in which they lie and they bring to the state annually millions of dollars that have no recognition on the part of the U. S. Chamber. These conditions as to the national forests in Oregon are duplicated in greater or lesser degree in each of the Western states.

As one of the facts essential to the telling of the whole story, reference has been made to the forest lands that have gone into federal ownership. Mr. Lee would make it appear that the federal government had been active in acquiring such acreage. "The timberland owner," he says, "is invited to exchange his cut-over lands . . . for trees of the federal government." It is doubted here that the exchanges that have added to the acreage of the national forests came about in any such fashion.

For the full record it would be necessary, of course, to go to each national forest. In Oregon the facts contradict Mr. Lee. There have been, for instance, added by exchange to the Deschutes national forest in central Oregon 383,369 acres. For all but 8,095 acres of that figure, the exchange was initiated by the private owners. The small balance is the total of exchanges sought by the Forest Service for the protection of timbered strips along the highways—an undertaking originally promoted by numerous groups of citizens rather than any federal authority.

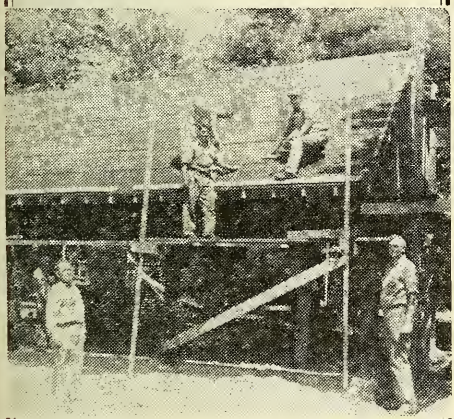
In the past five years in all the national forests in Oregon there have been additions totalling 114,435 acres. Exchanges made up 108,126 acres and all were initiated by the owners.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

Rain and civic pride combined to bring about a community project by the members of Local 1372, of Easthampton, Massachusetts.

Located in the west central part of the Bay State, Easthampton is situated near beautiful Nanatuck Park. On two occasions recently, the members of the Local were forced to abandon plans for carpenters' picnics due to rainy weather. They had often enjoyed the swimming, fishing, picnic grounds and baseball diamonds at the park, but the threat of rain which plagues all picnickers was something of a problem.

After getting the local park commission to contribute the materials,



Members of Local 1372, Easthampton, Mass. constructing the picnic shelter at Nanatuck Park.

members of the Local worked in their spare time and built a substantial picnic shelter. It was completed after three Saturdays and a few evenings work. The town is now building three large fireplaces at one end of the shelter.

Spurred by the activities of the carpenters, other groups are engaging in similar projects which are suited to their talents.

No longer do the visitors to Nanatuck Park need worry about getting wet, thanks to the members of Local 1372. The shelter stands as a tribute to these carpenters and their pride in their community. They realize that by helping their fellow man in the true spirit of "Brotherhood," they are making their community a better place in which to live.

The fact is, that in all too many cases of private timberland ownership the lands have been clear cut and the owner, no longer willing to pay taxes, has wrung from his acres the last remaining dollar of value by turning them over for national forest stumpage. That procedure, and not eagerness on the part of bureaucrats to extend the federal domain, has enlarged the acreage of the national forests.

In addition to such national forest acreage additions in the West, there should be remembered purchases made under the Weeks Act in many states. The record is not available but here again it is a fair guess that in most cases, if not all, the transaction was initiated by the owner and not by a federal officer.

One sees in the Chamber attack and the Lee address the beginning of a movement to force the United States to divest itself of some of its lands, more especially the timberlands of the national forests. Here is the one natural resource in sole government control that private operators would like to reach. Mineral lands may be filed on and the title secured by designated processes. Grazing land may be leased though livestock operators would like to have it as they did before the Taylor Grazing Act "for free." National forest timberland is not sold. If it were, there would be an end to the uses and services that the public enjoys as a result of government management. Water supply protection would cease, recreation would suffer, consistent and long-term forest and range planning, study, control and direction would stop and in the end a great share of the nation's timber supply would be exhausted.

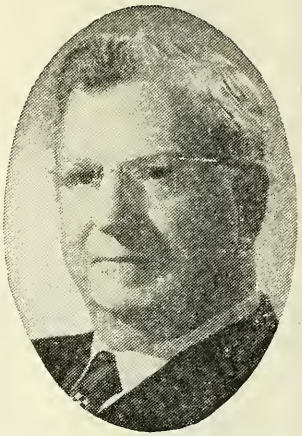
It is unlikely that the attack will succeed. Certainly it cannot do so on the strength of the arguments so far presented. If the proponents undertake to carry their case further let them tell the whole story.

The fight against anti-labor laws is—

One Battle on Many Fronts

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, 1st General Vice-President

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AS THIS was being written, the hearings of the House Education and Labor Committee on proposed Taft-Hartley amendments was droning on into its second month. Although the committee announced before the hearings began that it was interested only in getting testimony based on actual experiences under the Taft-Hartley law, the hearing soon degenerated into a sort of political sounding board where everyone who wanted to get his name in the paper was free to spout off, whether or not his work had any connection with labor relations.

Naturally, the proceedings before this committee have monopolized the spotlight insofar as interest in industrial relations is concerned. While there can be no discounting of the importance of the committee's hearings, I feel too little attention has been paid to another phase of labor legislation. That phase is state labor legislation.

Early in March, the Supreme Court made public a decision involving the State of Virginia's "right-to-work" law. That ruling handed organized labor a setback whose implications may not be fully recognized for a long time to come. I do not think that it is any exaggeration to say that it may be the handwriting on the wall that foretells a threat to organized labor fully as serious and dangerous as the Taft-Hartley law itself. Perhaps its dangers are even greater, for the "right-to-work" legislation actually supplements the Taft-Hartley law and gives it additional leverage in states where such laws exist.

What the Supreme Court decision in the Virginia case did was: First, to establish the constitutionality of the state "right-to-work" law. Secondly, it very seriously undermined some long established rights of a union to picket peacefully. The case developed in the following manner:

Virginia passed the misnamed "right-to-work" law some four or five years ago. The law made it illegal to deny work to anyone because of union membership or non-membership. When a Richmond contractor, subsequent to the passage of the law, employed both union and non-union men on the job, the building trades unions placed a picket on the job carrying a banner proclaiming "this is not a union job."

After the picket appeared on the job, a number of union men refused to cross the picket line. The employer went into court for an injunction on the grounds that the picketing had an illegal aim under the Virginia law—namely, to prevent the employment of non-union men. The court granted the injunction, and the unions ap-

pealed the case clear up to the Supreme Court, contending that the injunction violated free speech rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Despite the fact that both sides agreed that the picketing was peaceful, the Supreme Court upheld the injunction granted the employer. It was a seven to two decision and in the dissent Justice Douglas raised some far reaching questions. In part, Justice Douglas said in his minority opinion:

"If this union used the coercive power of picketing to force the contractor to discharge the non-union men who were employed on the job, Virginia could issue the injunction. For it falls within the police powers to keep opportunities for work open to both union and non-union men.

"But, if the union did no more than advertise to union men and sympathizers that non-union men were employed on the job the picketing would be privileged.

"Picketing is a form of free speech—the workingman's method of giving publicity to the facts of industrial life. As such it is entitled to Constitutional protection.

"A purpose to deprive non-union men of employment would make the picketing unlawful; a purpose to keep union men away from the job would give picketing Constitutional protection."

When a layman gets involved in legal technicalities, it is not difficult for him to get beyond his depth. I do not want to pose as a legal expert because I certainly am not one. However, it seems to me that the implications involved in the Virginia case strike at the very grass roots of unionism.

For one thing, it took organized labor a half-century to establish the fact in the courts that peaceful picketing is an exercise of free speech. That was a long and hard battle, but in the end practically all courts recognized, as Justice Douglas pointed out in his dissenting opinion, that picketing is the workman's way of advertising the facts of industrial life.

Where does the Virginia decision leave this theory? Here we have some unions that picketed a job in the most peaceful manner possible. At no time were more than two pickets on the job at the same time. At no time did the pickets' signs state anything more coercive than "this is not a union job."

Yet the courts slapped the unions down on the theory that the picketing under the "right-to-work" law was illegal. The state law made it illegal to deny anyone the right to work because of membership or non-membership in a union. A majority of the court assumed that the purpose of the picketing was to deprive the non-union men of employment. Therefore, they ruled the picketing was illegal.

Now this matter of "intent" is splitting legal hairs mighty fine. What the whole thing does is to emphasize the dangers involved in the misnamed "right-to-work" laws which have already been passed by some dozen states and are under consideration in others.

Bluntly put, what these laws do is outlaw any resemblance of union shop or maintenance of membership, even though both employers and workers may deem such an arrangement mutually beneficial. These state laws are based on the same old misconceptions that influenced passage of the Taft-Hartley law. When the Taft-Hartley law was up for consideration, a lot of people with axes to grind sold Congress on the idea that millions of workers were forced into

unions and kept there by coercion. To "cure" this situation, the Taft-Hartley law made it legal to sign a union shop agreement only after a majority of all eligible employes voted in favor of such an agreement. What was the result? The 16th annual report of the National Labor Relations Board tells the story.

In the four years and two months during which such a provision was contained in the Taft-Hartley law, the NLRB held 46,119 union shop elections. Union shop agreements were authorized in 44,795 elections. This is roughly 97%. In these elections, some 6,542,564 workers were eligible to vote. Of this number, 5,547,478, or 84.8% voted. Of the total number voting 5,071,988 or 77.5% voted in favor of the union shop arrangement. Does this record support the contention that workers are in unions simply because they are coerced into joining and maintaining membership? Apparently not, for in 1951, by almost unanimous action, Congress repealed the union security election provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

During the period when the Taft-Hartley law required union shop elections, some $3,000,000 was spent by the government to find out that workers are in unions, not because anyone forced them to be, but because they wanted to be.

In the face of this evidence, some 13 state legislatures have nevertheless been sold the same bill of goods—that there is something sinister about a union and an employer signing a union shop agreement. A number of them have already passed "right-to-work" laws, and others have equivalent laws under consideration. Recently such laws have been turned down in Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming. Sooner or later, probably every state legislature will have such a law before it, for the forces that seem determined to render labor ineffective operate on a nation-wide basis.

From what is going on in the Taft-Hartley hearings in Washington it is obvious that Big Business is shifting its campaign against unions to the state level. According to the Wall Street Journal, one of the main T-H changes business is seeking, is the vesting of more authority to regulate unions in the hands of the individual states.

Slight amendments may give individual states big powers over labor; "states, under the plan, could write laws tougher than Federal statutes" said a recent article in that paper. "Business groups are backing the change because they want the states free to enforce tighter curbs on union activity."

Under the circumstances, the threat of state anti-labor legislation cannot be discounted or ignored. While the Taft-Hartley law may pose the more obvious danger, state anti-labor laws strike just as hard and as relentlessly at many of the traditional rights of labor. In the anxiety to eliminate the former, the latter must not be allowed to accomplish the same results via the back door.

The question of whether or not organized labor belongs in politics has long since been answered by passage of the Taft-Hartley law and various "right-to-work" state laws. Political action on the part of labor is no longer a matter of seeking to elect friendly candidates; rather it is a life and death struggle to keep unions from being legislated out of anything resembling effectiveness. Nothing is more basic to the very existence of organized labor than the right to picket peacefully. In view of the Supreme Court

decision in the Virginia case, how long will labor maintain that right if state laws are to empower courts to constantly seek out the intent of picketing?

The Virginia case must become a rallying point for labor. In four state legislatures "right-to-work" bills have been defeated this year because labor was aroused and militant. Until labor groups in every state in the Union are equally aroused, the threat of anti-labor legislation hangs over the heads of all unions.

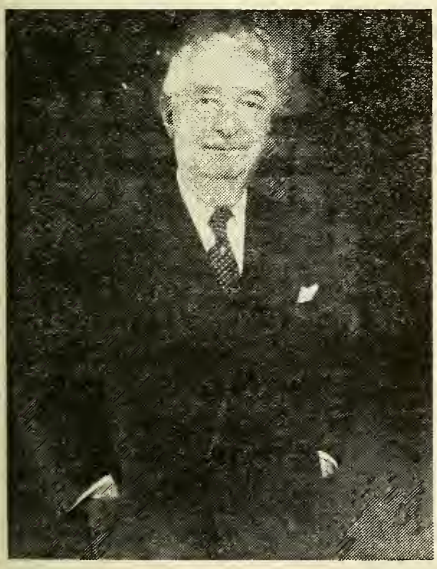
The "right-to-work" title is a misnomer if there ever was one, for these laws protect no one's right to work. Nobody in Virginia or any other state where such a law exists can go to an employer and insist that he be given work. Moreover, such laws do not prohibit an employer from firing a worker if the boss does not like the color of his hair or the shape of his nose. All these laws do is to protect the scab. He takes all a union can win for him without contributing anything to the union in return. All the sweating and toiling and sacrificing the union members may have done to establish decent wages and working conditions mean nothing; it is the chiseller and dead-beat who gets the consideration from these so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Elimination of the Taft-Hartley injustices must be pushed; but in the process, the equally dangerous threat of state anti-labor legislation must not be ignored or forgotten.

JUDGE ROUTZOHN PASSES ON

On Tuesday, April 14th, the United Brotherhood and American labor movement lost a friend and champion with the passing of Judge Harry N. Routzohn. An able lawyer and a fine gentleman, Judge Routzohn had served on the legal staff of the Brotherhood for the past twenty-five years. During the years in which he acted as the legal representative of the United Brotherhood he compiled an enviable record.

Early in February this year, he was appointed as Solicitor for the Department of Labor by President Eisenhower, a post second only to that of Secretary of Labor.



Judge Routzohn had practiced law for nearly fifty years, having been admitted to the bar in his home state of Ohio in 1904. During that time he served as prosecuting attorney, probate judge, congressman and special prosecutor, and taught law for a time at the University of Dayton. On several occasions he practiced before the United States Supreme Court and was very active in the defense of the Brotherhood in the case in which William L. Hutcheson successfully stood up to Thurman Arnold.

While in Congress he distinguished himself by exposing the extent of infiltration of subversives in the National Labor Relations Board and emphasized that the Board was biased in favor of extreme left-wing elements of American labor.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1881, he started life in very ordinary circumstances. Going to work shortly after being graduated from grade school, to aid in the support of his brothers and sisters, Judge Routzohn was employed as a blacksmith's helper and trolley tender. In his spare time he studied until he met the requirements of the State of Ohio for a teacher's certificate, which allowed him to enter the study of law.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE STALLING IS ALL OVER

Within a few weeks of the passing of Joe Stalin, the Kremlin began making peace overtures that had the smack of sincerity in their ring. However, counterfeit coins have been known to ring pretty nicely too, so caution should be our watchword.

Maybe the Russian peace overtures are sincere; maybe they are only tricks to try to lull us to sleep; or maybe they stem from the fact that the Kremlin realizes that at long last we are loaded for bear once again. Whatever may be motivating them, we have only one comment to make—they had better be based on sincerity. If they are not, the Reds may find themselves in the same position as a struggling young artist in an old story of ours.

A little light on cash, the artist unexpectedly ran into the landlady in the hall.

"Just think, madam," he said, "in a few years people will look at this house and say, 'Fintcher, the painter, used to work here.'"

To which the landlady replied:

"If you don't pay your back rent by tonight, they will be able to say it tomorrow."



"Skippy does his bit for union labor —He's bit everyone who's crossed our picket line!"

THAT'S OPPORTUNITY?

Organized labor has presented to Congress a clearcut formula for staving off a depression. It is neither complicated nor hard to understand. Keep the purchasing power of the working people high enough to buy the products that farm and factory produce and there will never be a depression, summarizes the AFL's formula in a single sentence.

But some of the Big Business Boys have other ideas. They want unions curbed, profits untaxed, credit expanded and speculation unhampered. Since they make money on the economic ferris wheel whether it is going up or coming down they aren't very fussy. Who else may get hurt in the process bothers them not at all.

As a matter of fact they remind us of an old story about a Swiss guide. The American tourist in Switzerland was somewhat disturbed by the limitless enthusiasm of his guide, who was taking him on a mountain climbing expedition. About noon they came face to face with a particularly dangerous situation. While the tourist did a lot of sweating, the guide sat calmly smoking his pipe. As they prepared to push on, the guide said:

"Be especially careful not to fall here as this is a mighty dangerous place. But if you do fall, remember to look to the right because the view is extraordinary."

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DAFFY DEFINITIONS

Teacher—One whose task is to take a lot of live wires and see they're well grounded.

Egotist—A guy always me-deep in conversation.

Facts—Our scarcest raw material.

Deflation—That which takes the wind out of our sales.

Ordeal—What an ideal becomes after you marry him.

Bar—Something which, if you go into, you're apt to come out singing a few of and might get tossed behind.

Gentleman—A fellow who doesn't blow his knows.

EFFICIENCY WITH A CAPITAL E

As Congressional committees dig into the procurement methods of the Army, Navy and Air Force, some very disturbing situations are being uncovered; which may account to some extent for the snafu that has existed in the ammunition supply in Korea. Apparently the tonnage of red tape always seems to exceed the tonnage of armaments ordered. Some times as many as 200 different brass hats have to okay an item of ordnance. Sometimes ten items are ordered when one is needed. The more we read of the situation, the more we are reminded of the gardener in an old, old story.

The gardener of a large estate was sent to the hardware store to buy a wheelbarrow. In due course the old man returned pushing one wheelbarrow with another one sitting in it.

When the employer asked him why he bought two barrows, the old man answered with a snort of disgust:

"You didn't think I was going to carry the darned thing did you?"

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MAGNIFICENT ANTE MERIDIAN MEANS GOOD MORNING

At its best, English has always been a difficult language to handle with any degree of precision. Since bureaucracy has reached its present peak, however, the difficulties of expressing something neatly and precisely have increased greatly. In a recent issue of the New York Times, W. E. Farbstein had a few interesting examples.

A recent Army order warned all officers and enlisted men to "reduce the volume and verbosity of electrically transmitted messages." What the Army meant was "cut down on phone calls and wires."

When a New York plumber asked the Bureau of Standards if hydrochloric acid was okay to use as a pipe cleaner, the bureau replied: "The efficiency of hydrochloric acid is indisputable, but the corrosive residue is incompatible with metallic permanence." The puzzled plumber finally figured out that what the bureaucrats meant was "Don't use hydrochloric acid; it will eat Hell out of the pipes."

Showing that the disease is not peculiar to the United States, Farbstein cites an English doctor who testified that a man was suffering from "circumorbital haematoma" when what the guy had was a plain old shiner. He also tells of an Australian government official who had to survey a plot of ground for possible use as a playing field. The official reported as follows:

"It is obvious from the difference in elevation with relation to the short depth of the property that the contour is such as to preclude any reasonable development potential for active recreation." What it all boiled down to was that the field was too darn steep for a playground.

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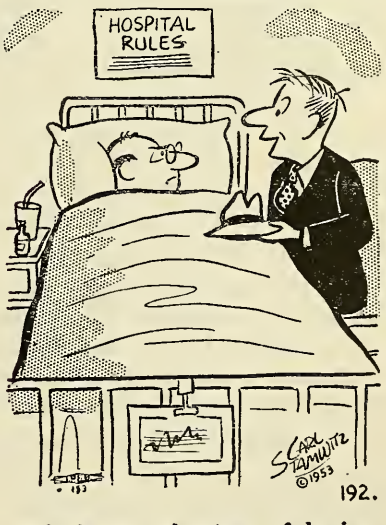
A SOCIETY WITH A ROSY FUTURE

Dispatches from Melbourne, Australia, tell of the phenomenal success a new organization called "Society For The Prevention Of Cruelty To Husbands" is having in signing up new members. Within two months of its founding, the organization had something like 500 members on its rolls, and new applications coming in daily.

According to the secretary of SFTPOCTH, the Society's aims are to combat "nagging wives, aggressive mothers-in-law and interfering relatives." So far we have not heard of any American chapters being established but the potential membership in this country must be terrific.

About all any of this does is give us an opportunity to print once more Joe Paup's famous poem "Advice to the Young Man" which goes about as follows:

Gather your kisses while you may,
For time brings only sorrow;
The girls who are so sweet today
Are backseat drivers tomorrow.



"That's one advantage of having union employees, boss—Your business has zoomed since you quit interfering!"

Carpentry Involves Many Hazards

Editor's note: Accident prevention is (or should be) a prime concern of every working man, for it is he who suffers most and loses most through accidents on the job. Recently the Department of Labor made an analysis of accident experience in the carpentry trade in 1948 and 1949. Contained in that study is a good deal of food for thought, for the study shows carpenters suffer twice as many accidents as do general factory workers. Significant portions of the study are being run in THE CARPENTER. This is the third of the series.

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TO ILLUSTRATE the general hazards encountered by carpenters, a number of typical accidents were selected for special analysis. These accidents were analyzed by a member of the Division of Safety Standards in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor and suggestions were made to indicate how they might have been prevented.

The purpose of this portion of the report is not to make all-inclusive recommendations, nor to propound authoritative safety rules, but rather to point out that there is a simple approach to the prevention of nearly every accident. Many safety engineers, no doubt, would attack the problems involved in these accidents in different ways and would achieve equally good results. The method of prevention, however, is of little importance as long as it accomplishes its purpose.

Brief descriptions of the accidents with comments and recommendations of the Bureau of Labor Standards' safety specialist are herewith presented:

Case Descriptions and Recommendations

1. A carpenter was using a portable electric saw. The blade caught his overalls, which pulled the saw against his leg. Investigation disclosed that the saw was not guarded.

All powered saws should be adequately guarded. The proper type of guard for a portable saw completely encloses all of the blade not actually in the cut.

2. A carpenter was using a portable electric saw to cut wedges. A piece of wood kicked back and lacerated his left thumb.

A portable saw should never be used for cutting wedges. Instead, a fixed saw with suitable guides and jigs should be used.

4. A carpenter was using a portable electric saw. When the guard failed to close quickly, the blade lacerated his leg. Investigation disclosed that the guard was clogged with sawdust.

To be effective, guards of this type must be kept clean and in good working order. Inspection of all equipment should be made frequently and at regular intervals. Defective or unsafe equipment should be repaired or corrected immediately or removed from service.

4. A carpenter was using a portable electric saw to cut rafters. While standing on wet ground, he picked up the saw and suffered an electric shock. Investigation disclosed that the saw had not been grounded.

All portable electric-powered tools should be adequately grounded. In addition, they should be inspected periodically to insure safe operating conditions.

5. An employe was cutting a 2″ x 6″ rafter with a portable electric circular saw. When he had finished his cut, he shut off the power and dropped his hand with the saw to his side. The still-moving blade cut a deep gash in his leg. Investigation disclosed that the guard had been removed from the saw several days before and had not been replaced.

Employes should not be permitted to use any equipment without the safeguards which have been provided. Adequate supervision should be maintained to enforce this rule.

6. While a helper was breaking concrete with a hammer and chisel, a piece of concrete lodged in his eye. Investigation disclosed that no goggles or other eye protective devices were provided.

Suitable eye protection should be provided for this work. Although goggles will protect the eyes, face shields with or without goggles are more desirable.

7. A carpenter was standing on a sawhorse platform installing rock lath on the ceiling. A particle fell from the lath and lodged in his eye. The employe failed to have the particle removed and infection developed.

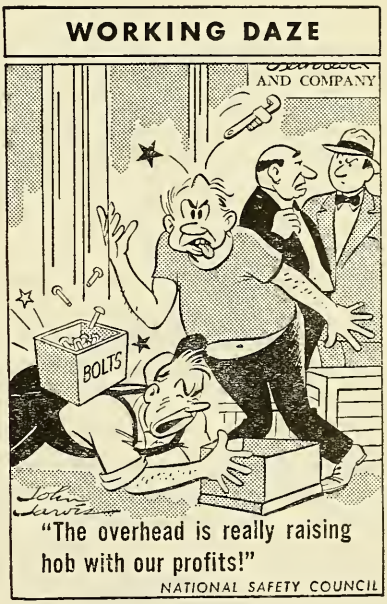
(a) Eye protection should be provided and worn on all ceiling and other overhead jobs.

(b) Particles which have become lodged in workmen's eyes should be removed as soon as possible, but only by a physician or other qualified person.

8. An employe was using a chisel to cut a bolt. As he struck the chisel, a piece of steel chipped from the head of the chisel and punctured his arm. Investigation disclosed that the head of the chisel was mushroomed.

Maintaining tools in good condition at all times is important in accident prevention. Workmen should be trained to remove defective tools from service until they are repaired or corrected.

9. A carpenter was driving a stake with a sledge. When the stake split, the sledge struck his foot.



All workmen should be carefully trained in the safe use of hand tools. In this case, the carpenter should have placed himself in a position so that when the stake split he would not have been struck by the sledge.

10. An apprentice was holding a stake while it was being driven into the ground by a co-worker. The second employe missed the stake and struck the apprentice's hand.

(Continued on page 33)

STRAN-STEEL IS METAL LUMBER

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CARPENTERS, like men in many other rapidly developing fields, are sometimes surprised to discover that supposedly new methods or materials are not so new after all. Stran-Steel is undoubtedly a prime example of this.

First put on the market in 1933, Stran-Steel is probably a familiar building material to most old time members. To some newer members, however, it may still be something of an innovation, particularly since steel restrictions for the past 12 years have curtailed its use to considerable degree.

Stran-Steel is a product suitable for framing either in house building or in light commercial construction. It consists of two pieces of light metal backed up to each other to form a sort of beam. However, there is this difference. A groove between the two pieces of sheet steel extends the length of the piece. When used as a stud or joist, sheathing, roofing or floor lining can be nailed to the piece. The nail enters the slot which is especially designed to deform the nail and virtually clinch it. The holding power that is thus derived is tremendous.

Any carpenter who is familiar with wood framing is well qualified to frame and erect this material. Specially designed grooves allow studs and joists to be joined by ordinary nails, although steel screws and even welding can be used. During the war, Stran-Steel went into thousands of Quonset huts for the armed forces.

No special tools are required for Stran-Steel construction. The tools in the average carpenter's box are sufficient, just as the skills he developed in working with other materials are sufficient.

Our organization is known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Too often we forget what the latter word means. A joiner is one who joins material together. Over the years we have allowed the title "carpenter" to designate all facets of our trade, to the neglect of such honorable crafts as joinery. We should never forget that we are joiners as well as carpenters.

The use of Stran-Steel utilizes and requires all the skills that joinery entails. Furthermore, the manufacturers of this material recognize this fact and are desirous of having men of our trade erect this material whenever it is used in building construction. Therefore, every member of our organization should bear in mind that the erection of Stran-Steel is joinery work which only carpenters and joiners are fully qualified to perform.

FACTS TO REMEMBER ABOUT STRAN-STEEL

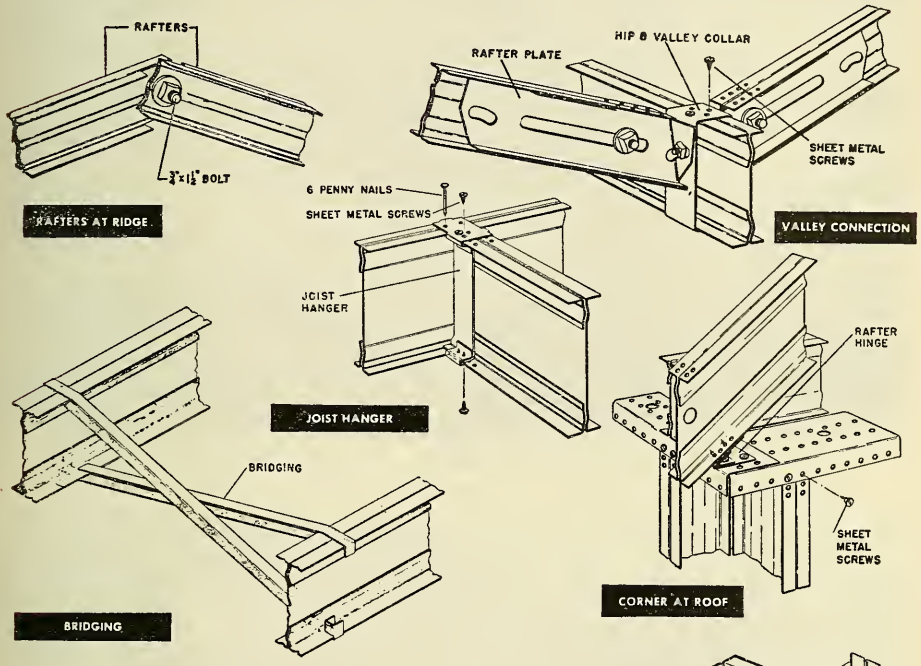
Stran-Steel is used in exactly the same manner as other framing materials.

It is nailable.

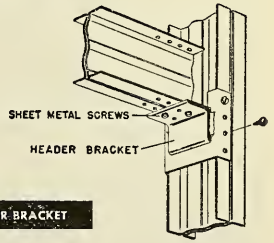
It requires no tools that the ordinary carpenter does not have in his tool box.

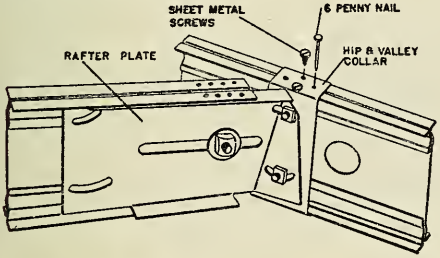
The know-how of the carpenter is needed to erect it quickly, safely and economically.

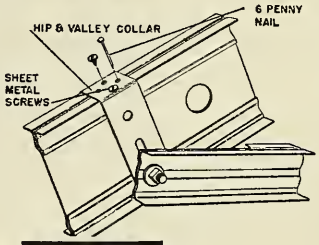
Accessories make Stran-Steel a versatile framing material, as these illustrations show.

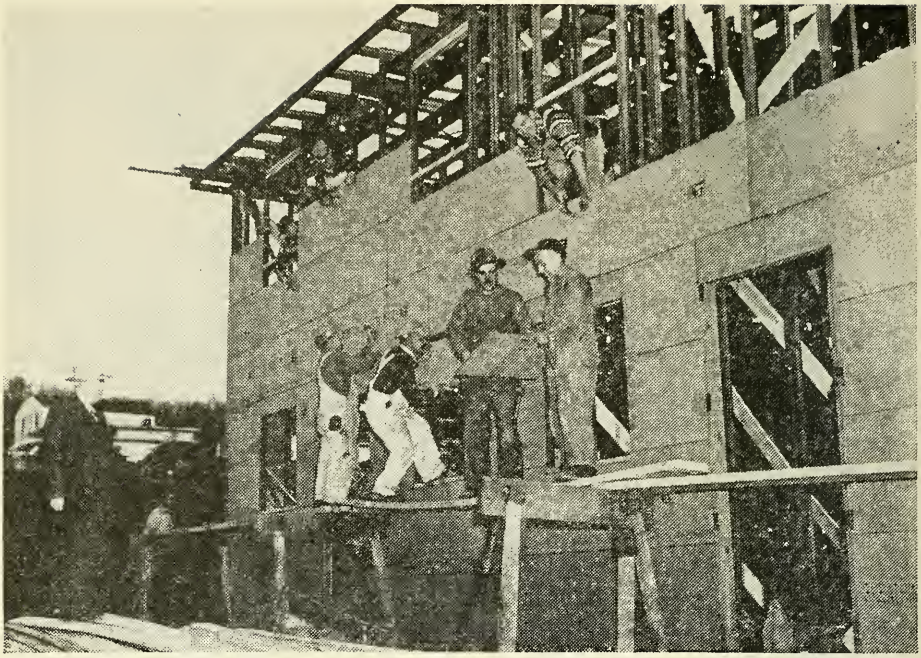


Shown in detail herewith are various methods used in joining S-S metal lumber. Like other materials, S-S rafters, studs, and joists are inter-connected with nails or screws. The sheathing, sub-flooring, and roofing materials are nailed to it in the same way it has been done by carpenters for generations. The tools that are needed are the tools every carpenter carries in his tool box.

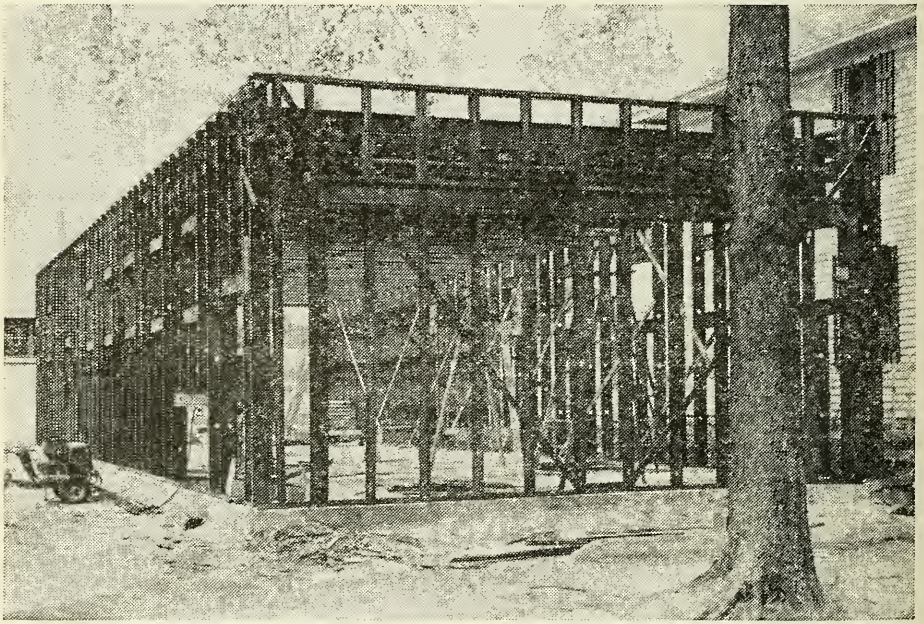




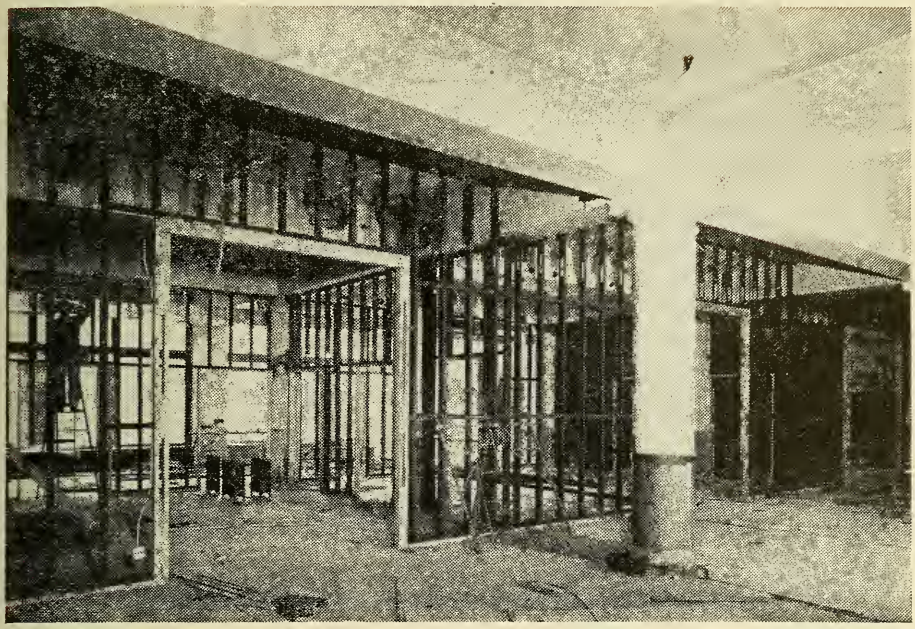




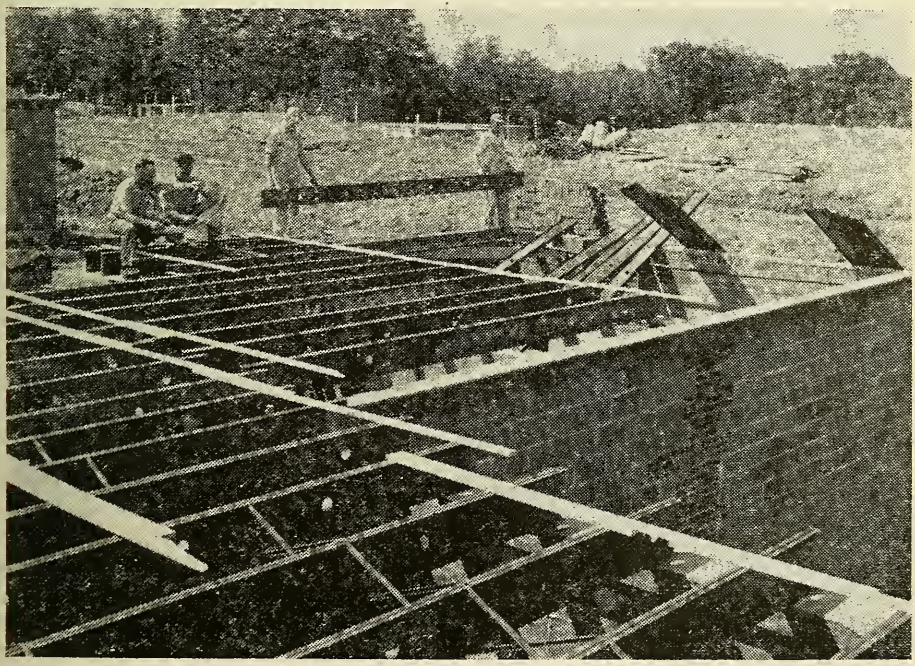
General Representative William J. Sullivan watches members of Local 79, New Haven, Connecticut, during the erection of a 59 unit apartment building. The carpenters are shown nailing sheathing to the building's Stran-Steel framing.



Stran-Steel framing was used for a 26′ x 80′ addition to a super market at Manhattan, Kansas. The building was closed in and occupied in seven days.



A remodeling job in San Francisco shows how Stran-Steel studs were used in the job.



Stran-Steel was used in the construction of the 1,600-unit Kent Village near Washington, D. C. Shown above is a detail of the S-S joints being set in one of the units. Note steel bridging.

Editorial

When Labor Loses So Does Management

It is not often that a labor publication can print the words of a representative of management without any comment. A notable exception, however, is a short piece written by Mr. A. B. Toro, manager of a food chain in Pennsylvania, for a business publication in the food industry. So straightforward and thought-provoking are Mr. Toro's words that the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America had it published in pamphlet form. Significant portions of that pamphlet are herewith reprinted:

"Try to analyze your employes' needs and daily problems. You will find there is no mystery in Unions. Unions are nothing but your own employes, the men on your team. You cannot call the plays, carry the ball, block and score by yourself. You need the entire team.

"What makes a union? The answer is People, and these people are your and my employes. A business leader recently wrote a book and stated in it that unions never lose. Let's be practical. Do you want unions to lose? If they do, it simply means that your employes lose. That would certainly not help your or my business. I would like to change that author's statement from 'Unions never lose' to 'Unions always improve.' Again I say that when Unions improve, so will the community as well as your business.

"How many of us remember the years following the first World War? Yes, Unions lost at that time. You can search the records, and you will find that so did business and communities as well. Having done business with organized labor since 1919, I remember very well the ups and downs of Unions. I can assure you that in every case when Unions lost ground, so did business. Remember the Longshoremen Strike of New York during Mayor Hyland's days? The famous Red Mike? Sure, he broke it. But you search the records and tell me what happened to business. Then let us refer to the long dragged out International Seamen Union's Strike in 1921. Again Union lost, and again I would like to suggest that the record be examined. You will find that business also lost. You have often heard 'As Vermont goes, so goes the Nation.' I don't know how accurate a statement that is, but surely you will not be wrong when you say, 'As Unions go, so goes the Nation.'

"It is my sincere belief that organized labor produces a much better disciplined employe. In every case where I have worked with organized labor, my personnel turnover has been less. I have a vivid recollection of one particular organization of which I was one of the managing heads. We had union labor in the meat department, but not in the other departments of this organization. Records will prove that the labor turnover in the meat department was much less than that in other departments. The discipline was higher and the type of personnel attracted by this union labor department was indeed of a higher caliber. Some of those same union men are today executives of the firm.

"As recently as two months ago, I took over the management of a business that had just been organized by one of our oldest labor groups. Because management did not understand organized labor, and therefore did not cooperate with those men representing the employes, the personnel turnover was tremendous, the morale was poor and the man-hour production was very low. Four weeks after taking over management of this business our labor turnover was drastically reduced, and of course the man-hour production raised considerably. The particular point which I want to stress is that this organization had been working on a 53-hour-week schedule. Two weeks after I took over, the Wage Stabilization Board authorized a 45-hour work week. The actual dollar payroll on a 45-hour week basis only increased $100.00 per week for every $4300.00 spent while on a 53-hour work week. Records can prove this statement. Here again I claim that when management appreciates and understands the problems that concern organized labor and works together with labor, better and higher production will result.

"I have taken time off to put down a few of my ideas regarding management and organized labor. Perhaps you, too, can spare some time to give this vitally important matter the thought and consideration it deserves. This phase of our business is top level. It should not be left up to just anyone in your personnel department.

"Think it over. Organized labor is YOUR BUSINESS."

A Lesson In Cooperative Effort

Recently American Federation of Labor Unions, working through the Denver Metal Trades Council, succeeded in winning the election to represent the employes at the new Rocky Flats Atomic Energy Plant at Denver. It was a decisive victory, the Metal Trades Council polling four times as many votes as the CIO.

Now there is nothing unusual or extraordinary about AFL unions winning an election from the CIO. Records will show that they win three or four to one over the CIO. What makes the victory in the Denver Atomic Energy plant unique is the high degree of cooperation and teamwork that was achieved among the AFL unions in Denver operating through the Metal Trades Council.

The organizing program in the plant was spearheaded by officers of the Council. However, they had the full and unqualified cooperation of the respective business agents of all local unions both in the construction trades and the metal trades. International representatives, too, worked closely with the Council in the matter. The result was smooth-functioning teamwork that paid off handsomely in victory.

What this victory demonstrated is that local unions of various internationals, working together and in cooperation with international representatives can win elections in this type of plant without any complicated procedures or conflict of interests, provided they use an organization such as the Metal Trades Council to coordinate their efforts and spearhead their program. All that is needed is a combining of efforts and an acceptance of responsibility on the part of each local union involved, to the end that there is no working at cross purposes. Once victory has been achieved, each local union naturally falls heir to those employes coming within its jurisdiction.

The success that has been achieved at Denver can be achieved in other sections of the country where similar plants are scheduled to go up. The Denver unions used no secret formula, neither did they utilize anything more complicated than cooperation and common sense, two commodities that are available to all men in all walks of life. Areas that now face, or will sooner or later face, organizing problems similar to those that faced Denver unions could profitably take a page from the book of success which Denver unions wrote at the Rocky Flats Atomic Energy plant.

The Shape Of Things To Come

A secret "memorandum," prepared by a top public relations firm proposing a plan to shape American public opinion to accept a national sales tax, has come into the possession of the Madison, Wisconsin, "Capital Times," progressive paper published by William T. Evjue.

The memorandum, outlining a scheme to substitute the sales tax for income taxes, was prepared by Carl Byoir and Associates, for the Sheaffer Pen Company. The latter's head, Craig R. Scheaffer, now is Assistant Secretary of Commerce in Washington.

The Byoir plan describes publicity techniques by which the American people, long hostile to a Federal sales tax, can be fooled into supporting it.

The memorandum is labeled "confidential." Among other things, it says:

"The sales tax proposal lends itself readily to a nation-wide campaign . . . as a long-range solution to the existing tax hodge-podge.

"Generally for it are the industry groups. The organized labor groups . . . New Dealers and liberal economists . . . are opposed, insisting on steeper graduated income taxes.

"A proposed campaign is a matter of careful timing to get public acceptance, rather than the merit of the proposal.

"If the plan is to go ahead, it should not be done by any one company. Initial impetus would have to come from a trade association, civic group or by 'name' spokesmen," publicity expert Byoir advises.

"The approach would have to be that this is the time to begin to plan to straighten out the inequalities in the tax structure. It will be necessary first to develop news items on the subject.

"These might result from letters to important congressional leaders and committee chairmen, or a speech by an industrial leader at some important gathering, the report of which can be circulated or used for exploitation.

"Another method," the secret memorandum says, "would be a special one or two-day institute on the sales tax subject, held under the auspices of a business administration school of a leading college."

The memorandum lists New York University, Columbia, Cornell and Northwestern as among the colleges which conduct business "symposiums" and other gatherings which "provide a good public relations vehicle for launching a point of view."

Also, the Byoir memorandum says, "a number of important associations are scheduled for meetings and offer opportunities for suggesting the sales tax topic or speakers on the subject. These include American Management

Association, Chamber of Commerce, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Economic Clubs of New York and Detroit, both very important outlets" for publicity.

The memorandum also names the "Town Meeting of the Air" and many other radio and television programs as offering good "springboards" for sales tax propaganda.

"An essential element in all this," the secret memorandum says, "is some effective speaking personalities. The lecture platforms and radio-TV forums are leery of small-fry economists and small-fry spokesmen for business.

"Since tax programs are proverbially dull, they require more than the usual showmanship to make them interesting. It will be necessary to have Mr. Sheaffer, or someone of equal stature available as a 'star' speaker, and others as alternates.

"If the sales tax campaign receives the green light," the Byoir memorandum tells the Sheaffer Company, "the sooner some of the activities suggested here are put into effect the better."

The "Capital Times" cites this shocking memorandum as an example of the methods professional "public relations men" use nowadays to put over not only such schemes as sales taxes, but also to "sell" reactionary political candidates to the voters.—**Labor**

The General Office Does Not Endorse Any Insurance Plans

All local unions are warned to be on guard against insurance companies which claim that their insurance policies have the endorsement or blessing of the General Office. One or more companies seem to be operating on this unethical basis. Several local unions have bought this insurance, only to find that performance and promises were two different things.

We want to make it as clear as we possibly can—the General Office does not endorse any insurance schemes. Those companies which claim such endorsement are operating unethically. If they came right out and flatly stated that the General Office endorsed their policies it might be an easy matter to have them hailed into court for fraud. But they are too clever for that. By very clever use of words they give the impression that they have our endorsement without actually saying so. To carpenters who do not have college degrees in English it is hard to tell the difference.

Virtually all states have insurance laws that are supposed to protect the public. To some extent these laws do a good job; in other respects they are very lax. Investigation of several of these insurance companies show that they barely operate within the law. They are constantly on the borderline between the legal and illegal.

So let us repeat: the General Office does not endorse any insurance policies or plans. Neither does it endorse any advertising or advertising schemes or advertised products. Anyone implying anything else is trying to deceive you.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida
February 23, 1953

The meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order by Chairman M. A. Hutcheson on the above date.

All members of the Board were present with the exception of A. W. Muir, Sixth District, who was detained on account of other business of the Organization.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

Reports of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Building and Construction Trades Department, the Union Label and Service Trades Department, were approved and filed for future reference. These reports were published in our journal, THE CARPENTER, for the information of our members.

Renewal of bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of $50,000 for one year expiring February 1, 1954 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to the General Secretary.

Communication from the Ontario Provincial Council of Canada, requesting additional representatives in order to establish more uniform conditions throughout the Province, was

considered by the Board. The Board decided that the request be referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 296, Eveleth, Minnesota, against the decision of the General President in denying territorial jurisdiction to their Local Union, to particularly include the village of Aurora, the cities of Biwabik and Gilbert, Minnesota, was fully discussed. After all information was considered it was the consensus of opinion that consolidation would be beneficial in that area—the General President to consolidate these Local Unions and further direct, after Local is established, that they maintain a full time Business Agent.

A communication from the Ohio State Council of Carpenters was brought to the attention of the Board advising a resolution was unanimously adopted at their recent convention commending the General Officers and General Executive Board on the P. J. McGuire Memorial.

A motion prevailed to publish the entire contents of their letter, which is as follows:

"M. A. Hutcheson
General President
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"During our recent convention in the City of Akron, Ohio a resolution was presented and adopted by unanimous vote to extend to the General Officers and General Executive Board Members sincere congratulations for having had erected the Memorial to Peter J. McGuire.

"This Memorial is truly a masterpiece, and the finished memorial expresses the true esteem in which the Memory of this Great Man is held by this Great Organization of ours.

"This committee composed of our General Officers and General Executive Board can well be proud of a job well done.

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that the Officers, the Executive Board and the Affiliated Local Unions in the State of Ohio extend to you and through you to the General Officers and General Executive Board our most sincere congratulations.

"With best wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am

Fraternally yours,

/s/ Wm. H. Reed,
Secretary-Treasurer"

Correspondence from the American Heart Association and the Indiana Heart Foundation was read as to their increased activities; they also being in the process of launching their 1953 Heart Fund Drive and requesting our assistance. The Board decided that the matter be referred to the General President.

President of the Florida State Council of Carpenters appeared before the Board requesting financial assistance to the State Council to combat anti-labor legislation in the State of Florida. In furtherance thereto he indicated that the Council would appropriate a similar amount as petitioned.

The Board carefully considered their request, and a motion prevailed that their request be granted.

A committee from Local Union 2139, Tallahassee, Florida appeared before the Board in reference to the decision of the General President regarding millwright work on the Foley project in Taylor County, Florida. It was moved and unanimously carried that the decision of the General President be sustained.

Communication from Local Union 946, Los Angeles, California requesting the General Executive Board to do everything possible to maintain television work for members of the Brotherhood was read, and after consideration of same it was moved, and unanimously carried, that the matter be left in the hands of the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 2785, The Dalles, Oregon, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Michael N. Penners for funeral donations on Theresa K. Penners (wife) was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason that Michael N. Penners had passed the age of 50 years at the time of his initiation and under the provisions of Section 49, Paragraph D of the General Constitution, is not entitled to wife funeral donations.

Appeal of Local Union 530, Los Angeles, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Ralph Briggs for funeral donations on Grace Briggs (wife) was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason that Ralph Briggs had passed the age of 50 years at the time of his initiation and under the provisions of Section 49, Paragraph D of the General Constitution, is not entitled to wife funeral donations.

Appeal of Local Union 957, Stillwater, Minnesota, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Arthur George Krongard for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor requested that our Organization become affiliated with the Department. After due consideration the Board decided to leave the matter to the General President for such disposition as is deemed appropriate.

Communication from the Union Label Trades Department of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada requesting our International Organization to become affiliated with this Department was read. The Board decided that this matter be left with the General President for proper disposition.

Previously, at a meeting of the Board held at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, the question as to revising the Constitution of our Ladies' Auxiliaries was discussed and referred to the First General Vice-President for further study.

The First General Vice-President submitted a written report on this subject, which is as follows:

> "At the meeting of the General Executive Board held in Lakeland, Florida, in 1952, the matter of Ladies Auxiliaries was referred to the undersigned to report back to the Board in connection with the Constitution of Ladies' Auxiliaries.
>
> "In line with this, I was presented with correspondence that had been carried on between the General Secretary and at least twenty-one (21) organizations of Auxiliaries.
>
> "We were furnished with Constitutions and found that many of them appeared similar to fraternal insurance societies and nothing in their Constitutions shows any improvement over the Constitution of Ladies' Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
>
> "Some requests have been made for improvements in the Ritual. This is a matter that could be left to the Ladies' Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood, affording them the right to amend their Ritual if they so desire. They have the right at the present time to adopt by-laws for themselves which do not conflict with the Constitution furnished them by the United Brotherhood.
>
> "My recommendation is that the matter of the Constitution and Ritual of Ladies' Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood be left as outlined above."
>
> Respectfully submitted,
>
> /s/ John R. Stevenson,
> First General Vice-President"

The recommendation of the First General Vice-President as submitted was unanimously concurred in by the Board.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board held in Lakeland, Florida, on February 22, 1952, the Board selected the place for holding our next General Convention, as provided for in Section 18 of the General Constitution.

However, inasmuch as our conventions have grown because of the number of delegates, and satisfactory arrangements could not be made for accommodations to meet all our requirements until November 15, 1954, the Board took this into consideration and concluded that the month of November offers a more satisfactory date in 1954, at which time adequate facilities will be available.

Therefore, the Board set November 15, 1954, as the date on which the convention will convene at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Communications from the Quebec Provincial Council and the Montreal District Council extending an invitation to the General Executive Board to hold a General Convention of the United Brotherhood in the City of Montreal in 1958, were discussed. It was decided that it is impossible to make commitments so far in advance, and that the Council be so advised.

The General President submitted to the Board briefs as prepared by the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers concerning matters between mill and cabinet makers and lumber and sawmill workers in the Northwest. The Board members were furnished copies of this brief, and the General President appointed a sub-committee of the Board to review this material.

Appeal of Carpenters District Council of Denver and Vicinity, Denver, Colorado, against the decision of the General President in the case of Paul J. Johnson versus the Denver District Council, was considered, after which by unanimous action, the Board sustained the decision of the General President.

Appeal of Harry M. Fogg against the decision of the General President in the case of Harry M. Fogg versus Carpenters District Council of Denver and Vicinity, Denver, Colorado was brought to the attention of the Board and considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of lower Hudson and Vicinity District Council against the decision of the General President in the case of James V. Licata versus Lower Hudson Valley and Vicinity District Council of New York was brought to the attention of the Board, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

Considerable correspondence was received regarding Representative W. J. Baker, who had charges preferred against him by the Kootenay District Council. First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson informed them that if charges are to be preferred against a General Representative they would have to be filed with the General Executive Board.

It was decided that the Kootenay District Council be advised that there is nothing to warrant the charges which they presented to the General Executive Board.

The Chairman appointed the following committee to inspect the rooms of the Home: John R. Stevenson, Albert E. Fischer, A. V. Cooper.

He also appointed the following on the inspection of stocks and supplies: H. Schwarzer, R. E. Roberts, A. V. Cooper.

The balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

The committee on inspection of rooms reported their findings in writing. The various matters reported are to be given further attention as is necessary.

The committees on books, accounts, stocks and supplies reported favorably. The committee on books and accounts recommended that a certified public accountant be employed to make a semi-annual report. The recommendation was concurred in by unanimous action.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of December 31, 1952 find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly financial statement.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

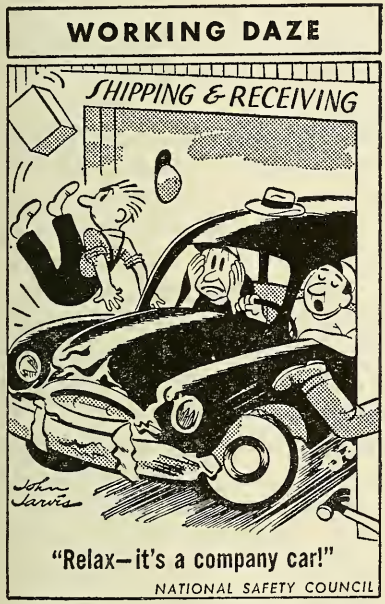
The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ANTON ANDREASON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ROY ARMSTRONG, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
KENNETH BAUGHER, L. U. 3055, Goshen, Ind.
A. BELMONTE, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BRESCIA, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EARL H. BURRIS, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
GEORGE M. CLARK, L. U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.
JAMES B. CLARK, JR., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GAVIN CREE, L. U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.
WILBUR E. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HOWARD CURTIS, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
JOSEPH DAY, L. U. 2249, Williamsport, Pa.
FRANKLIN K. DEAL, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
MARTIN E. FARLEY, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
JAMES FLAVIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
W. F. FRANCIS, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
CLARENCE FREDERICK, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
KNUTE FREDERICKSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
SAMUEL GLACKEN, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
ED GOERGER, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
WILLIAM GRASING, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
WALTER I. GROTE, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HENRY GRUNZE, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. D. GUTHRIE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
WM. H. HINZE, L. U. 1430, Kearney, Neb.
WM. M. HIRTE, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
W. E. HUTSON, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
GEORGE JAMES, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.
FRANK JASIAK, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RALPH KAYE, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
HARRY LARSON, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
A. J. LAWRENCE, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
LYMAN LOWE, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
RUPERT S. MAGEE, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
W. E. MASTERS, L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
JOHN MARTIN MC DOUGALL, L. U. 1405 Halifax, N. S., Can.
WILLIAM W. MC DOWELL, L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
ALBERT MEENEN, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
JOHN MEISTER, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
TONY MLADECK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
D. E. MOLIN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
D. W. MOORE, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
ALEXANDER MOYES, L. U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.
DOUGALD MUNN, L. U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.
PETER MURTAUGH, L. U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.
HERMAN NIEDERMANN, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
OLOF OSTLUND, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FRED PAETZ, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
AMBERS BERRY PAUL, L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.
CHARLES RALSTON, L. U. 1430, Kearney, Neb.
OTTO REHFELD, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
LESLIE B. SANFORD, L. U. 404, Perry, Ohio
DAVID SCOTT, L. U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.
JOHN SCHULTZ, L. U. 699, Sewickley, Pa.
GEORGE W. SHIELDS, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
JOHN H. SHOAFF, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
CARL STIENHELPER, L. U. 2249, Williamsport, Pa.
GEORGE STORMINGER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
BERT TAYLOR, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
GUY THOMPSON, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
WALTER THOMPSON, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
OLAV TRYLAND, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL VENZIANO, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans.
NELSON WILLIS, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
O. R. WILSON, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
J. F. WOOLRICH, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
BARNY ZARANICK, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
FRED H. ZEBB, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas

(Continued from page 19)

Close teamwork and adequate instruction will prevent many accidents of this type. The best practice suggests the use of tongs to hold the stake.

11. A carpenter was installing wall brackets. When one of the brackets slipped, the screw driver he was using punctured his left hand.



All employes should be carefully trained in the safe performance of their duties. In this case, the carpenter should have placed his left hand in a position so that it would not have been struck by the screw driver when it was misdirected.

12. A wharf builder was using an adz to shape a post. The adz slipped from the post and struck his foot.

The adz is a highly dangerous tool. Careful training in safe procedures is essential to prevent accidents of this type. In this case, the workman should have stood in a position so that he would not have been struck by the adz when it glanced from the post.

13. An apprentice was cutting rock lath with a pocket knife. The blade closed and caught his finger.

Apprentices should be carefully instructed in the safe performance of their duties. A spring-blade knife should never be used in this work. Instead, a one-piece knife, properly guarded, should be used.

14. A helper was drilling holes in an overhead angle iron. Small particles of steel fell into his eye.

Employes engaged in this work should be furnished protective goggles, and should be required to wear them.

15. A carpenter was using a pair of pliers to remove a nail. When the nail loosened suddenly, the force applied to the pliers threw the nail, which struck the carpenter's eye.

Thorough instruction in the safe method of using hand tools should be a part of the training given every carpenter. Pliers are not intended for use in removing nails. Instead, a claw hammer or a nail puller should be used.

16. A carpenter was using a hatchet to shape a piece of lumber. The hatchet glanced from the lumber and cut his leg. Investigation disclosed that the hatchet was dull.

All workmen should be carefully trained in the safe use of hand tools. In this case the carpenter should have (a) placed himself in such a position that he would not have been struck by the hatchet when it glanced from the lumber, and (b) removed the hatchet from service until it had been properly dressed.

17. An employe was cutting a 2″ x 4″ with a hand saw. As he started a 45-degree cut, the saw slipped and

cut his thumb. Investigation disclosed that the carpenter did not start the cut carefully because of haste.

(a) Carpenters should develop safe working habits in using hand tools. In this case the workman should have drawn the saw slowly and carefully across the board until the cut was started.

(b) Wherever possible, a miter box should be used when sawing at an angle.

18. A carpenter was using a wrecking bar to pry a board. He did not secure a good "bite" on the board and the bar slipped when pressure was applied, smashing his fingers between the bar and the board.

Workmen should be carefully trained in the safe use of hand tools. In this case, full pressure should not have been applied to the bar until the proper "bite" had been secured. A proper stance might have prevented the injury even though the bar slipped.

19. A carpenter was standing on a ladder removing forms from a concrete column. When the bar he was using slipped, he was thrown off balance and fell to the ground. The injured worker stated that he could not get a good "bite" with the bar.

The carpenter's difficulty in getting the proper "bite" with the bar was probably due to his limited position on the ladder. Portable steps or platforms should be provided to give more secure footing.

20. A carpenter was placing tie wires on a form. As he cut a piece of wire it flew up and the end struck him in the eye.

For this type of work plastic face shields or goggles are necessary.

When cutting wire the worker should stand to the left of the cut and should hold the wire with his left hand. The free end of the wire will then spring away from him.

21. A carpenter was constructing an archway in an old building. While he was removing the plaster and lath, some particles of plaster lodged in his eyes.

Goggles or face shields should be provided and worn in this work.

22. As a carpenter was climbing a ladder, a rung broke and he fell to the ground. Investigation disclosed that the rung had broken through a knot.

Ladder rungs should be manufactured from knot-free lumber. In this case, an equipment-inspection procedure should have revealed the defect.

23. While a carpenter was descending a fixed ladder, his foot slipped between the rungs of the ladder. Investigation disclosed that the rungs of the ladder were covered with ice.

Under weather conditions where ice may be present, all fixed ladders should be carefully inspected and all ice removed before the ladders are used.

24. A carpenter tried to carry a piece of lumber up a ladder. He lost his balance and fell to the ground.

Employes, climbing ladders, should never attempt to carry lumber or other materials. The material should be passed from one employe to another, or it should be raised by a hand line or by mechanical lifting equipment.

25. A workman was using a ladder to climb a scaffold. When the ladder slipped he fell against a brace on the

scaffold. Investigation disclosed that the ladder was not equipped with safety shoes and that the base of the ladder had been placed too far away from the scaffold.

(a) Ladders which are not anchored should be equipped with safety feet.

(b) Workmen should be carefully trained in the safe use of ladders. Generally, ladders should not be placed more than one foot away from the vertical line of support for every 4 feet of height to the support.

26. While a carpenter was grinding the cutting edge of his hatchet, a particle of steel lodged in his eye. Investigation disclosed that the grinder was equipped with a shield but that no goggles or other eye protective devices were available to him.

Some form of eye protection is desirable in nearly all construction work. In grinding operations, such protection is essential. Either goggles or a face shield would have prevented this injury.

27. A carpenter had his thumb amputated in a joiner when the board he was cutting turned and his thumb struck the cutter. Investigation disclosed that the point-of-operation was not guarded.

The point-of-operation of a joiner should be guarded, preferably by a guard which will ride on top of the stock.

28. While a carpenter was using a circular saw, his hand struck the moving saw blade when he attempted to brush some small pieces of wood from the table. Investigation disclosed that the saw blade was not guarded.

(a) Circular saws should be equipped with a hood-type guard.

(b) Workmen using circular saws should be carefully trained in their safe use. A suitable brush should be used to clean the saw table.

29. While a carpenter was cutting a plank on a circular saw, a piece of sawdust lodged in his eye.

Some type of eye protection should be worn on this work. A face shield is preferable for operators of circular saws or other woodworking machines where sawdust or chips are likely to be thrown from the operation. However, for men who perform various types of work, goggles are desirable. Generally, the spectacle type will suffice.

DEATH TAKES CARPENTERS' PRINTING PLANT MANAGER

Thirty-eight years of faithful service as manager of the Brotherhood's printing plant came to an end March 19th, with the death of Arthur W. Smith.

For more than fifty years he was a member of the International Typographical Union. He was born in London, England, learning his trade as an apprentice in English newspaper shops.

Migrating to the United States in 1902, he became a resident of Chicago, and for a number of years was secretary of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, resigning in 1915 when invited by General President James Kirby, to install and operate the proposed printing plant at the General Office.

After Mr. Kirby's death he continued to serve as manager of the plant under General Presidents Wm. L. Hutcheson and M. A. Hutcheson until he died, when he was succeeded by his son, R. S. Smith.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

A STROLL DOWN WALL STREET

Wall Street is certainly the best known and most lambasted street in all the world. To some people, here and abroad, it is notorious as a gold-paved thoroughfare populated by bloated, war-loving plutocrats who uniformly wear very tall hats and baggy white vests decorated with the Almighty Dollar sign, smoke only king-size cigars, and tote in each fat hand a bulging moneybag also marked with the emblem of wealth. Well, sorry to say, the gold paving has been ripped up long ago and replaced by common Main Street asphalt. The nearest plug hat is in a dustproof file drawer in the Mayor's office in City Hall half a mile away. Drop a quarter around noontime in Wall Street today and you'll be crippled for life if you make any attempt to retrieve it. It's all small change these days.

The focal point of Wall Street is the New York Stock Exchange, commonly known as the Big Board. This ancient institution was founded in 1792 when trading in securities first started in that same street not far from where they've set up shop today. The declared purpose of the Exchange is to provide facilities for the free and open trading of certain approved, listed securities. These listed securities now number about 1,522 stocks composed of 2,800 million shares—market value, $121 billion—and about 950 bond issues —value, $100 billion. Only stocks with a respectable financial pedigree may be listed. The company must have a good business record with earnings of at least $1 million a year. There must be a minimum of 300,000 shares held by at least 1,500 stockholders.

Only the 1,375 members of the Exchange who hold "seats" may buy and sell these securities on the trading floor. The varying prices paid for these seats show the ups and downs of Wall Street. What ups! and oh, what downs! Lowest price this century was $17,000 paid in 1942. In 1929, the year of the Big Wind on Wall Street, someone paid $625,000 for a seat—a hot one for sure. Current price is around $45,000. On the Toronto Exchange the price tag on a recently sold seat read, $75,000! Beefers on the Street complain there are too many members and not enough business, so reduction of the membership by 50 is proposed. Those who wish to get out from under may sell to those who wish to stick. Seats are sold by the holders, not by the Exchange.

In 1952, 338 million shares were traded—market value, $15 billion. 444,000,000 were sold in 1951—525 million in 1950. In 1929, 1,125 million shares were sold, 16½ million of them on C Day, October 29. Only a piddling 126 million were traded in 1942.

At this year's start there were 1,067 common stocks listed on the Big Board, 975 of which paid cash dividends totalling nearly $6 Billion in 1952. 271 of these stocks paid an increase over 1951—458 paid the same—246 paid less. Yield on a stock is the yearly amount earned per $100. Average yield on these 975 dividend-paying stocks was $5.50 a share—a bit of a drop. It was $7.80 in 1948—$7.00 in 1949—$6.70 in 1950—$6.50 in 1951. Reason: A buyers' market, called a bull market, is under way since mid-1949. Stocks are in demand, so the price goes up and the yield goes down. This is written in March. In May the bears—sellers—may upset the applecart and thereby change the present picture. 323 of these 975 stocks paid dividends yearly for 20 or more continuous years. Pennsylvania Railroad holds the record having paid something each year since 1848—only 50 cents some years—paid a dollar last year. Highest priced listed stock is Coco-Cola International —sold last for $874. None were sold in 1952. Lowest is Benguet Mining—a buck and a half.

Bonds, preferred and common stock, make up the listed securities. Corporate, or industrial bonds are the Exchange's best bond sellers. A corporate bond is issued by a business corporation at an original price of usually $1,000, with a fixed interest rate of say 4%, and a maturity date, say 1975. The buyer of such a bond lends $1,000 to the company for which he receives $40 interest a year. Repayment of the $1,000 will be made in 1975 or sooner if the bond is callable. Interest on bonds is a fixed charge, regardless of earnings, which must be paid ahead of any stock dividends. A bondholder is a creditor of the company, not a shareholder, and has no say in its affairs as long as his bond obligations are fulfilled. Because of its ranking security a good bond does not have a very large yield. Currently, first-grade bonds yield around 3% to 3½%—corporate bonds, that is. Lower grade bonds pay more—the lower the grade the higher the yield.

Preferred stock is, as the name implies, stock which has preference in dividend payment. It is usually issued at an original price of $100 with a fixed dividend of say $5 a year, which must be paid before any dividend on common. Some preferred stock is cumu-

lative, which means that any unpaid dividends accumulate and will be squared up whenever earnings warrant it. This doesn't always happen, but that's the way it's supposed to work. A preferred-stock holder usually has no vote unless arrearages occur. Because of the preferred and fixed dividend these stocks are favored by play-safe investors. Like bonds, they seldom get on the speculator's book. Currently, a first-grade preferred stock has a yield of around 4%. As with bonds, the higher the yield, the greater the risk. Stock AA pays $5 a year. It sells at $122, making the yield 4.10%. Stock XX also pays $5. It sells at $75, making the yield a nice 6.6%. You pay for security.

Common stocks are the life's blood of Wall Street. A common-stock owner is also an owner of the company in ratio to the number of shares owned. He has, so they tell him, a vote in its management and a proportionate share in its earnings—if any. The investment risk of common is, of course, greater than that of preferred or bonds. There is no fixed dividend. Very often dividends are passed—for the good of the company—even though earnings look good. Unpaid dividends on common do not accumulate. And, of course, the bondholders and preferred stock holders must get theirs before the common boys line up for their whack. Prices of common stock may fluctuate greatly, depending on the company's net earnings and the varying opinions of the investors as to their worth. On some good stocks the dividend is taken for granted, AT&T for example, which has paid $9 annually for the past 30 years.

Common stocks, once ill-regarded, now move in high society. New York State now permits savings banks and life insurance companies to invest in approved issues. The Harvard endowment fund has $152 million stuck in common shares. Which ones? Why, the best, of course. A recent survey of the financial setup of the American people indicates that 6½ million are shareholders, of whom 2,050,000 earn less than $5,000 a year. 53,000,000 Americans have savings accounts. The shareholders are 4% of the population —the bankbook holders, 34%. Wall Streeters think that 4% figure is a bit low. They concede that life insurance, Savings Bonds and emergency savings accounts all have priority over stocks, but any surplus might be profitably invested in sound securities. Business depends on investments. The worker depends on business. No investments no business. No business, no work for the worker. Don't squirrel your money away, they say, put it to work. All the earnings are yours—well, pretty near all.

Much of the publicity favoring common stock ownership is post-mortem and iffy. If you had bought roughly $500 worth of General Motors common in 1927, and if you had bought $500 worth of the same stock each year thereafter, you would own at the end of 1951, 576 shares, worth $33,400. That's not all. You would also have received $17,640 in dividends, making a combined total of $51,040. Your investment was around $12.600. So, your 25-year profit would be $38,440—if you had played the hand this way. Here's a tip for a young fellow. Pick a good stock—stick a few hundred a year into it—at the end of 25 years rake in the pot and live happily ever after. If you had bought just one share of National Lead for $200 in 1927, by reason of 5 stock splits and stock dividends that one share would have grown to 54 shares in 1952, worth at the market price, $1,434. Dividends would be additional. Put $200—take $1,434 plus.

There are, of course, many riches-to-rags stories which you dig up yourself. A prime investment, good as gold, Bon Ami B sold at $70 six years ago and paid $3.25 dividend. Now it sells for $10 and pays goose eggs. Macy's sold for $65 in 1946—you can have it today for $25. Gotham Hosiery—$43 in 1946—now $9. Bristol-Myers (Ipana)—$70 in 1946—$23 today. Probably all recommended investments—in 1946. So, a coin has two sides, a head and a tail. Here's how two investors played the market last year.

Around New Year's Jack Smart bought Central of Georgia Ry. at $17.50. It climbed to $35.50. Smart unloaded. Profit, $18 a share, which is 103%. Put in $100—take out $203. Around New Year's Henry Jay went for Patino Mines at $16.38. Later in the year he discovered he was in Bolivian tin mines, so he unloaded quick at $5.50. Loss $10.88 a share, which is 66%. Put in $100—get back $34. Can't make money that way, Henry.

Some figures on just one stock. General Motors has 500,000 stockholders. Total shares —90,008,487. 1,835,644 preferred shares pay $5 a year. 1,000,000 preferred pay $3.75. Common shares—87,172,843. Du Pont owns 20,000,000 of them. Each common share received $4 last year. In 1952 G.M. rung up on the register, $7,549,154,419. Profit—$558,-721,179. Price of G.M. common March 10—$66. What's the chances for '53, '54, '55? We don't know, and we don't know anyone who does. Buy yourself a crystal ball.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SCOUTS SPONSORED BY CALIFORNIA LOCAL

More than 25,000 persons attended the Scout-O-Rama held recently in the County Fiesta Building at San Mateo, California.

Troop 35, sponsored by Local Union 162 of San Mateo, demonstrated methods of starting fires by friction. A large and attentive audience watched the unusual demonstration almost continually throughout the show.

More than 70 Troops and Dens were represented, but Troop 35 was the only one sponsored by a labor organization. Local 162 takes pride in its troop and is happy that it is able to give active meaning to the word, "Brotherhood."



Standing directly below the Troop pennant are Scoutmaster Dick Moore, and on his left, Local 162's president, Malcolm Kidd.

In any community, brotherhood is a necessity for a happy and successful existence. Local 162's contribution toward helping these young boys develop into fine men is in keeping with the standards and traditions of the United Brotherhood and is deserving of recognition.

1902-52, LOCAL 1075, HUDSON, NEW YORK

Fifty years of membership in the United Brotherhood were celebrated by members and friends of Local 1075, of Hudson, New York, with a banquet held November 8th, at the General Worth Hotel.

Toastmaster Peter Karic paid tribute to the original 10 members who chartered the Local, and summarized its growth through the years to the present membership of 119.

Other speakers were George Yerry, Hudson Valley District Council president; John Kelly, mayor of Hudson; Richard Walsh, Federal apprenticeship representative for the Hudson area; Eugene Tariff, president of the Columbia County Realtors; and John Sinclair, Westchester County business agent.

Each of the speakers concentrated on informing the audience in his specific field, but each emphasized the long and honorable record of Local 1075 and its respected place amid American labor.



Shown is a portion of the large group which attended Local 1075's 50th anniversary celebration banquet.

Dancing followed a sumptuous banquet and the guests showed their appreciation of the work by the committee which provided the evening's entertainment. It included: Homer Decker, Charles Drobner, Albert Fenn, Jr., Robert Hewitt, William Jutofsky, Peter Karic and John Leck.

MICHIGAN LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th ANNIVERSARY

Elks Temple was the scene of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Local 1080, of South Haven, Michigan, held December 30th. About 100 members of the Local and their guests enjoyed the fine banquet and the evening's entertainment.

Brother Richard Lundy acted as toastmaster, while Local President Ray Trowbridge gave the welcoming address. The invocation was given by Reverend Killgren.

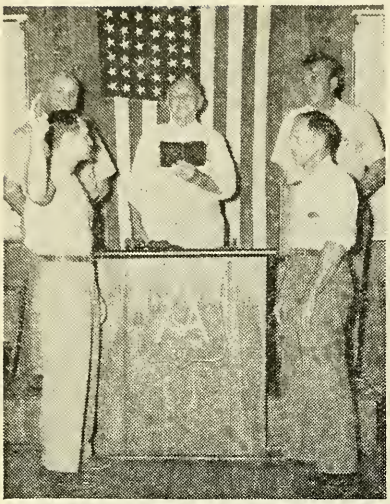
Local 1080's early history was presented by Brother N. Opland, who also introduced Warren Dodge, 83 years of age and Walter Seavy, 80, who have 47 and 42 years of continuous membership respectively.

General Representative C. O. Van Horn, guest speaker, reviewed the accomplishments of the Brotherhood since its founding, and discussed the trials encountered by the pioneers of the early days of the organization.

Among the congratulatory messages read was one from General President M. A. Hutcheson.

An interesting talk and presentation of colored slides on the building of wooden models was given by Mr. Miller, of Miller Models.

THREE GENERATIONS OF CARPENTERS



Although this photograph and story were mislaid for over a year we feel that they are still interesting enough to be news.

When Donald D. Brammer was initiated into Local 2024, of Coconut Grove, Florida, he became the third generation to be represented by his family in the Local at one time. The initiation ceremony was conducted by his grandfather, eighty-four year old W. O. Brammer, Sr.

Brother W. O. Brammer was initiated into Local 1149 (now located in San Francisco) in Coconut Grove in 1917. Since that time he has held every office from president of the Miami District Council through the offices of the Local Union.

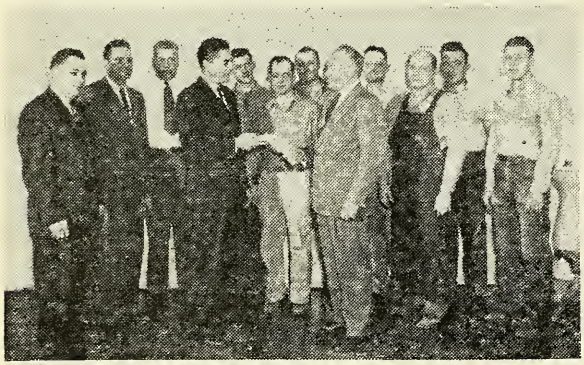
Donald's father, Kennon B. Brammer has been a member of the Brotherhood since August, 1925. He was also obligated by Brother Brammer, Sr.

In accepting the obligation of the Brotherhood, Donald also accepts a difficult task of attempting to follow in the footsteps of his family's tradition of fighters for organized labor.

Shown taking the obligation is Donald B. Brammer, (foreground, arm upraised) and his father, Kennon B. Brammer. Behind them on the dias are, from left to right: Leslie Campbell, former president of Local 2024; W. O. Brammer and George L. Mitchell, business representative of the Miami District Council.

STORE KRAFT SIGNS UNION LABEL AGREEMENT

Recently Local Union No. 832, Beatrice, Neb., and the Store Kraft Manufacturing Company, one of the nation's foremost producers of high grade store fixtures, signed a union label agreement which authorizes the company to affix our Brotherhood label on all products it turns out. The union label agreement came as the culmination of several months of negotiations.



Pictured above in the foreground is Merle Jones, president of Store Kraft Mfg. Co., handing General Representative Howard Bennett (right) a signed contract authorizing the company to use our Brotherhood Label. Looking on in the background, from left to right, are: Albert Briggs, Marion Morton and Kenneth Malen, Store Kraft representatives; Gordon Polak, Harold Walker and Marion Williams, members of the Union's negotiating committee; Wm. Heckel, committee chairman; George Carstains, financial secretary; Perley Bates, committee member; and Norman Gilbert, president of Local No. 832.

Although located some distance from the metropolitan centers of the nation, Store Kraft Mfg. Co., nevertheless supplies many of the leading department and chain stores in such cities as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago with display cases and fixtures of all kinds. In fact it is hard to find a drug store, variety store, hardware store, jewelry store or department store anywhere in the nation that does not have at least one Store Kraft fixture in it, since the company is a recognized leader in its field.

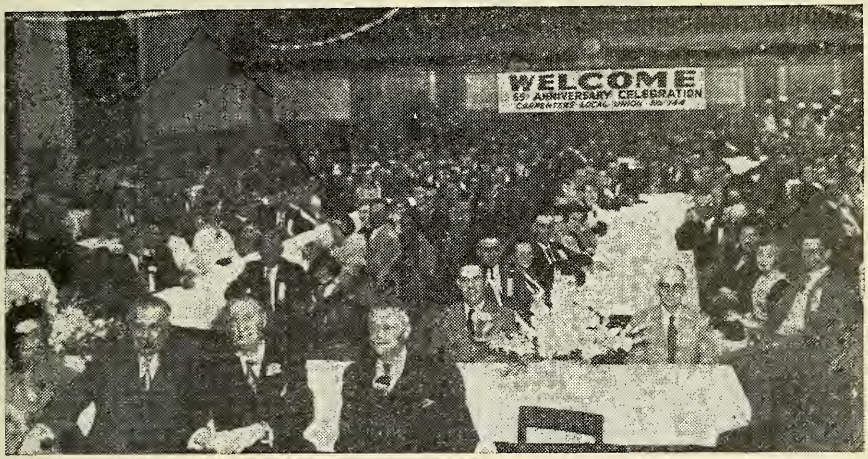
The company produces several standardized designs of fixtures that are adaptable to any size or style of store. This fact—plus the fact that the company specializes in the use of glass and chrome—accounts for the popularity of Store Kraft fixtures.

The addition of our Brotherhood's Label should enhance the popularity of Store Kraft fixtures, for it proclaims to the world that the fixtures were made under conditions satisfactory to our organization.

GEORGIA LOCAL CELEBRATES 65th ANNIVERSARY

Volunteers' Armory, in Macon, Georgia was the scene of a gala banquet in celebration of the 65th anniversary of Local 144's entry into the United Brotherhood.

General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, main speaker of the evening, discussed the history of the Brotherhood and emphasized the part which the Southern Local has played in aiding our organization to become the strong, useful group which it is today.



Members and friends of Local 144 celebrate 65 years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

Other speakers and distinguished guests included J. B. Pate, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor; Henry W. Chandler, secretary of the Georgia Federation, and a member of Local 225, of Atlanta; Judge Cecil A. Baldwin, Mayor Lewis B. Wilson, Reverend James Waters, and Pastor Mabel White, all of Macon.

Following the speeches a wonderful Southern style Georgia barbecue was served and a dance highlighted by old-fashioned Southern square dancing.

Efforts of the entertainment committee consisting of T. Frank Jones, C. A. Parker and H. R. Stringfellow were fully appreciated by the gathering of more than 150 members and friends of the Local. Brother Stringfellow served as Master of Ceremonies.

LOCAL 2067 HOLDS ANNUAL CRAB SUPPER

An annual custom was continued by the Brothers of Local Union 2067, of Medford, Oregon, when they held their crab supper on March 13th of this year.

To those who are familiar with the delectable flavor of Pacific Coast crabs, the enthusiasm which Medford crab suppers invoke is understandable. To those who have only tasted the pallid substitutes that other sections of the country produce, there is no adequate way of describing the savory, delicate, titilating flavor of Dungeness crab.

In any event, the annual crab suppers sponsored by Local Union No. 2067 have become something of a high spot in the life of the Union. This year's supper topped them all both in quantity of crab consumed and in the quality of good fellowship that prevailed.

Among the more than one hundred and forty guests in attendance was State Representative E. H. Mann, who spoke briefly on the problems confronting the State Legislature. He invited questions from the audience on pending labor legislation, thus giving the workers an opportunity to voice their opinions on current legislation.

Other guests included Myron Johnson, of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship; Eldon Krall, secretary of the Willamette Valley District Council; Elvin W. Smith of the Southwest Oregon District Council and George Milligan, an official of Mercy Flights, Incorporated.

Following the meal, movies were shown, to complete a pleasant evening.



SIXTH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN MONTANA

To The Editor:

Miniature saw horses, a birthday cake and shamrock-covered candles were included in the decorations at the sixth birthday celebration of Ladies Auxiliary 472, of Billings, Montana. Seventy-five guests attended the banquet, held March 14th, at the Labor Temple, and also the Annual Ball which followed.

Now after six years our Auxiliary has forty-six active members, fourteen of which are charter members.

Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, the latter meetings being social nights, which are well attended by our husbands and friends.

In the past year we have initiated four new members and one charter member passed away. Our charter was draped for one month in honor of the deceased member's memory.

Red Lodge picnic grounds, on the Cooke City Highway, was the scene of our annual picnic. Held last fall, it was well attended as usual, attracting about 150 parents and their children.



Members and guests of Ladies Auxiliary 472 celebrate the organization's sixth anniversary at the A. F. of L. Labor Temple.

Twin Bridges Orphans Home's kindergarten cottages have been adopted by our group and we now send each child a gift on his birthday and at Christmas and Easter. There are 18 children there at the present time.

Several members of our Auxiliary were given gifts while in the hospital during the year, three members were given baby showers and one member a food shower when her husband passed away.

Hamburger and coffee sales at the Labor Temple on dance nights have helped us raise a good sum of money to carry on our activities. We also sold shares on a linen filled hassock and have been serving public dinners at the Temple once each month.

December 20th we held our annual Christmas party. It consisted of a gift exchange and helping the other A. F. of L. Locals in giving a party for children. Santa was on hand to give gifts of candy and a movie was shown.

We enjoy reading letters from sister Auxiliaries and welcome suggestions which might help to make our organization a success.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Leone Hormann, Publicity Chairman

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 296

The Wide Cornice.—The bungalow style of architecture, perhaps, affords the best means of dealing with the wide cornice. Such cornices were quite popular in the

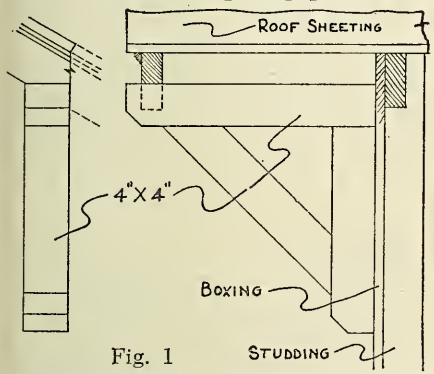


Fig. 1

days when building materials were less expensive than they are now. The wide cornice is not out of date. There are signs of it coming back. The dehorned cornice is not perfect. Sometimes it is difficult to make it water-tight, and a great many people do not like the looks of it. The wide cornice gives the edges of the roof a sort of decora-

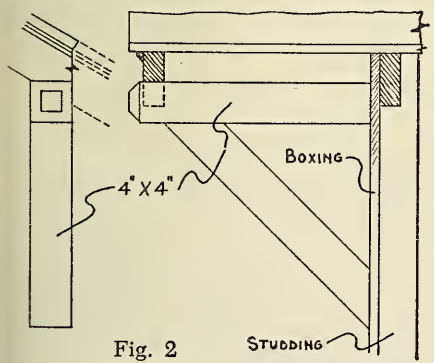


Fig. 2

tive fringe. It goes well with the barge board, which makes the bracket more than an ornament. A bracket that does not indicate support for something, is entirely out of place.

Substantial Brackets.—Fig. 1 shows two views of a well appearing and substantial bracket. To the right is shown a side view, and to the left we have a front or face view. The dotted lines toward the top indicate the continuation of the edge of the roof and barge board. Study the drawings until you

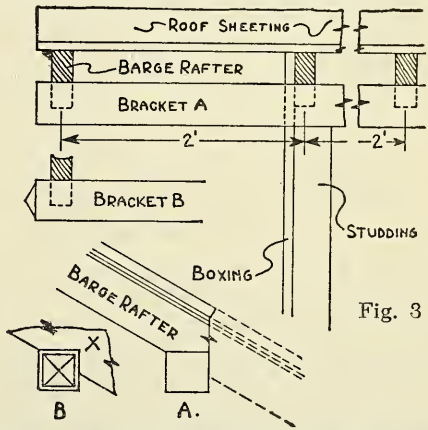


Fig. 3

understand them. A similar bracket is shown by Fig. 2. This bracket is less expensive than the other, but its supporting value is practically the same. Its appearance is also good. The end of the horizontal piece has a different cut, but these cuts can be modified to suit the tastes of the interested per-

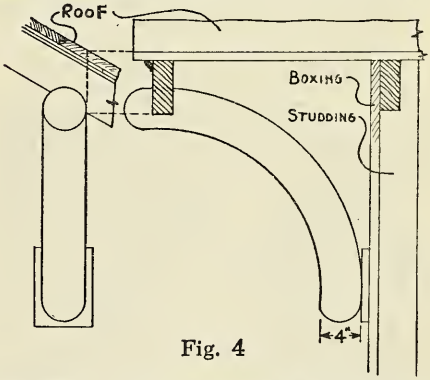


Fig. 4

sons. Fig. 3 shows a bracket, on the cantilever order. It is made of a 4x4 that extends back into the roof and joins the first rafter after the gable rafter. The drawing is cut in order to conserve space. Bracket A, has a plain cut at the end, a view of which is shown at the bottom over A. Bracket B is shown only in part. Excepting that this

bracket has a more fancy cut at the end, in all other details it is the same as bracket A. A front view of it is shown at the bottom over B.

Ornamental Brackets.—Fig. 4 shows a novelty in the way of brackets. To the right is shown a side view, and to the left is a

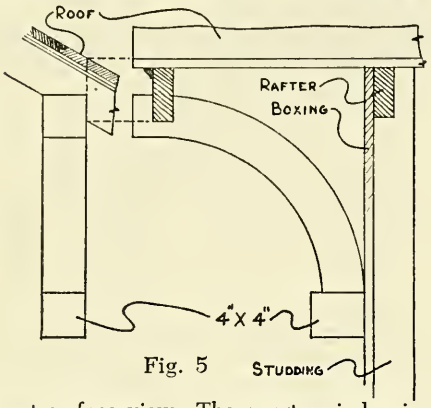


Fig. 5

front or face view. The quarter-circle piece that constitutes the bracket is circular in form, with a diameter of 4 inches, as shown to the bottom right. The bracket can be made of solid wood, or it can be built up of boards and then shaped. A 4x4 built-up bracket will be less expensive than a round-shaped bracket. Fig. 5 shows two views of a similar bracket. Here again the bracket is a quarter-circle, but the piece has a square shape. Study the two figures, and

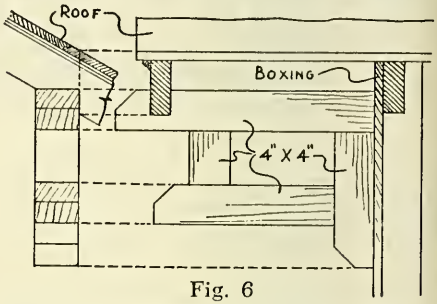
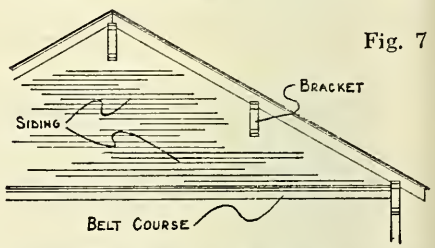


Fig. 6

compare them. Either of these brackets can be round or square, solid wood or built-up, or they can be modified in some other way to suit the taste of the owner. Two views of another rather fancy bracket are shown by Fig. 6. This bracket is easy to make,

Fig. 7



but it is not what could be called a substantial bracket. If it is well built it will keep the barge board from sagging, if the cornice is not too wide.

Bracket and Barge Boards.—Fig. 7 shows a gable in part. This gable, if it were shown

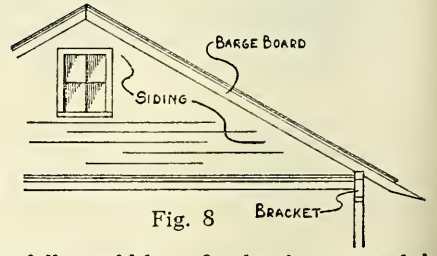


Fig. 8

in full, would have five brackets. But if the need for support is taken into consideration, the bracket at the comb of the roof is not necessary. There is no danger of the roof sagging at this point, if it is well supported by the other two brackets. Also, a bracket at the comb of the roof, does not add any ornamental value to the gable view. In fact it reduces the ornamental value. Fig. 8 shows another gable in part. Here we have

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only one bracket. This is all right if the barge board is not too long. The window shown in this drawing helps to break the monotony. But the view would be improved if an additional bracket were added a little above center on the barge board. If the gable shown in Fig. 9 were in full, there would be four brackets shown, equally spaced so far as the span is concerned. This arrangment gives the most satisfactory appearance. Each bracket has a supporting purpose, as well as an ornamental value.

Barge Board Tails.—Fig. 10 shows four different cuts for barge board tails. However, an unlimited number of tail-cut designs are possible. The drawings show the width of the barge boards as 6 inches, but

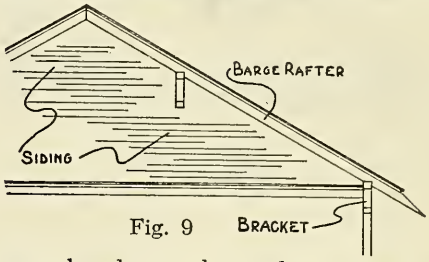


Fig. 9

barge boards can be made narrower or wider than what is shown on the drawing.

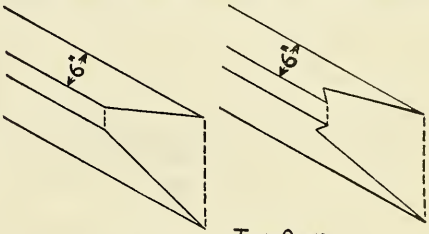


Fig. 10 TAIL CUTS

Notice the tail cuts on the barge boards shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9.

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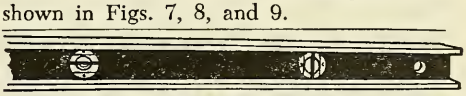
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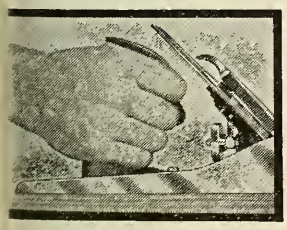
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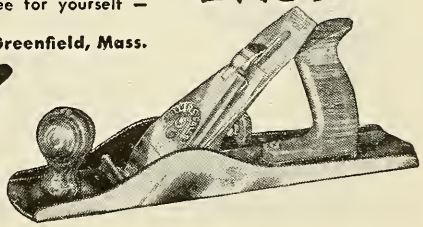
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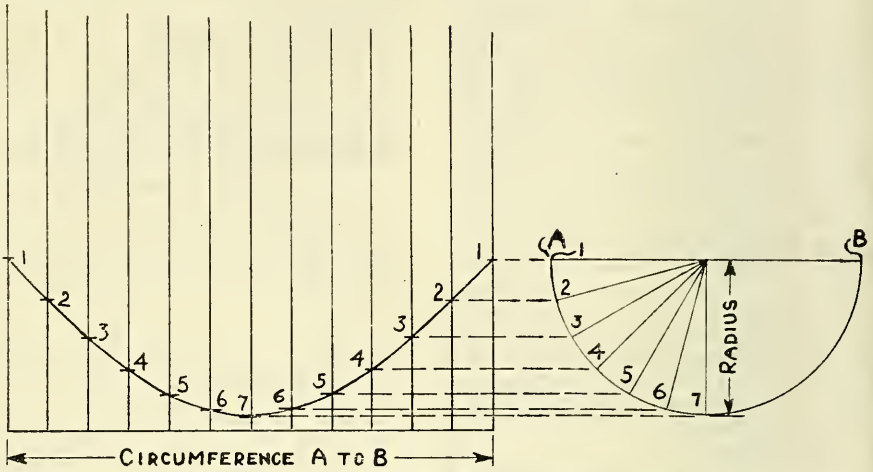
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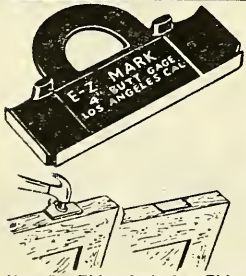
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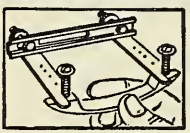
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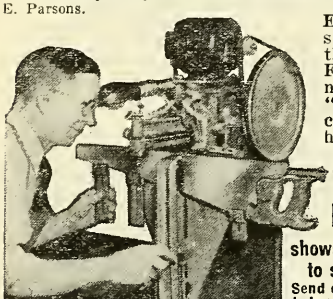
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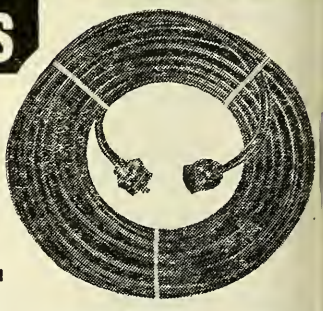
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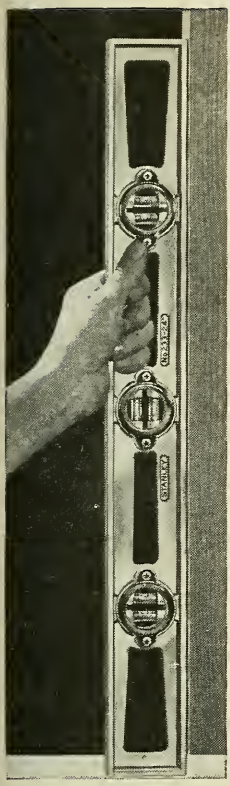
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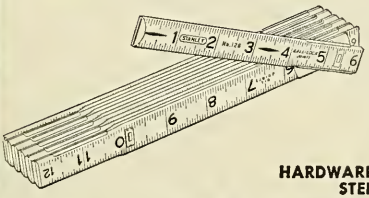
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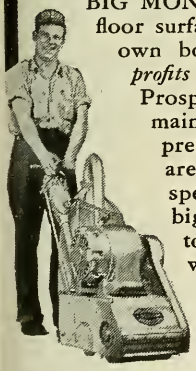
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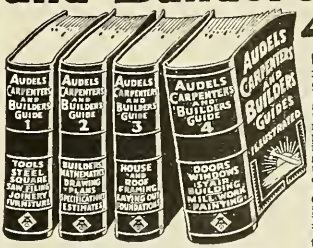
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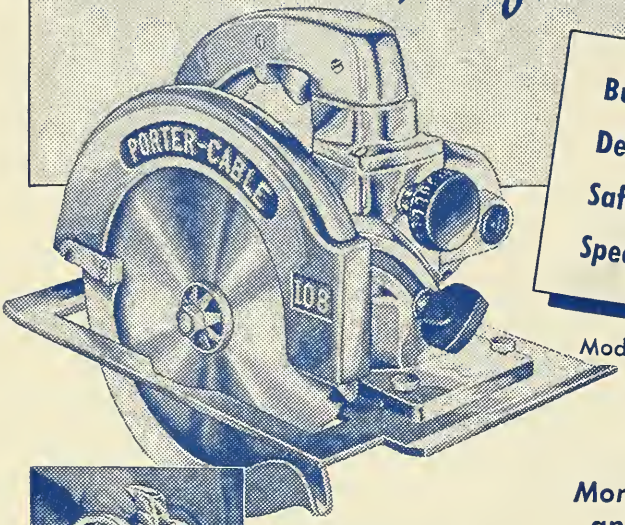
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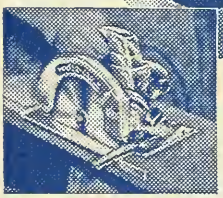
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JUNE, 1953




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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
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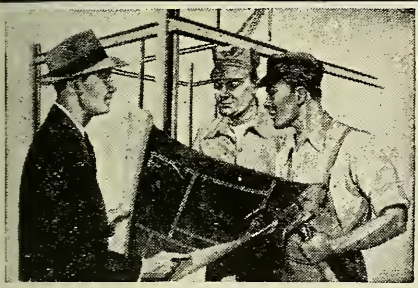
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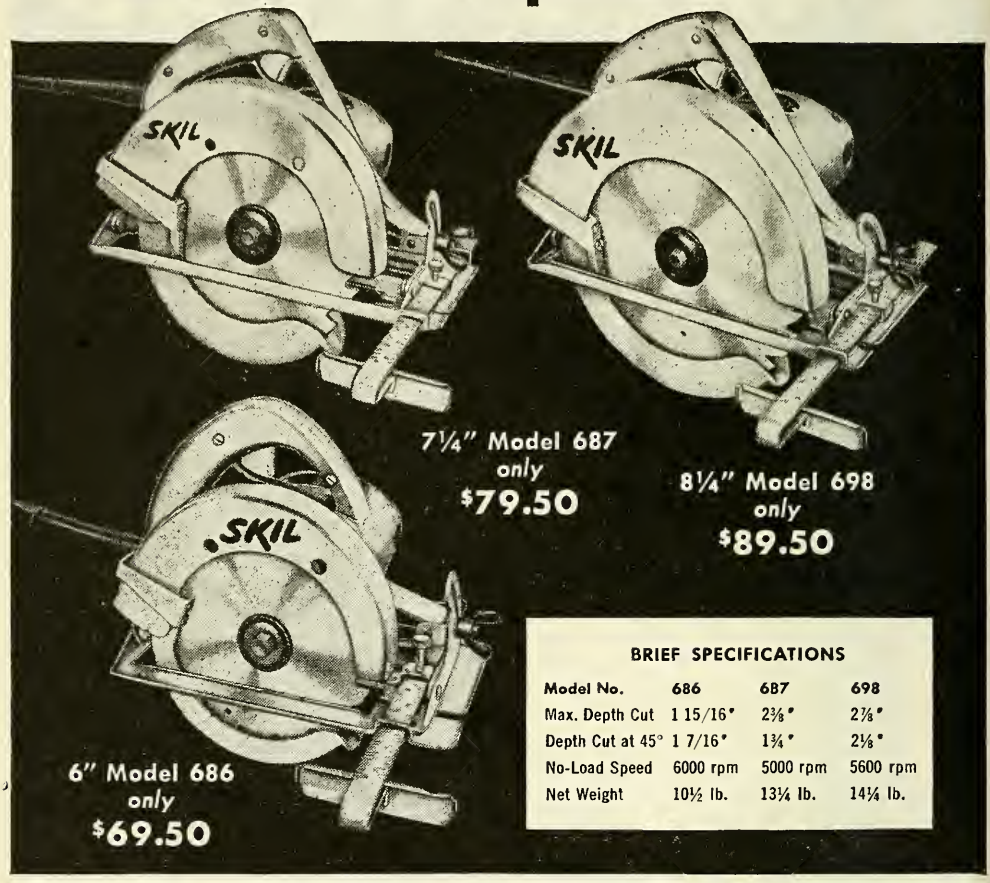
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★ ★

FOR SOMETHING over three months committees in both the House and Senate have been studying the Taft-Hartley Law and what, if anything, should be done about amending it. To date, some 35 bills proposing changes of one kind or another have been introduced in the House. Nineteen bills have similarly been introduced in the Senate.

All these bills have been referred to Committee on Labor in either the House or the Senate. Significantly, of the 19 bills introduced in the Senate, at least 16 were introduced by members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. On the House side, 13 of the 35 labor bills were introduced by members of the House Committee on Labor and Education. Naturally these committee members who introduced bills of their own are pushing for favorable committee action on the bills they authored. Consequently there has been a great deal of maneuvering and politicking behind the scenes in committee deliberations. This state of affairs may exist for some time to come, a fact that might conceivably prevent any showdown on Taft-Hartley revisions for a long time to come. Needless to say, many of the bills would make the Law more restrictive.

Of all the bills that have been introduced to date, the one introduced by Senator Smith of New Jersey, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, seems to enjoy the most widespread support. This bill proposes to exempt the construction industry and certain public utilities from the list of enterprises subject to provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. In a way that would appear to be a step in the right direction. On the other hand, it would make labor relations in the construction industry subject to state labor laws. Unfortunately some 14 states now have laws on their books which are as bad or worse than the Taft-Hartley Law itself. In the main, however, passage of the Smith Bill would be the first crack in the Taft-Hartley strait jacket.

The following are resumes of bills proposed to amend the Taft-Hartley Law. These bills have been presented to the House and Senate and were reviewed in the April, 1953 issue of the Building and Construction Trades Bulletin.

Senate T-H Amendments

S. 225 Butler (R., Nebr.)

Aimed at Seamen and Longshore Unions tieing up shipping in and out of U. S. Territories.

S. 369 Murray (D., Mont.)

Permits a "closed shop" in printing industry. Liberalizes "secondary boycott" prohibitions and repeals "injunction provisions. Would prohibit NLRB from determining scope and subject matter of collective bargaining.

S. 655 Taft (R., Ohio)

Removes requirement that NLRB give top priority to employer unfair labor charges against union. Relaxes secondary boycott provision to permit a union to request workers to refuse to perform work which has been transferred from a plant where there is a strike. Employers' "free speech" provision is broadened. Extends non-

Communist affadavit to employers. Permits discharge of Communists. Eliminates need for union to file statements with Secretary of Labor as to elections, union finances, etc.

S. 656 Taft (R., Ohio)

Permits union and employers in construction industry to make shop contracts prior to employment and without NLRB certification.

S. 657 Taft (R., Ohio)

Amends NLRB procedure. Permits NLRB to make final decision when party charged with violation waives his right to a hearing. Permits one NLRB member to hear oral argument instead of two now required. Creates 12-member Advisory Committee on Procedure and Practice, appointed by Supreme Court, of six labor and six management attorneys.

S. 658 Taft (R., Ohio)

Permits union shop contract allowing check off of dues and initiation fees. Prevents union secondary boycott action under S. 655 from being basis of damage suit. Requires Secretary of Labor to investigate all health and welfare funds established by contract. Permits employer to waive participation in administration of welfare funds.

S. 659 Taft (R., Ohio)

Changes NLRB setup and procedures. Increases members from five to seven, no more than four from same political party. Substitutes NLRB General Counsel with an Administrator with full jurisdiction over Regional Directors. Permits parties charged with violations to request Board ruling as to whether case involved interstate commerce in jurisdiction of Board prior to hearing.

S. 838 Magnuson (D., Wash.)

Would legalize "hiring halls" in "Maritime Industry."

S. 1026 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Permits President to request parties to settle their differences. He then appoints "Emergency Board" which makes fact finding public. If difference isn't settled, President refers it to Congress.

S. 1075 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Permits President to refer dispute to Congress if work stoppage occurs during the period of the appointment of the "Emergency Board" and the Board's issuance of fact finding. Changes from 30 to 60 day's time in which Board reports to President.

S. 1190 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Makes Secretaries of Commerce and Labor ex-officio members of National Labor-Management Panel created by this section.

S. 1264 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Allows NLRB to decline to assert jurisdiction over any labor dispute when it thinks effect on commerce is insufficient to warrant the exercise of its jurisdiction. Permits NLRB to cede jurisdiction to State or State Agency in disputes involving unfair labor practice and representation cases even though commerce substantially affected.

Also deletes proviso in Sec. 10(a) which requires before NLRB can cede jurisdiction to a State, the State law must not be considered inconsistent with the Federal Act.

S. 1301 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Relates to rights of both parties during 60-day waiting period.

S. 1311 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to strike an employer not only when another union has been certified but when another union has petitioned for certification prior to such strike.

S. 1312 Ives (R., N. Y.)

Makes injunction provision discretionary rather than mandatory. Limits injunctive period to 60 days.

S. 1146 Humphrey (D., Minn.)

Grants final authority to Regional Directors in representation cases, provides for legal assistants to trial examiners, permits card checks or other methods of determining proper employe representatives prior to a hearing. Creates Court of Labor Appeals. NLRB decisions to be appealed directly to this court, which would have exclusive jurisdiction with appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

S. 1161 Goldwater (R., Ariz.)

It reads as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to nullify the power of any State or Territory to regulate or qualify the right of employes to strike or picket."

This is what has become known as the NAM-U. S. Chamber of Commerce "Sleeper" Bill. If this bill ever becomes a law, a union would never know when it could strike or picket an employer since he would become subject to one set of rules under State laws and another set under Federal laws.

S. 1254 Goldwater (R., Ariz.)

Attorney General would be required to cite all cases of Communist dominated labor unions to "Subversive Activities Control Board" created by the Internal Security Act of 1950. The Board would conduct hearings and convicted union leadership would lose all rights of Certification, right to strike etc., under the Act.

To illustrate the magnitude of this bill it provides that the Attorney General can, if he finds one Communist leader in a local union, name in his petition, the International union, all local councils to which the union is affiliated, plus hundreds and even thousands of other locals of this same International.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) on January 7, 1953, introduced S. 23 which amends the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, permitting an employer to fire an employe who belongs to an organization designated subversive by the Attorney General.

House T-H Bills

H. R. 115 Byrd (D., W. Va.)

Repeals T-H Act and re-enacts Wagner Act.

H. R. 504 Lane (D., Mass.)

Same as H. R. 115.

H. R. 542 Perkins (D., Ky.)

Repeals T-H but does not re-enact the Wagner Act.

H. R. 1311 Weir (D., Minn.)

Repeals T-H and re-enacts much amended Wagner Act.

H. R. 132 Heselton (R., Mass.)
H. R. 369 Auchincloss (R., N. J.)

Both bills identical. Steps set forth are:

(1) President issues order preventing strike or lockout enforced by Attorney General obtaining an injunction; (2) Parties to dispute try negotiations, or; (3) Parties submit to voluntary arbitrations and; (4) if not settled within 30 days, President appoints arbitrators who make enforceable decision.

H. R. 318 McDonough (R., Cal.)

Permits union shop contracts in building and construction industry prior to employment and without NLRB representation elections. State compulsory open shop laws would have no effect on building industry.

H. R. 323 McDonough (R., Cal.)
H. R. 3296 Garmatz (D., Md.)

Permits labor unions to use dues to publish preference of candidates for political office when a majority of members agree to such expenditures. H. R. 3296 differs only in that it removes all restrictions on political contributions of labor unions. Majority consent of members not required.

H. R. 328 McDonough (R., Cal.)
H. R. 475 Keating (R., N. Y.)

Both require employers to sign non-Communist affidavit.

H. R. 1920 Chenoweth (R., Colo.)

Permits union and employer who have been parties to collective bargaining for a period of 25 years or more to continue to insert any terms in their contract not unlawful prior to T-H.

H. R. 2510 Dingell (D., Mich.)
H. R. 2511 Rhodes (D., Pa.)

Permit a closed shop in the printing industry. Removes NLRB authority to determine scope and subject matter of collective bargaining. Permits employes to refuse to enter premises when employers' employes are on strike. Repeals injunction provisions.

H. R. 2545 Lucas (D., Texas)

Makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to engage in a "monopolistic lockout." Same for unions regarding "monopolistic strike." Amends secondary boycott in that it prevents NLRB from giving certification to a union representing employes of competing employers unless such employes were less than 100 in number and unless the plants or facilities of such employers are less than 50 miles apart. Mandatory injunction and damage action made applicable to violations.

H. R. 3055 Lucas (D., Texas)

Bans industry-wide bargaining. Permits States to regulate strikes and picketing in all industries, even those which affect interstate commerce and even though such State laws are in direct conflict with Federal laws.

H. R. 3067 Condon (D., Cal.)

Redefines term "employer." Permits appeal to NLRB from decision of General Counsel's refusal to issue complaint of unfair labor charge. Increases Board members' salaries and permits Board members to hire attorneys, trial examiners and regional directors. Permits regional offices to conduct hearings prior to representation elections.

H. R. 3146 Rhodes (D., Pa.)

Permits "closed shop" contract. Repeals Sec. 14(b), which gives preference to State open shop laws over Federal laws.

H. R. 3361 Bailey (D., W. Va.)

NLRB cannot cede jurisdiction to State if State law is inconsistent with Federal law. Repeals mandatory injunction provisions. Repeals National Emergency Sections 206 to 210. Amends Section 502 relating to right of employe to refuse to work under abnormally dangerous conditions, taking precedence over State laws inconsistent with this section.

H. R. 3481 Howell (D., N. J.)

Employer could not disseminate information to employes if factual context is such that it tends to coerce the employes of their rights under the Act.

H. R. 3533 Blatnik (D., Minn.)

Defines "secondary boycott," which would no longer make it illegal to refuse to work for a non-union subcontractor on a job where other contractors are union. Amends the secondary boycott section of the Act, which on its face would not cure our peculiar union-non-union contractor situation on the same job. Repeals damage action provision for violation of secondary boycott provision.

H. R. 3588 McCarthy (D., Minn.)
H. R. 4270 Javits (R., N. Y.)

A union, local or international, would not be liable for unathorized unlawful acts of any officers of such union. Unions could not be sued for damages for unauthorized unlawful acts of union officials. Both bills have same purpose.

H. R. 3639 Machrowicz (D., Mich.)

This would broaden the scope of "plant gards" to include "plant protection employes."

H. R. 3847 Velde (R., Ill.)

A procedure which would result in a union forfeiting its right to strike.

H. R. 3883 Ostertag (R., N. Y.)

Identical to S. 1075.

H. R. 3926 Ostertag (R., N. Y.)

Identical to S. 1190.

H. R. 3993 Rhodes (R., Ariz.)

Identical to S. 1254.

H. R. 3999 Smith (R., Kans.)

Eliminates present permissable "Union Shop" contract and makes it mandatory that all contracts be open shop contracts. Eliminates reference to union shop contracts. Makes it unfair labor practice for unions to sign anything but "open shop" contracts. Also specifically repeals the 1951 "union shop" amendment to the "Railway Labor Act."

H. R. 4274 Kearns (R., Pa.)

Permits State NLRB to grant "Certification" to employe groups which have not received certification by the Federal NLRB. Prevents State from enforcing State labor laws until the NLRB elects to exercise its jurisdiction.

H. R. 4358 Powell (D., N. Y.)

Makes it an unfair labor practice for employers to discriminate in hire, etc., because of race, color or national origin.

H. R. 4409 Kelly (D., Pa.)

Does not require union officials to file non-Communist affadavit and substitutes requirement that the constitution of a labor union contain a provision preventing Communist membership.

H. R. 437 Fisher (D., Texas)

Makes unions subject to existing Federal Anti-Trust laws the same as corporations. Limits NLRB Certification to employes of not more than one employer unless such employes all worked in the same metropolitan district and do not number more than 500.

H. R. 639 Wilson (D., Texas)

Does not specifically amend T-H, but would make unions subject to Federal Anti-Trust laws.

Another Apprenticeship Booklet Is Now Ready

Off the press and now ready for distribution is another booklet in the Brotherhood Standard Apprenticeship Training Course. This newest booklet is a supplement to Part 1 of Unit XII (blueprint reading and estimating). It is entitled "Answers and Explanations For Questions In Unit XII (part 1)."

As the title implies, this booklet supplements Unit XII and explains the seeming discrepancies between plans and unit instructional material. It was compiled to assist the instructor who may not be adequately acquainted with all the construction methods used in the three different sets of blueprint plans, A, B, and C. In its preface, the booklet states:

"The three plans "A," "B," and "C" were selected because they represented widely separated areas, thus allowing the apprentice the opportunity to become acquainted with types of construction used outside his own area. The house in each of the three plans was constructed by skilled craftsmen of our Brotherhood who were able to detect the errors and make the needed corrections as the work progressed.

"It is hoped that during the time the apprentice is studying the blueprint course, he will profit from the experience of his instructor and develop this same skill in blueprint reading and estimating."

Answers and Explanations for Questions In Unit XII is priced at 55c per copy. Local Unions and District Councils interested in obtaining copies should direct their orders to:

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SOCIAL SECURITY IS IN DANGER

★ ★

LOOK out for a concerted effort to wreck the Social Security program. Ever since the program was put into operation in 1937, certain insurance companies and financial institutions have been looking for a chance to undercut its whole structure. These outfits fought Social Security tooth and toenail when it was being debated in Congress. They fought it right down to the wire, and although they did not succeed in stopping it, they never gave up fighting it. Year in and year out they have sniped at the program and tried to weaken its provisions whenever an opportunity presented itself.

In the beginning their hue and cry was that the Social Security program was unsound and based on uneconomic reasoning. Because the Social Security Administration was loaning out its surplus funds (at interest) to other government agencies instead of building up cash reserves, these opponents of Social Security cried to the high heavens that nothing but disaster lay ahead. Repeatedly they charged that the Social Security Administration was doing things that private insurance company officers would be put in jail for doing. They insisted that in a few years Congress would have to appropriate money from the general fund if those entitled to benefits were to get what they had chalked up to their credit. Time after time they labeled the whole program a fraud and predicted that those who paid into it were going to get back nothing.

Through it all the Social Security Administration kept plugging away at its job. Suddenly some of these people who fought Social Security from the word go, realized that there was something like 18 billion dollars piled up in Social Security funds at the present time. Now the line has taken a complete flip flop. Now the very same people who a few years ago were screaming that working people were going to be cheated by Social Security because the whole idea was unsound are casting about for ways and means to dip into the 18 billion dollar cushion.

Experts representing the United States Chamber of Commerce have suggested that at least part of the 18 billion dollars be used to balance the budget and thereby allow a cut in income taxes. Another suggestion is that the needy be integrated into the Social Security system to balance the budget. As matters now stand, the Federal government and individual states jointly take care of the needy. Washington gives grants-in-aid to states to help them take care of those who became too old to work before Social Security came into effect, those who are blind or crippled, and those widowed or deserted mothers who have no way of taking care of their children. These grants come out of the general fund, which in turn relies on general taxes.

What the adoption of either of the above suggestions would do to the Social Security program is not diffi-

cult to envision. Once Congress set a precedent by dipping into Social Security funds, the Social Security fund would never again get its nose above water. Every time the fund accumulated a few spare dollars some Congressman would be presenting an idea for syphoning off the excess.

As to the idea that the indigent should be integrated into the Social Security program as a budget-balancing scheme, even as tried and true a reactionary as Senator Byrd of Virginia found the proposition too much to swallow. Speaking before a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Byrd recently said:

"Social Security funds are a sacred trust of the government. They have been paid by workers and employers, to be held by the government as a trustee, and to be paid out to individuals as they become eligible.

"The same holds true of unemployment and similar funds for which the government is trustee. Payments into these funds are not ordinary income that the government can use to balance the budget."

However, make no mistake about it, the heat is on Social Security. The tipoff is the lambasting Social Security is getting in the national magazines. Recently both Readers Digest and Look Magazine have carried articles taking pot shots at Social Security. The Look article in particular lowered the boom on the whole Social Security program. Pointing out some situations which are allegedly unfair, the magazine article smears the whole program. Even the title of the piece, "Will You Be Cheated By Social Security?" is written in such a way as to undermine confidence in the Social Security program. Then, instead of presenting ideas for eliminating the things it considers to be abuses, the article winds up with a recommendation that the Chamber's scheme of putting Social Security on a "Pay as you go" basis—a move that would freeze benefits at a level so low as to make Social Security meaningless—be adopted. This would make benefits subject to the whims of Congress.

Look's entire argument was assailed by Nelson Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities for the AFL, as a "complete phony."

"The article starts out by saying that Social Security is not insurance," he said, "and then goes on to raise charges that could only be brought against an insurance system.

"The private insurance companies like to advertise about the man who makes one payment on a policy and then drops dead while his check is in the mail, leaving his wife and children with an assured income. That ignores the fact that other policy holders are putting up the money to pay that income.

"The Look article makes it appear that when Social Security does something similar it is cheating those who pay taxes for years, ignoring the fact that their wives and children have the protection all those years even though they don't need it."

In recent years, every move to defeat, slow down or eliminate any social legislation has been preceded by a barrage of magazine publicity. Apparently the attack on Social Security is following the same pattern. More and more magazines will be taking up the hue and cry against Social Security. Having no way of answering, the real friends of Social Security will have to sit idly by while the softening up campaign continues. Then when "anti" publicity has reached the saturation point, the move will be made in Congress.

When that move comes, labor had better be prepared. Too many work-

ing people have paid in too much money to Social Security to allow it to be killed or weakened by those who are interested only in wiggling out from under the taxes they have to pay. Too many retired workers already have begun reaping the fruits of Social Security to allow them to be thrown back on a dole or some sort of charity.

It took plenty of fighting to get Social Security established on the statute books in the first place. It may take even more to keep it there in a form that means something to the man who has to retire after a lifetime of useful work. The challenge is being made. We must be ready to meet it whenever and wherever we have to. The only way the job can be done is by keeping abreast of events and letting Congress know how we feel about it when the chips are down.

LABOR FORCE ⅓ WOMEN

Nearly 19½ million women were in the Nation's labor force in March 1953, according to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Of these, 18½ million were employed at that time.

Reports from State employment offices show that requests for women workers were somewhat fewer in March than in February.

In certain occupational groups, however, the demand for women workers exceeded the local supply. Openings for stenographer- typists, nurses, medical technicians and natural scientists (except chemists) were among those occupations where requests for personnel exceeded supply. In the service trades, requests for domestic workers and ward attendants were also in excess of applicants available. There was also a shortage of women for work in tobacco houses.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

There may be material shortages, labor shortages, and it may take what seems like a long time to build a house, but you can't tell that to the Harry Foster family of Farmington Township, Michigan, near Detroit. Less than two weeks after their home was reduced to a pile of blackened ashes they were planning to move into a new home that didn't cost them a dime, thanks to the generosity of A. F. of L. artisans, their employers, neighbors and people who just wanted to help.

When a flash fire destroyed their home, the Fosters and their five children were in dire straits. A movement to restore the family's home began, with many A. F. of L. workmen, building tradesmen representing the various crafts, volunteering their services. A fund was started, and contractors offered both materials and labor.

With this sort of support, the modern "house-building bee" was started. Before dusk on the first day, forty Brotherhood carpenters had completed the frame on the full basement foundation.

Other craftsmen took over from there. Carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and electricians moved with a vengeance. In four days, including a Sunday, the house was completed except for the last detail, the painting of the interior. And the only reason that wasn't done earlier was because the paint couldn't be applied to the wet plaster.

The painting has now been completed and the Fosters are living in their new home.

A modern miracle—The Foster family think so, for in less than two weeks they've run the gamut of human emotions. From being stripped of all their worldly goods by the fire that roared through their modest home, to living in a spanking, modern new home is certainly experiencing the opposites of life's blows and blessings, they say.

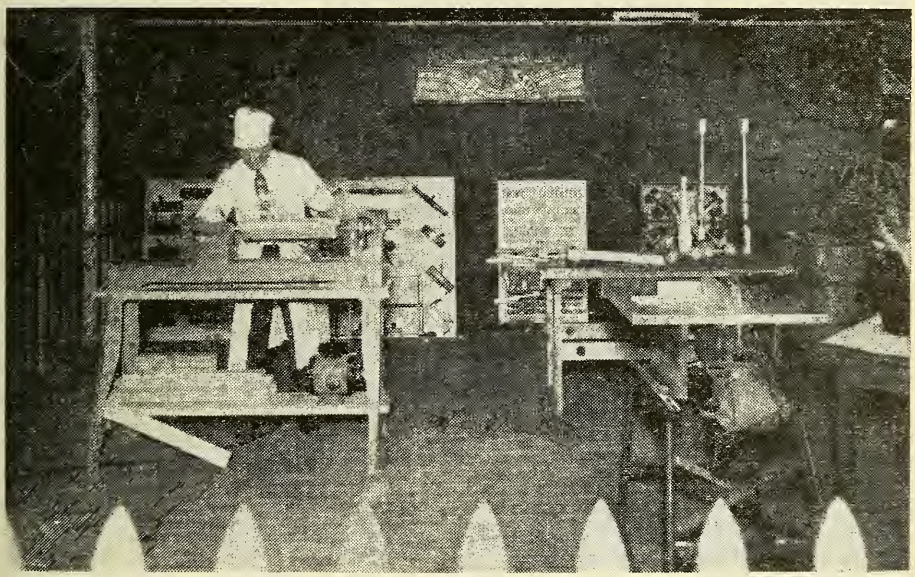
—Cincinnati Chronicle.

1953 Label Show Is Tops

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MINNEAPOLIS and St. Paul rate among the most modern and prosperous cities in the United States. In their time the Twin Cities have played host to many attractions and spectacles. However, it is doubtful if they ever saw anything as spectacular and popular as the 1953 Union Industries Show which was held in the Minneapolis Auditorium from April 18th through the 25th, under the auspices of the Union Trades and Label Department of the American Federation of Labor.

From the moment the show opened (with appropriate ceremonies in which the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City and a host of dignitaries from labor, government and the entertainment world participated) until it closed, the huge Minneapolis Auditorium was packed with visitors. Although 11 p.m. was the official closing time for the show, several nights it was necessary to extend the closing to midnight. And it took some persuading to get the auditorium cleared even at midnight. Most of the time it would have been impossible to crowd a dozen more visitors into the building during rush hours.



John Bakken, secretary of the Twin City District Council, is trying his hand at wood turning in the above photo. Note display of antique tools and hand-made gavels in background.

To those who attended, the reasons for the show's popularity were no mystery. From a complete automatic laundry in the lower section of the auditorium, manned by members of the Laundry Workers Union, to union cigar makers plying their skills in a main floor exhibit, the show ran the gamut of skills and know-how utilized by union craftsmen in their daily task of making America strong, comfortable and prosperous. Somewhere in

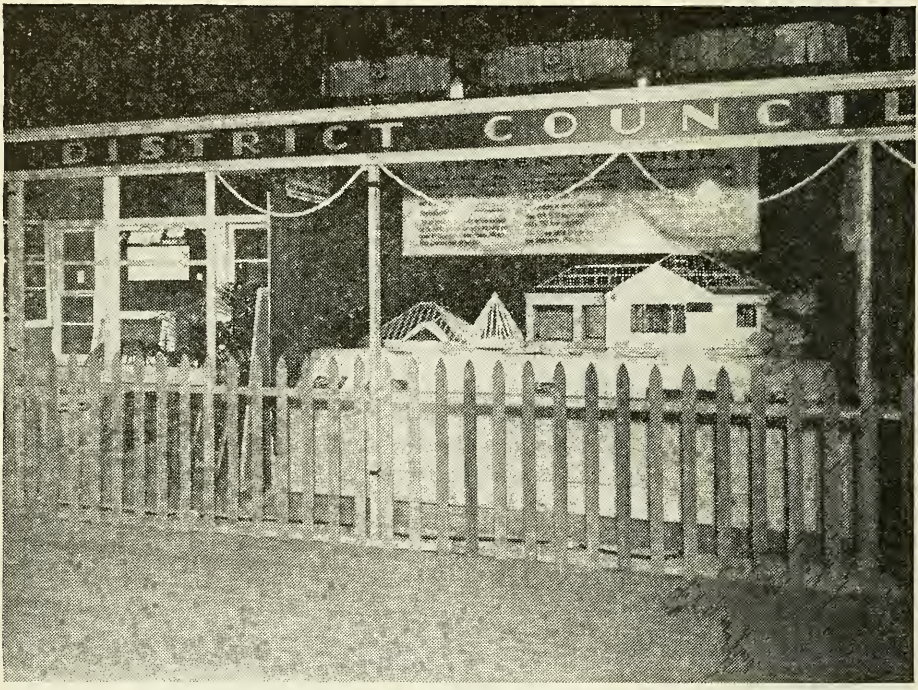
the neighborhood of 200 exhibits were devoted to acquainting the general public with the miracles that labor and management, working together in harmony and understanding, can achieve.

Among the largest and most interesting exhibits in the entire show was that sponsored by the Twin City District Council of Carpenters and the General Office of the United Brotherhood. Consisting of some 2,000 square feet of floor space, the Brotherhood exhibit dramatically called attention to the many diversified skills possessed by Brotherhood members.

One booth showed the artistry that union millmen can inject into the manufacture of such items as display cases, church pews, back bars and furniture. Another booth showed how union craftsmanship can combine beauty with skill in the setting of tile floors and walls. Other booths displayed the results that can be achieved when skilled mechanics are employed to create modern kitchens, basements, etc.

The booth that displayed models of what apprentices do in tackling layout work in their classrooms always had large crowds in front of it. Another booth that was never without a crowd was the booth where old time wood turners turned out exquisite samples of balusters, wooden urns complete with lids, and other intricate wooden items.

Of special interest to old timers was a great display of ancient woodworking tools which the Twin City District Council rounded up especially for the show. Side by side with the modern lathe on which the wood turner was shaping his conversation pieces, stood an old lathe manufactured in Norway over a century ago.



The work of apprentices never fails to attract attention. The above booth, displaying the handiwork of Twin City apprentices, was no exception. Thousands of visitors admired the scale models and asked questions about apprenticeship training.

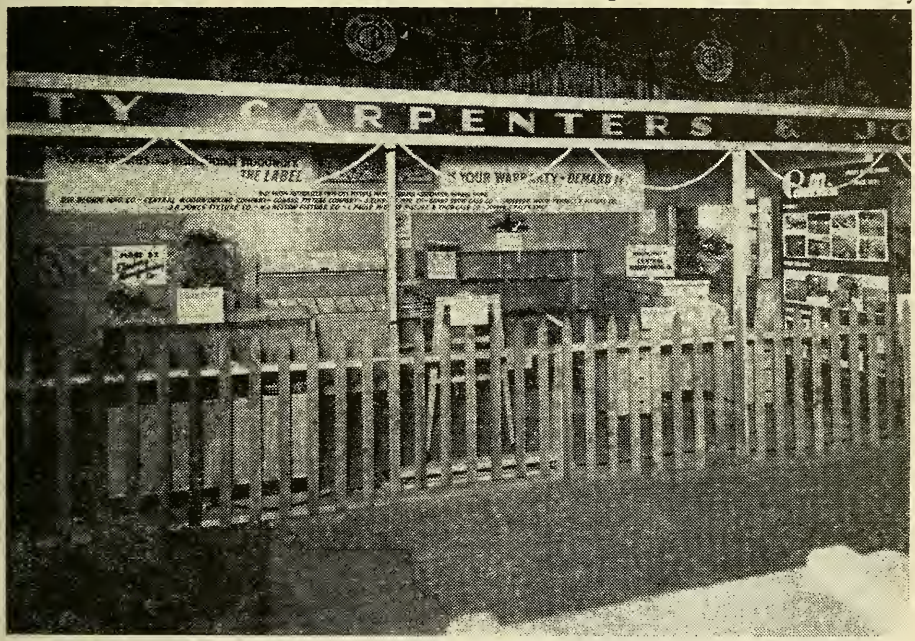
It was a one-foot-power proposition, the operator having to keep it going with a treadle. The thrust bearing was made of bone, and tallow was used for greasing the bearings since the lathe was built long before petroleum products became widely used.

In the antique tool exhibit there was also an old brace that dated back somewhere around a hundred years. The bit was locked into the brace with a key, but apparently the outfit was capable of doing a job. A complete set of carriage maker's tools was also included in the display. Many a visitor must have wondered how the old timers could turn out the fine work they did with such cumbersome-looking tools.

However, it was the miniature movie theater which was the hit of the Brotherhood exhibit. Built to accomodate some 65 to 70 persons, the theater was always full while the three movies, "The Carpenter," "This is Your Brotherhood" and "The Carpenters Home," made by the Brotherhood, were exhibited. In fact, standees often outnumbered those sitting. Through the viewing of our movies, thousands of Minnesotans learned something of the aims and the ideals of our Brotherhood in addition to getting a liberal education in the skills and craftsmanship that carpentry in its many branches entails.

Ever since the annual Union Industries Show was started some 10 or 12 years ago it has been uniformly successful wherever it has played. All in all, the 1953 version was an outstanding success. The exhibits were well planned and highly diversified. The crowds were terrific and the educational value of the show was higher than ever.

The Twin City District Council did an outstanding job in preparing and planning the Brotherhood exhibit. Their efforts reflected nothing but credit on our Brotherhood.



In the above booth, show visitors saw many examples of what union craftsmen can do with wood, glass and chromium to create masterpieces in furniture and fixtures.

PLANE GOSSIP

CONVERSATIONAL PIECE

A teen-age boy confined to his home with a broken leg keeps up his school work through visits from one of the school board's home visitation teachers. The other day, the priest dropped in while the teacher was helping Bob and for awhile talk turned to other topics. Bob's seven-year-old sister found the talk going over her head, so she cast about for an idea to bring herself back into the conversation. "Say," she said suddenly to the priest, "you know something? Our cat ate our bird. And on Friday, too!"

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SO SAYS JOE

Now that the new Spring styles are out and the gals are no longer bundled up to the ears in furs, the time has come for Joe Paup, Sage of the Skidrow, to make his annual evaluation of the new styles.

"I have only two comments to make on the styles the girls will be wearing this year," says Joe. "The first is, that honesty apparently no longer is the bust policy. The second is, that the girl who feels coolest while looking hottest apparently is the best dressed."



"I'm sick of looking at that despondent slump! Either join the Union, or wear some shoulder braces!"

ONE WAY STREET

Having read a good deal of the testimony presented at the current Taft-Hartley hearings by businessmen, it seems as if they are all 100% in favor of free enterprise and no interference with the law of supply and demand. A steel tycoon testified that unions interfere with the law of supply and demand, thereby restricting commerce. A corporation lawyer put forth the theory that employers have all seen the light; which makes unions unnecessary. A manufacturer told the committee that lower prices would be the natural result of further curtailment of unions.

It all sounded fine, if one read nothing but the testimony these business leaders were giving. Unfortunately, however, your editor reads the papers too. In one week a little grocer in California was arrested for selling a carton of cottage cheese one cent below the "fair-trade" price set by the producer; a hardware merchant in Ohio was hailed into court for selling an electric razor at a buck below the price the manufacturer dictated; and a seed store operator in New York was given a kick in the pants for undercutting the "fair-trade" price on a lawn mower.

Putting the whole thing together, we come to the conclusion that some businessmen are all for free trade so long as it gives them the right to beat down wages as much as possible without interfering with fixed profits. To them, free trade is a one way street; which puts them in a category with the little old lady from the hills who went to New York to visit a highly successful son. The son got her a fine room with bath in one of the big hotels. The next day he asked her how she slept.

"Not very good," she replied. "The room is nice, the bed is fine, but all night I laid awake worrying that someone might want to use the bathroom, because you know the only entrance to it is through my room."

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UNION

"Marriage," said Joe Paup after observing the record crop of weddings taking place this month, "is a union between two people in which the man always pays the dues."

HOW IT HAPPENED

Today when we say we measure something "by rule of thumb" we mean, of course, almost any kind of rough measurement. But back in the middle ages; when the phrase was first coined, it meant precisely what it said.

The average masculine thumb is close to being exactly one inch wide, and carpenters centuries ago used their thumbs to measure whatever they happened to be working on. By the time that more precise measurements were invented the thumb term was so firmly entrenched in the language of the workers that it remained in common usage, gradually assuming the meaning that we ascribe to it today.

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ONLY A FABLE

One day Papa Hog wandered away from the farmyard and his wife and little kiddies. He walked down the road until he came to a spot where a brewery truck had been in a collision. In the middle of the road was a huge puddle of beer, so Mr. Pig took a sample. One sample called for another and pretty soon Mr. Pig was in his cups.

Turning his feet homeward, he staggered back into the farmyard waving his tail and squealing a bawdy song. When Mama Hog saw his condition, she whisked the youngsters off to bed. Then she confronted her spouse.

"Shame on you, Henry Hog," she roared, "making a human being of yourself in front of the little ones."

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OLD-FASHIONED CURE

On the porch of the general store, talk had grown nostalgic about the old-time education when book learning was larruped into you to stay. It was agreed that fear of a licking helped children to learn. But one fellow disagreed. "The only time I was ever licked," he said, "was for telling the truth." There was silence while his neighbors assimilated this. Then quietly, judiciously, one of them said, "Well, Sam it cured ye."—**Cappers's Weekly.**

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POSITIVE PROOF

Maybe you do not think this column very funny, but somebody does, let us tell you. A reader in Nebraska recently wrote to tell us that he threw the last issue in the stove and the stove roared.

IT DIDN'T TAKE LONG

Over the past few years this journal has repeatedly warned of the dangers involved in the ship transfer racket by which American shipping firms transfer their ships to foreign subsidiaries, thereby avoiding both the payment of legitimate taxes and the necessity for maintaining American wage rates and working conditions. Now it comes to light that some of these transferred ships have even been dealing with the enemy. Our only comment is that it did not take the chickens long to come home to roost. It sort of reminds us of the story of the small town drunk.

Staggering out of a bar one evening, he spotted the town's only taxi standing at the curb. Climbing into the back seat, he said to the driver:

"Take me to Charlie's Bar."

"You're in front of Charlie's Bar now," replied the driver.

"O. K." said the lush, "but next time don't drive so blooming fast."

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INFORMATION, PLEASE

While a group was dining in a Chinese restaurant one of the musicians, for a solo, struck up a vaguely familiar melody but none could remember its name. Beckoning to the magnificently clad waiter, they asked him to find out what the man was playing. He paddled across the dining room and then returned in triumph to announce, "Violin!"



198.

"If you get fired for drinking, you'll give the Union a bum name, Vlotz, — yours!"

The District of Columbia has pioneered

Aptitude Tests for Apprentices

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WHAT does it take to make a good craftsman—a carpenter, for example?

What means can be taken to spot the best possibilities in young candidates for the trade? What steps can be taken to assure that the most competent apprentices will succeed journeymen when death, retirement or advancemnt comes along?

These are some of the questions which confronted the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee for Washington, D. C. and vicinity in 1951 when, in cooperation with the public employment service, it decided to try out aptitude testing as a part of the apprentice selection process.

Because of the high rate of dropouts and other reasons, the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee, composed of the Carpenters District Council of Washington and the Master Builders Association, Mill Operators, and other participating employers of the area, in January 1950, determined to reorganize its apprenticeship program. Nicholas R. Loope, a World War II Navy veteran and a construction superintendent who was also a journeyman, was appointed director of the joint program. Mr. Loope and his committee faced and solved many problems, including courses of study, on-the-job supervision, and reporting. But continuing high turnover of trainees remained a bothersome problem. Mr. Loope, convinced that steps differing from past practice had to be taken to reduce the number of dropouts and remembering his own experience with aptitude tests on entering the Navy, sought the advice of Gino J. Simi, director of Apprenticeship in the District of Columbia, who suggested the use of the United States Employment Service aptitude tests as one means of solving the problem of drop-outs.

As a result of Mr. Simi's recommendation, a meeting was arranged, in May 1951, with Fred Z. Hetzel, director of the USES in the District. Out of this meeting came a program for aptitude testing of prospective carpentry apprentices along with a follow-up test research project to establish objective criteria for selection of apprentices in the future. The main points in the program follow:

1. All applicants, referred by the USES, the union, management, or other sources, are "screened" by Mr. Loope on the basis of physical qualifications, background, character, and interests. Suitable applicants are then referred for job counseling and aptitude testing to USES.

2. All applicants are tested and are then sent back to Mr. Loope, including those who did not pass the USES tests. (Mr. Loop himself received instruction in the aptitude testing program so that he might fully understand the project.)

3. Test results are not used to determine entrance into the trade except in border-line cases in which doubt exists in areas other than apti-

tudes, because the follow-up test research requires that there be a wide range of abilities employed on the job.

4. All persons who started training after May 1951 have been tested and are currently being trained in the program. All new entrants are tested as the program continues.

A year after the testing program started, 87 persons had been tested. As a result of the test information and ratings furnished by Mr. Loope based on related school grades and

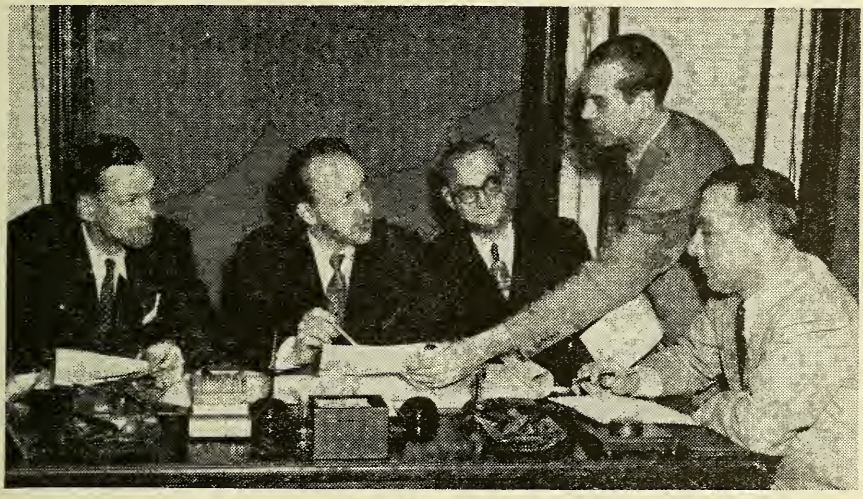


Photo shows officials who are concerned with standards and training of future journeymen under D. C. Carpentry Apprenticeship Aptitude Test Selection Program. Left to Right: Fred Z. Hetzel, director of the USES in D. C.; Nicholas R. Loope, director of the joint carpentry apprenticeship committee for Washington, D. C. and vicinity: Gino J. Simi, director of apprenticeship for D. C.; Robert J. Volland, principal, Bell Evening School; and Harold Cladny, chairman of the Joint Committee, and member of the Master Builders Association, D. C. Branch of Associated General Contractors, as well as a member of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee.

on-the-job reports of foremen and and contractors, a special test battery applying to the carpentry trade was developed by the employment service in its follow-up research. This battery has since been used by USES in testing new entrants in the joint carpentry apprentice program.

The test is designed to measure the various abilities which a carpenter must possess. Briefly, these abilities are:

1. **Intelligence:** The ability to "catch on," or to understand the instructions and underlying principles of the trade, and the ability to reason and make judgments.
2. **Numerical ability:** The ability to perform arithmetic operations quickly and accurately.
3. **Spatial ability:** The ability to comprehend forms in space and to understand relationships of plane and solid objects. This ability is something described as the ability to "visualize" objects of more than one dimension, or to think in terms of geometric patterns.
4. **Manual ability:** The ability to move the hands easily and skillfully. The ability to work with the hands in placing and turning motions, and especially to use the tools which a carpenter must use in his work.

The process of developing the carpentry aptitude battery involved several steps. The first step was to conduct a job analysis in order to obtain complete information about the duties by skilled carpenters. Particular attention was paid to the workers' "characteristics" in performing the job. The next step was the selection of measures of job success such as supervisors' ratings and school grades with which test "scores" could be scientifically compared. In other words, the tests themselves were tested against standards of job efficiency.

Up to April 1, 1953, a total of some 175 young men—some of them Korean veterans—were tested. Results? USES records show that of 28 "poor" apprentices, 23 or 82 per cent would not have entered training if the test had been used as the sole determinant in the initial selection of new entrants. Most of those who failed to meet the minimum test scores either dropped out voluntarily or were discounted in crafts, including tool-and die-makers, plumbers and pipefitters, bricklayers, sheet-metal workers, machinists, printers, and others.

According to the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, results of aptitude testing in many cities in other apprenticeable occupations have demonstrated the effectiveness of test selection of beginning workers in lessening turnover, and producing better journeymen.

training since they were unable to meet the demands of classroom and on-the job training.

Plans of the D. C. Joint Committee, according to Mr. Loope, call for continuing the present methods of selection of new entrants for the full cycle of four years—the program for training began three years ago in January —and to maintain master records which include the aptitude test information. Results will then be completely studied and the over-all effectiveness of the tests in the selection process evaluated.

Mr. Loope has reported that to date beneficial results of the testing program are reflected in the fact that persons who failed to pass the tests also invariably are failing to make good in training and are dropping out voluntarily or have to be eliminated.

The carpentry aptitude tests are similar to tests being used extensively in many parts of the country for the selection of apprentices in various

GOOD NEWS FOR YOUNG JOB HUNTERS

Job hunting should be rewardng for high-school graduates and other young people seeking their first job this spring and early summer, the Department of Labor announced.

Surveys have indicated that replacement needs in this period of record-breaking employment will provide the largest number of job opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of young who will be leaving school in search of employment this month.

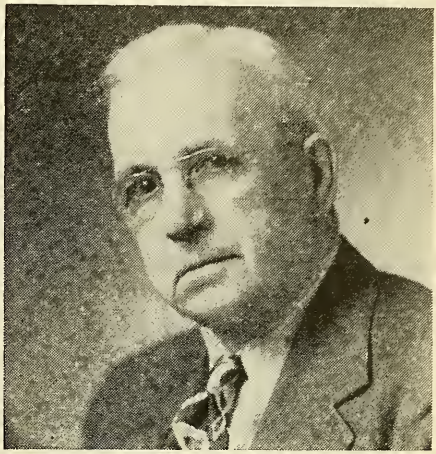
"In order to assist this year's crop of graduates, Korean veterans and other young people in finding employment, the Bureau of Employment Security has issued a 'Job Guide for Young Workers,' " Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin said. "This guide has been sent to the State employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service where it will be used in providing job counseling and placement services to graduates, post-Korean veterans and other young people.

"The Job Guide highlights basic facts about the forty occupations most frequently held by young people leaving high school and provides general information about the major industries which hire the most people each year. It tells about the kinds of jobs open to beginners. For the forty occupations on which detailed data is supplied, it provides information about the duties, the qualifications needed to meet hiring requirements, the employment prospects, the opportunities for advancement and some of the advantages and disadvantages of each kind of job."

DEATH CALLS BOARD MEMBER ADAMS

Death claimed an outstanding leader of the United Brotherhood on Friday, May 15th, at Florence, South Carolina.

Roland Adams, General Executive Board Member from the Fourth District, was fatally stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage, when apparently recovering from a recent attack of a similar nature. At the time, he was in a hospital near his home in Florence.



Brother Adams was born in Kentucky, November 30, 1872. On April 7, 1902, he was initiated into Local Union 377, at Alton, Illinois. His interest in the cause of organized labor was quickly recognized and he was soon elected Financial Secretary of the Local. He remained at that post until 1909, when he was elected Business Agent of the Alton Building Trades Council, a position in which he served for twelve and one-half years.

Soon after he became Business Agent, the contractors of the city staged a lockout and imported strikebreakers to defeat the local carpenters. Largely through the efforts of Brother Adams, the lockout failed and all contractors who remained as members of the Builders' Exchange signed union contracts.

In 1908, Local 377 elected Adams as a delegate to the Fifteenth General Convention, held in Salt Lake City. He has attended all conventions since in a similar capacity.

Early in the Twenties, General President William L. Hutcheson recognized the merit of Brother Adams' work and appointed him General Representative for the Southeastern States. He remained at that post until appointed General Executive Board Member when a vacancy was created by the death of James L. Bradford, of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1937.

At the time of his death, Brother Adams held membership in Local Union 819, of West Palm Beach, Florida.

Funeral services were held at Florence on Sunday, May 17th. Attending were General President M. A. Hutcheson, Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier, General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, and General Executive Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr. and R. E. Roberts.

Large floral offerings were sent by many district and state councils and local unions in acknowledgement of their appreciation of the long years of hard work which Brother Adams had performed in their behalf.

THREE MILLION WOMEN IN UNION

Department of Labor statistics estimate that nearly 3 million women are now members of labor unions. The greatest number of women workers are to be found in unions having jurisdiction over apparel trades, service trades, communications work, textile mills and electrical goods manufacturing.

Carpentry Involves Many Hazards

Editor's note: Accident prevention is (or should be) a prime concern of every working man, for it is he who suffers most and loses most through accidents on the job. Recently the Department of Labor made an analysis of accident experience in the carpentry trade in 1948 and 1949. Contained in that study is a good deal of food for thought, for the study shows carpenters suffer twice as many accidents as do general factory workers. Significant portions of the study are being run in THE CARPENTER. This is the fourth of the series.

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A ROOFING contractor was hoisting material to the roof of a building with block and tackle and had roped off the area beneath the tackle. A carpenter dropped his hammer into the roped-off area and entered the area to get it. As he did so, a hammer fell from a bucket being hoisted to the roof and struck him on the head.

(a) Roped-off areas should be entered only after an exchange of signals whereby the hazardous operation would be interrupted.

(b) Construction workers should wear safety hats while they are on the job.

While working on a scaffold, a carpenter slipped and fell, thereby injuring his back. Investigation disclosed that spots of ice had formed on the surface of the scaffold.

Scaffolds should be inspected frequently to insure safe condition. Where ice may be present, scaffolds should be inspected before they are used and all ice should be removed or sanded.

An employe was standing on a scaffold. One of the scaffold boards broke, throwing the workman to the ground. Investigation disclosed that the 2" x 10" plank split through a large knot.

All lumber used in scaffolds should be inspected before being used and only lumber which is free of large knots should be used for platform planks.

A carpenter was working on a scaffold nailing siding to a new building. A second carpenter, working on the roof, dropped his hammer, which struck the first workman on the head.

(a) Whenever practical, work assignments should be planned to avoid anyone having to work in unprotected areas when other operations are being performed overhead. In this case, one of the operations should have been delayed until the other was completed.

(b) All construction workers should wear safety hats while on the job.

The scaffold on which a carpenter was working collapsed and he fell to the ground. Investigation disclosed that the scaffold had not been designed to carry the weight imposed upon it.

Scaffolds should be carefully designed for the maximum expected loads, which should not be exceeded.

As an apprentice was nailing one end of a 2" x 12" plank to a post, the other end jarred loose and fell. To avoid being hit, the apprentice stepped back and fell from the unguarded scaffold upon which he was working.

(a) Scaffolds should be constructed with guardrails and toeboards.

(b) Sufficient help and adequate supervision should be provided for all operations. In this case, a second workman should have been assigned to hold one end of the plank.

Two carpenters were working from an unrailed scaffold. To startle his co-worker, one employe shook the scaffold. The second workman fell from the scaffold.

(a) All scaffolds should be adequately guarded with a rail and toeboard.

(b) Horseplay should be prohibited. Sufficient supervision should be provided to assure the enforcement of this rule.

The middle plank of a three-plank scaffold slipped and the workman standing on it fell to the floor. Investigation disclosed that the platform planks had not been nailed.

All platform planks should be securely fastened to prevent their slipping or turning.

A carpenter was standing on a bracket scaffold which collapsed and threw him to the ground. Investigation disclosed that the metal bracket holding the scaffold had been nailed to a soft white pine studding and that the traffic on the scaffold had loosened the nails.

Brackets used in scaffolds should be bolted in accordance with the American Safety Standard A 10.2-1944, Safety Code for Building Construction.

A carpenter who had been working on a scaffold attempted to climb down the scaffold because there was no ladder available. The scaffold lumber was wet and when his foot slipped, he fell to the ground.

Every scaffold assembly should include a ladder or some other means of safe access.

A carpenter laid his hammer on a scaffold. Later, when he accidentally kicked it, the hammer fell striking a second carpenter working under the scaffold. Investigation disclosed that the scaffold did not have a toeboard.

(a) All scaffolds should be equipped with toeboards.

(b) Whenever practical, work assignments should be planned to avoid anyone having to work in unprotected areas when other



operations are being performed overhead. In this case, one of the operations should have been delayed until the other was completed.

(c) All workmen should be thoroughly trained to work safely. In this instance, the carpenter should not have placed his hammer where he was likely to strike it with his foot.

A carpenter stepped from a sawhorse platform 18 inches high onto a

(Continued to page 28)

Editorial

Solving A Problem In Reverse

For many years past, organized labor has been genuinely concerned about the "wetback" problem. This journal repeatedly has called attention to the dangers involved in hundreds of thousands of aliens sneaking across our Southern border without any screening, health check or inspection of any kind.

These wetbacks are a menace to health, national security and American living standards. Because they are in the country illegally, they have to accept employment at whatever wages are offered to them. Mostly they are hired by the big corporation farms of the southwest where they are exploited, housed under the most primitive conditions and generally kept in a state bordering on slavery. Living under primitive conditions as they do, they constitute a breeding ground for diseases and crimes of all kinds.

Lately wetbacks have been leaving the farm areas of the Southwest and invading industries other than farming. Wetbacks have recently been encountered as far north as Oregon and as far east as Missouri. Because of the wetbacks, hundreds of thousands of native farm workers have been forced to seek other means of employment, for no American can maintain a decent standard of living on wages wetbacks must often work for.

Year in and year out labor has protested the inability of the Immigration Service to cope with the wetback problem under the inadequate appropriations granted it by Congress. Recently Congress acted. What was that action? The Senate Appropriations Committee subcommittee on Justice Department appropriations eliminated from next year's budget money to operate the twelve spotter planes which the Immigration Service has been using since 1941 to catch aliens sneaking across the southern border. This was done in the interests of "economy."

What elimination of the spotter planes will do is to tie the hands of the Immigration Service almost completely, for these spotter planes have been the most effective weapon available to the Service in trying to cope with the flood of illegal immigrants. During April, a record of 87,416 border-jumpers was caught by the border patrol—more than two a minute around the clock. Spotter planes played an important role in making the haul of wetbacks as large as it was. If these planes are put in mothballs, the Immigration Service will not be able to stop more than a little trickle of the vast flood of border-jumpers.

However, the appropriation cut for spotter planes is not going unchallenged. Labor, church groups and many private citizens are voicing vigorous protests. Senator Humphrey of Minnesota has indicated that he will fight the proposal to a finish. Recently he told the appropriations committee:

"I find such crippling of the immigration service's border patrol very hard to reconcile with other existing immigration procedures. Apparently the

United States today is operating under two unrelated immigration procedures. On our two coasts and on the Canadian border, the Immigration and Nationality Act governs entrance and deportations. Under this law not even a seaman can come ashore for 24 or 48 hours without screening. The other immigration procedure applies to our southern border, over which last year three-quarters of a million persons illegally entered the country."

The bald fact of the matter is that some corporate interests—particularly the factory farms—do not want the wetbacks stopped. They like having a pool of labor that is meek, docile and willing to accept whatever is offered in the way of wages and working and living conditions. If it were not so, something would have been done about the wetback situation a long time ago.

Keeping the spotter planes in operation will not solve the wetback problem, although eliminating the money to operate the planes will make it much more acute. It is time that the problem was attacked on an over-all basis and solved once and for all. It is time that our one virtually unprotected border be closed to potential subversives. It is time that potential spreaders of epidemic diseases be kept from wandering into the country at will. It is time that American workers be protected from the competition of coolie labor. Keeping the spotter planes flying is important, but the real need is for a policy that will solve the wetback problem permanently. The spotter plane fight having focused attention on the matter, there is no better time than now.

The Greatest Good for All Should Prevail

How would you like it if you made a long journey to a Western national park or forest only to discover that if you entered such an area you would be trespassing?

Would you, a small stockman of a Western state, appreciate being tossed off of grazing lands which you had used for many years?

Obviously the answer is an emphatic NO!

Regardless of your distaste for the possibility of such things occurring, they may eventually happen, . . . unless Congress has the courage to defy a powerful Western stockmen's group, skillfully augmented by the propaganda arms of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Several bills, but principally two, H. R. 4023, sponsored by Congressman D'Ewart, of Montana, and S. 1491, sponsored by Senator Butler of Nebraska are proposing to remove much of the lands from the public domain. These, of course, are public lands which are still of great commercial value, not the deserts and exceptionally mountainous areas.

H. 4023 proposes to grant a priority to those persons now holding grazing permits on federal lands, creating tax-free property rights for the lucky few. It would give preference to the holders of 19,708 grazing permits over the persons who were included in 30 million who visited the national forests in 1951.

Commenting in Harpers magazine, an authority on the West and a champion for the preservation of its way of life, Bernard DeVoto said recently, "Congress should remember three things: that the public lands belong to the

citizens of 48 states and not to two per cent of 11, that the impairment of public lands would arrest the progress in the West and ultimately make the region a charge on the rest of the country, and that the public lands are the only responsibility of the government besides atomic energy about which Congress could make an irretrievable mistake, one that could not be corrected later on.

"For if the public lands are once relinquished or even if any fundamental change is made in the present system, they will be gone for good."

Should a Senator propose to remove the Statue of Liberty, because it is a threat to navigation in New York Harbor, his political life would be ended immediately. Such a national shrine is revered and pointed to as a symbol of what the United States stands for. The first organization to raise its voice would probably be the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Why then are they giving such strong support to these grazing bills, which are as great a threat to many national shrines, each dear to the hearts of many people who have never had an opportunity to see the Statue of Liberty?

Federal lands, in the form of national monuments, parks and forests belong to all of us. They were set aside as reclamation areas for conservation purposes, or for recreation, and they are intended for the use of all the people, not just a few. The defeat of the grazing bills is a necessity to the future of the conservation program which has existed since the late 1800's.

A Problem That Merits Careful Consideration

Away back in the depression, when a rash of kidnappings was striking fear in the heart of every parent who had a few dollars in the bank, a proposal was made in Congress that wire tapping be legalized to aid the FBI in apprehending kidnappers. Although public indignation was at fever pitch because of the boldness and ruthlessness of the kidnappers, the idea of making wire tapping legal did not muster enough support in Congress to put the proposition over. Too many people were afraid that once legalized, wire tapping could be used for all sorts of purposes other than catching kidnappers.

Last month wire tapping broke into the news again when Attorney General Brownell asked authority for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to tap telephones and use evidence so obtained to get convictions in "criminal cases involving national security."

Although wire tapping is illegal, seemingly it is being done on a big scale, not only by government security agencies but also by state and city police and even private eyes. The rub is that courts will not admit evidence secured by wire tapping. Brownell's proposal would eliminate this roadblock.

While the motives that inspire the Attorney General's proposal are of the highest, the course he advocates merits the greatest possible amount of sober reflection. The extent of the Communist conspiracy in the United States—as disclosed by the recent investigations and trials—is a frightening thing. Like termites, Reds have permeated many structures in our governmental edifice. They must not only be contained but actually wiped out once and for all. However, in the process, the fundamental rights on which our whole constitutional structure rests must not be undermined.

In a recent decision involving charges of subversion and perjury against Owen Lattimore, Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl uttered these words:

"When public excitement runs high as to alien ideologies, it is the time when we must be particularly alert not to impair the ancient landmarks set up in the Bill of Rights. . . . Attempts of the courts to fathom modern political meditations of an accused would be as futile and mischievous as the efforts in the infamous heresy trials of old to fathom religious beliefs. . . . It is true that in England of olden times men were tried for treason for mental indiscretions such as imagining the death of the king. But our Constitution was intended to end such prosecutions."

It is difficult to see how anyone can disagree much with Judge Youngdahl's words. The reason why Communism is so obnoxious to most Americans is that it elminates anything even remotely resembling individualism. Neither correspondence nor conversation have any sanctity. Parents have to live in fear of what their children may tell their teachers or youth leaders. Hearsay or gossip mongering by a personal enemy is enough to bring the dreaded knock on the door at midnight. To combat Communism, Hitler built a system as tyrannical and as obnoxious as Communism itself. The task of America is to avoid the pitfalls of both Communism and Nazism.

Catching and making impotent every subversive and saboteur in the nation is a job that must be done promptly. If legalizing wire tapping is the only way the job can be done, then Congress should take the proper action without further ado. However, every possible precaution should be taken to insure that wire tapping is confined to the end which Brownell proposes—the catching and convicting of spies and saboteurs.

There are plenty of individuals in Congress and organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers who would honestly define a legitimate strike for wages or working conditions on a defense project as sabotage or subversion. To them the tapping of a union phone would be a patriotic duty. In the end, all phones except those in NAM headquarters might be subject to tapping unless Congress is careful to legalize tapping in specific instances only.

CIVIL DEFENSE IS EVERYBODY'S JOB

Modern warfare no longer balks at natural boundaries. The oceans and the skies and the great reaches of the continent have shrunk alarmingly since the close of the last war. Today our civilian populations are equally exposed, with our armed forces, to the onslaught of enemy attack.

To put it bluntly, our backyards of today may be the front lines of tomorrow. A possible enemy has all the deadly weapons of the most modern arsenal—atomic, biological, and chemical. What's more, he has the means to deliver them on our very doorsteps, almost at will.

There is no sure way to stop attacking planes, according to our military experts. At least seven out of every ten enemy bombers would get through our defenses.

The lesson of these alarming facts is plain: Every man, woman, and child in these United States should be prepared to help himself or others if an attack comes. Civil defense offers the chance we need to prepare ourselves. The ten volunteer services can use our personal skills and talents to the very best advantage—beginning now. The initial organizational job has been done in every State and Territory and in every city with a population of more than 40,000, as well as in many rural areas.

(Continued from page 23)
block of wood and twisted his ankle. Investigation disclosed that the floor was littered with discarded scraps of lumber.

(a) Good housekeeping is essential to safety. Before starting work, the supervisor of the crew should make sure that all working surfaces are cleared of loose materials.

(b) Portable steps or platforms with steps are preferable to sawhorse platforms for this type of work.



A carpenter stood on a sawhorse, slipped, and fell astride it.

Sawhorses should never be used as working surfaces. Instead, portable steps or a platform should be provided and used for this type of work.

A carpenter stood on a nail keg, looked up toward his work, tipped the keg, and fell to the floor.

Nail kegs should never be used as working surfaces. Portable steps or stools so designed that they will not tip should be provided.

A carpenter was standing on the floor joists while he was nailing a walkway into place. His foot slipped and he fell, straddling a joist.

Workmen should be carefully trained in the safe performance of their duties. In this case, the workman should have nailed the walkway from the walkway itself. If that was not practical, he should have laid a plank across the joists to provide suitable footing.

A helper was carrying a sheet of plywood 4′ x 8′ x ⅜″. His vision was blocked by the plywood and he stepped into an opening in the floor and fell. Investigation disclosed that the opening had been made for a hot-air duct.

(a) All floor openings in buildings under construction should be adequately guarded with railings and toeboards or should be covered with planks.

(b) In handling heavy or large objects, two or more workmen should be assigned to the operation.

A carpenter, working on the second floor of a new house, fell to the basement through an open stair well.

All floor openings should be adequately guarded with railings and toeboards or should be covered with planks.

While carrying a piece of lumber, a carpenter fell to the basement.

All floor openings in buildings under construction should be guarded by guard rails and toeboards or covered with planks.

A carpenter working on a roof stepped on some wet sap, slipped, and fell off. Investigation disclosed that the contractor had thought a scaffold

unnecessary because the pitch of the roof was slight.

Level walkways should be provided for all roof work regardless of the slope of the roof.

As a carpenter was setting forms, his foot slipped and he fell against a form, fracturing his rib. Investigation disclosed that the ground was muddy, very slippery, and had a considerable slope.

Before any work is started, safe footing should be provided. This not only reduces the hazard of the work but increases the rate of production.

A carpenter was standing on the wall of a foundation setting the first floor joists. As he reached to pick up a joist, he lost his balance and fell from the wall to the ground. Investigation disclosed that the wall was 6 feet high and that no scaffold had been provided.

Foundation walls should not be used as working surfaces. Instead a scaffold or a portable railed platform should be provided.

A carpenter was building forms for a concrete bridge. While he was walking on a plank which had been placed between an earthen bank and the bridge footing, the plank turned and he fell, striking the concrete footing. Investigation disclosed that the 10-inch plank had been laid as a walkway over uneven ground.

Provision should be made for safe access to all jobs. In this case, the plank should have been secured so that it would not turn. In addition, elevated walkways should be constructed of two or more planks, cleated together.

A helper was carrying a door up a stairway, slipped on a 2″ x 4″ block, and turned his ankle. When he fell, the door mashed his fingers against the stairway.

Good housekeeping is essential to safety. Each crew should be required to remove its own scrap. Periodic inspections and adequate supervision should be maintained to enforce this rule. Particular attention should be given to keeping stairs free of loose objects.

A carpenter was working on the first floor of a new building while other carpenters were placing joists on the second floor. One of the joists fell, striking the carpenter across his back.

Whenever practical, work assignments should be planned to avoid anyone having to work in unprotected areas when other operations are being performed overhead. In this case, one of the operations should have been delayed until the other one was completed.

Two carpenters were working on different floors of a new building. The workman on the second floor asked the other workman to throw a chalk box to him. When the first employe failed to catch the box, it fell, striking the second workman on the head.

Materials and other articles should never be thrown. In this case, the chalk box should have been raised on a hand line.

A carpenter's helper was moving a large exhaust fan. A piece of bar steel, leaning against a wall, fell and struck him on the head. Investigation disclosed that the steel had been left by ironworkers who had recently completed a contract on the job and that the helper's foot struck the bar as he was moving the fan.

(a) The ironworkers' foreman should have checked the premises to make sure that his crew

removed all their materials and scrap before leaving the job.

(b) The carpenter foreman also should have checked the area to see that it was clear for his crew and should have had the bar removed.

(c) The helper himself also should have inspected the area before starting his work in order to spot any possible hazards.

A carpenter was dismantling a scaffold and was tossing each piece onto a pile. As he threw a board, a projecting nail scraped his hand.

(a) Nail wounds are a serious hazard in work of this kind. If the lumber is to be reused, all nails should be drawn as each piece is removed. If the lumber is to be discarded, the nails may be bent into the wood.

(b) Gloves should be worn on work of this type.

When an apprentice attempted to pull a 2″ x 4″ from a loose pile of used lumber, the pile shifted and fell against him.

Lumber should be piled in an orderly and stable manner. This not only will reduce the hazard of handling the material but also will save time when it must be moved.

A carpenter, carrying a plank, stumbled over a piece of lumber. In trying to regain his balance he stepped on a nail projecting from a piece of scrap lumber.

(a) Good housekeeping is essential for safety. Before starting work, the supervisor of the crew should make sure that all working surfaces are cleared of loose materials and other tripping hazards. In addition, all working crews should be required to remove their own scrap.

(b) It should be standard procedure on all jobs that nails in scrap lumber must be drawn or bent into the wood before any piece is discarded.

In walking from one end of a building to the other, a carpenter walked across the open floor joists. As he stepped on one, the nails pulled loose and it turned. The carpenter fell, injuring his back. Investigation disclosed that the joists had just been placed into position and that no walkway had been provided.

Workmen should not be permitted to walk across joists. A railed walkway should be provided.

A carpenter was nailing rafters. As he struck a nail, it flew back, striking him in the eye. The employe lost the vision of the eye.

(a) Workmen should start nails carefully by striking them squarely but lightly until they have penetrated the lumber to a depth sufficient to be held securely.

(b) Goggles or other eye protection should be worn on work involving the driving of nails.

A carpenter, installing mineral wool insulation, developed an infection on his hands from contact with the mineral wool.

Gloves should be worn in work of this nature.

While an apprentice was using the freight elevator, his foot was crushed between the elevator cage and a landing. Investigation disclosed that he was standing near the front of the elevator because of the heavy load being carried and that the door of the cage did not extend to the floor.

According to the American Standard Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Escalators, Z17.1-1937, car gates or

doors for freight elevators should guard the full opening, except that they need not be more than 6 feet high.

While a carpenter was handling rough framing, a splinter penetrated his finger. Infection developed when he failed to have the splinter removed. Investigation disclosed that no first-aid facilities were available.

(a) Employes who are required to handle rough lumber should be furnished, and required to wear, suitable gloves.

(b) First-aid facilities should be available on every job.

A carpenter was nailing rafters. As he attempted to drive a nail, a rafter slipped off the plate. In replacing the rafter, he strained his arm.

Foremen should make sure that adequate help is provided for all operations. In this work, a second employe should be assigned to hold the rafter while it is being nailed. In addition, whenever it is necessary to place heavy rafters by hand, two or more men should be assigned to that work.

In placing a 14-foot 2″ x 10″ joist on the plate, a carpenter's finger was crushed between the joist and the plate.

Thorough instruction in the safe handling of materials should be a part of the training given every carpenter. In this case, the workman should have grasped the joist so that, when he set it down, his fingers would not be crushed.

A block and tackle was being used to raise lumber to the roof of a building. The cable broke and the lumber fell, striking a carpenter. Investigation disclosed that the cable was badly frayed.

Cables should be inspected frequently on a regular schedule. Frayed cables should be removed from service immediately.

A scaffold builder and a helper were lifting a 12-foot 2″ x 12″ to a scaffold. The carpenter strained his shoulder. Investigation disclosed that the workmen had tried to lift the plank to a level 7 feet above the ground.

This accident illustrates the importance of proper training and good teamwork in handling lumber. Overhead lifting is likely to cause injury if the proper methods are not used, but trained men can do such work without injury.

A carpenter was working from a ladder which was standing on soft ground. The ladder tilted as one foot sank into the ground and the carpenter jumped, fracturing his foot as he struck the ground.

(a) If the ladder had been equipped with safety feet, this accident might not have happened.

(b) If the ladder had been secured at the top, the accident might have been avoided.

HANDICAPPED PROBLEM BECOMES MORE ACUTE

According to Paul A. Strachan, president, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the number of the handicapped is steadily on the increase in the United States.

Mr. Strachan said, "We have an estimated 38,000,000, handicapped men and women in this nation, as to date—these figures differ from the previous ones given at 30,000,000 on the last survey in 1944-45. Since then many handicapped veterans have come out of World War II and the Korean War, as well as that in industry where some 2,000,000 workers meet with an accident annually and are in some degree maimed. This could easily swell the total of physically handicapped into greater proportions than we have had before.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER—SUPERSELECT

30-Minute Test

This is the fourth progressive test for carpenters. Correct answers to each question must be a nine-letter word as shown under. Two points for each one correct gives a maximum percentage of 100. Take the title for 76. Answers are on page 35.

How far can we go with this sort of stuff? All the way up to PARALLELOPIPEDON—if you're game to come along. The catechism on carpentry is encyclopedic.

1. One skilled in the making and erection of wood products. CARPENTER
2. The penny-size name for a nail 1½ inches long.
3. Term applied to a wall designed to resist lateral pressure
4. Another common and equally correct name for a smooth plane
5. Oak specially sawn to emphasize the figured grain is called
6. Common name for a rule with very large, clear figures
7. The hard, matured wood from the central part of a tree
8. A smooth, steel handled tool used to sharpen a scraper
9. The kind of bit which has an adjustable cutter
10. A trimmed opening in a floor, provided for the stairs
11. Framed woodwork on interior walls, higher than wainscotting
12. Name applied to a ripping bar with a large hook, or bend
13. Constructed to be taken apart and reassembled elsewhere
14. A hall between the outer door and an inner door
15. Term used to designate an infringement of a building code law
16. Any solid material used in making concrete
17. Built up in layers, as plywood, wood truss members, etc.
18. Abrasive-covered material used to finish fine woodwork
19. Trade name of a fireproof wallboard made by the U. S. Gypsum Co.
20. Common name for an architect's building drawing
21. A protective board around the lower part of inner walls
22. Allowance for free movement of a door, window, etc.
23. A four-sided figure with four right angles
24. Removal of concrete formwork is called—
25. A series of architectural columns set at regular intervals
26. A light interior wall, one story or less in height
27. Soundproofing material placed between beams in bathrooms
28. One who figures the labor and material costs of a building
29. Usual name for the skeleton of a wooden building
30. A single-radius arch, less than a semi-circle, is called—
31. Name applied generally to all wide-sheeted, rigid wall covering
32. Type of joint used in concrete to permit possible swelling
33. One whose profession it is to devise the plan of structures
34. A firmly fixed mark from which working levels are taken
35. Arranged alternately to one side and another as nails, joints
36. General name for asphalt tile, cork, and linoleum floor covering
37. T & G boards covering the sides or roof of a building
38. A round, iron supporting post, smaller than a column
39. Another common name for a door saddle
40. Precise name for a carpenter's circle-describing tool
41. A drawing showing the front view of a building
42. A small-headed nail used in trim or other fine work
43. A shelf-like floor built between the first and second story
44. General name for any needle-leaved tree—pine, fir, etc.
45. The holding tool used to lengthen an auger bit is called a bit
46. A small structure erected on the roof of a building
47. Another common name for a leader, or eave drain pipe
48. An iron reinforcing face plate used on butted beam joints
49. A board, tapered in cross section, used for siding
50. An ornamental bracket, used in series in elaborate cornices

Total correct x 2 = ... %

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

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4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

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133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA
68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

To All Affiliated Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Federations of Labor:
Greetings:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, you are hereby notified that the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention will be held in the City of Ottawa, Ontario, commencing at 10 a.m., Monday, August 10, 1953, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention is completed.

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2380	Fernald, Ohio
2872	Green Tree, N. M.
2875	Missoula, Mont.
2103	Calgary, Alta., Can.
2209	Louisville, Ky.
2123	Flint, Mich.
2876	Payette, Ida.
2882	Santa Rosa, Calif.
3160	Eldred, Penn.
2885	Jacksonville, Texas
2884	Smith River, Calif.
722	Salt Lake City, Utah
535	Lusk, Wyo.
2898	South Nelson, N. B., Can.
2891	Stockton, Calif.
2895	Elkton, Va.
2896	Lyons, Ore.
2654	Kingston, Ont., Can.
1877	Rocky Mount, N. C.
2897	Seney, Mich.
2928	Quebec, Que., Can.
2932	Lysten, Que., Can.
823	Camden, Tenn.
872	Burns Lake, B. C., Can.
606	Virginia-Eveleth, Minn.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HELGE ALHSTRAND, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HOBERT ALMELING, L. U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo.
ANDREAS ANDREASEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUSSELL A. APHELIN, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
ROY PAGE BABER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MOISE BEAUDOIN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRANK BEERS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN L. BELLEW, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
H. M. BEVILLE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PETER BRADY, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
PETER BROWN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
FRANK BRUUN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
SAM CARLSTRAND, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LAWRENCE CASEY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ANTHONY CATALANELLO, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
BEN CATHCART, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRANK CHALOUX, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
V. H. CHRISTLER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. C. COBEL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ERIN M. COFFEY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
OWEN COLTON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
GEORGE E. CONANT L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
ARTHUR CROW, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
R. E. CULVER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CORTLAND DECKER, JR., L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
G. W. DEXTER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CHARLES W. DONACA, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
F. W. DUGAY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM DUNN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
WALTER DUNNIHOO, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JOSEPH DYER, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
KEITH ECCLES, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
HARRY EITEL, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
THOMAS A. FERRARA, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ANTONIO FERRARO, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
GEORGE A. FLORENCE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
D. R. FRICK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT S. GLOVER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN WESLEY GORDON, L. U. 505, Litchfield, Ill.
M. B. GREISEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
A. E. GRIMSHA, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PAUL HARRIS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM E. HARRIS, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
RALPH HOOD, L. U. 1715, Vancouver, Wash.
FRANK E. IRVINE L. U.132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN JACOBS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALFRED JENSEN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
FRED JOHNSON, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HARRY JOHNSON, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
HERBERT E. KETTLE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EMERY LANTHIER, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
ERNEST R. LARO, L. U. 1247, Laconia, N. H.
PATRICK LAWTON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HENRY LIGHTKEP, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa.
RALPH LOCKETT, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
AMADEE LOPEZ, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
JACOB Y. LOUX, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. R. LUND, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL MAIER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. MACKIE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM M. MAC KAY, L. U. 1715, Vancouver, Wash.
H. C. MACKNEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. MC GINNIS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM L. MC GUIRE, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
LOUIS MEYER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
AARON MILLER, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
JOHN P. MILLER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
W. G. MILLER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
A. MOE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PETER MOSHANG, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. W. MUGGOCH, L. U. 343, Winnepeg, Man., Can.
K. NICHOLS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
EMIL NYLANDER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRANK V. ODEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH PAGNINI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
FRANK E. PALMER, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
OLE PAULSON, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
FRED PEOPLES, L. U. 61, Kansas City. Mo.
CLARENCE PITTS, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
ADOLF PLISCOTT, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
R. G. POPHAM, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE POTEET, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN PROCHAZKA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE RAE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN B. RICE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
L. J. RICHARDSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
DANIEL RITTER, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
IRVING ROCK, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
CLARK ROE, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
E. M. ROWLAND, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WINFIELD D. SAWYER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
MYRON SHALES, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MANNING E. SHAW, L. U. 1715, Vancouver, Wash.
L. G. SICKELS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ROBERT T. SPENCER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
EVERETT S. STEARN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE H. STEVENS, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
JAMES TASCHETTA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES A. THOMAS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES R. VENTO, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CARL WESTERGARD, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Iowa
B. F. WILCOX, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
C. E. WILCOX, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

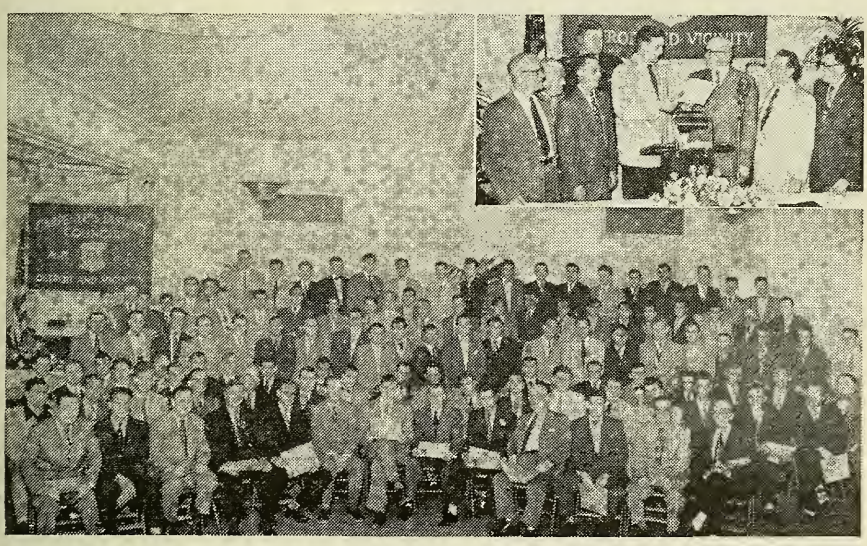
1. Carpenter
2. Fourpenny
3. Retaining
4. Smoothing
5. Quartered
6. Blindmans
7. Heartwood
8. Burnisher
9. Expansive
10. Stairwell
11. Panelling
12. Gooseneck
13. Knockdown
14. Vestibule
15. Violation
16. Aggregate
17. Laminated
18. Sandpaper
19. Sheetrock
20. Blueprint
21. Baseboard
22. Clearance
23. Rectangle
24. Stripping
25. Colonnade
26. Partition
27. Deafening
28. Estimator
29. Framework
30. Segmental
31. Wallboard
32. Expansion
33. Architect
34. Benchmark
35. Staggered
36. Resilient
37. Sheathing
38. Stanchion
39. Threshold
40. Compasses
41. Elevation
42. Finishing
43. Mezzanine
44. Evergreen
45. Extension
46. Penthouse
47. Downspout
48. Fishplate
49. Clapboard
50. Modillion

Detroit J-A Committee Graduates 150

Members of the latest class attending the Building Trades Apprentice School, sponsored by the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee, were honored with graduation ceremonies held February 1st, at the Fort Wayne Hotel in Detroit.

The 150 graduates are now journeymen of various Carpenters' locals, Floor Decorators' local 2265, Millmens' local 1452 and Millwrights' local 1102.

Success of the Detroit Building Trades Apprentice Program was due largely to the hard work and cooperation of Stuart Proctor, head carpentry instructor; Earl L. Bedell, divi-



The 150 graduating apprentices and their faculty members smile in appreciation of a job well done.

The men who made the apprenticeship program a success congratulate the representative of the apprentices. From left to right: Stuart Proctor, C. W. Spain, C. E. Engel, Henry M. Wojcik, speaker for the graduates, E. L. Bedell, J. W. Mc Creery, Gus Hauswirth, and behind the others, L. M. Weir.

sional director of vocational education for technical and trade schools; W. McCreery and Gus Hauswirth, instructors; Cornelius W. Spain, school principal; Charles E. Engel, assistant principal; and L. M. Weir, secretary of the Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Although the great majority of men were graduated as carpenters, lack of space prevents our listing the great number of carpenters' locals which they represent.

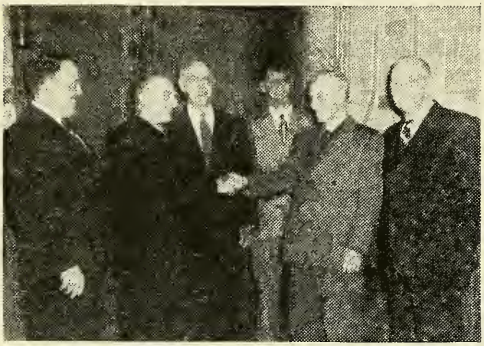
The smiles of the graduates and the faculty members offers mute evidence to the outstanding success of the program.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

37 YEARS SERVICE HONORED

Members of Erie, Pennsylvania's Local 81 met to pay homage to its first and only treasurer at a testimonial dinner on January 15th. The celebration marked the thirty-seventh year that John W. Haskins had served the Local in this capacity. He was initiated into Local 284, (then in Erie) in 1908, and held various offices until its consolidation with Local 1012 formed the present Local. Before the consolidation he was an officer of the short lived Erie District Council.



A veteran of the Brotherhood receives congratulations from his fellow Brothers; from left to right: Charles Slinker, Harry Schwarzer, George Wuenschel, recording secretary, Local 81; Lewis Hemmis, president, Local 81; Brother Haskins, and Lawrence Haskins his brother and a fellow member of the Local.

Other guests included General Executive Board Member Harry Schwarzer, who was the principal speaker of the evening, and Charles M. Slinker, General Representative.

Since January, 1889, when the first Local (116) was chartered in Erie, wages and working conditions have continually improved. At that time the standard wage was a lowly sum of $2.00 per day for a 10 hour day, 60 hour week. Only during the depression of the thirties did wages suffer a setback, from $1.15 to $0.80 per hour. Today the scale is $2.49 per hour.

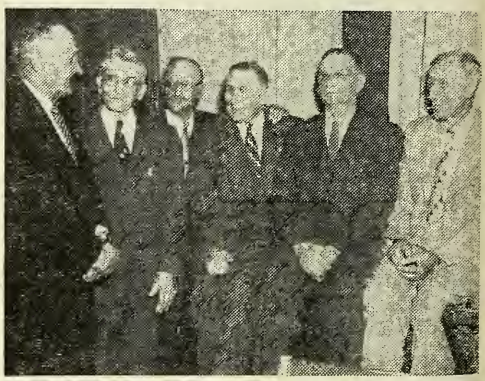
The traditions inculcated in those first members of the United Brotherhood who met in Chicago in 1881 have been retained by Local 81 to the present day. John W. Haskins stands as a symbol of the integrity and temerity which permeates the organization he has served so long and faithfully.

OLD TIMERS HONORED AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The 50th anniversary of Local 955, of Appleton, Wisconsin was highlighted by a testimonial banquet and dance at which the four oldest members of the Local were feted as guests of honor.

Brothers Albert Feldhahn, John C. Meilke, Earl Clark and James London were honored by more than 100 members and their guests who attended the festivities at the Moose Hall in Appleton last October 17th.

Walter Jensen, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, was the principal speaker of the evening. He recalled the deeds of the Local and its progress over the past fifty years and paid tribute to the old timers for their long and faithful service.



Walter Jensen and Erven Schultz, secretary of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, listen to the reminiscing old timers of Local 955, From left to right: Brothers Jensen, John Mielke, Earl Clark. Schultz, Albert Feldhahn and James London.

CALIFORNIA CARPENTERS TOP FLIGHT BOWLERS

Local 162 of San Mateo, California continues its outstanding public relations activities by sponsoring three fine bowling teams in the West Coast City. Recent issues of THE CARPENTER have carried several stories about the many activities of Local 162 which have furthered the good reputation of the United Brotherhood.



The first group of bowlers to be sponsored by Local 162 are shown with Local President Malcolm Kidd holding the trophy which is presented to the top team for each year's bowling.

The three groups of keglers have acquired several trophies and may soon add another to their collection. Bowling in three different leagues, the teams met recently for a play-off to determine the winner of the team trophy presented by the Local. The winning team holds the trophy until the next year, or until they are defeated.

Two members of the group received individual honors in their respective leagues, one for individual high score and the other for being the most improved bowler in his league. One of the teams is now tied for first place in its league with only six games left to play.

All of the members of the teams are carpenters and so far have been very successful in maintaining the reputation of the United Brotherhood of being winners.

MISSOURIANS OBSERVE 50 YEARS IN BROTHERHOOD

February 11, 1953 marked the 50th anniversary of the chartering of Local 1434, of Moberly, Missouri. A banquet commemorating the event was held in the Moberly Masonic Temple. Honored guests in attendance included: J. O. Mack, president of the Missouri District Council; Mel Shasserre, council secretary; and Mark Bagby, general representative.



Members attending the 50th Anniversary Banquet of Local 1434 are shown, from left to right: 1st row; Brothers Hedges, Frank Cobb, Walkup, T. B. Allen; Financial Secretary Dave Myers; Evan Coons, Howell; Recording Secretary F. J. Payne; C. J. Coons, Charles Hughes, Clark, and Ed. D. Edwards.

2nd row; Brothers Keene, Vernon Hager, Jack Cleeton, L. N. Bledsoe, M. L. Blackwell, F. M. Johnson, E. M. Combs, T. R. Bell, Jr., and R. A. Miller.

3rd row; Roy Collins, Hubert Bowden, Ralph Bowden, John Hager, J. I. Zaner, W. S. Hendren, W. H. Brubaker, F. C. Jacoby, G. L. Hillen, Paul Hillen and Charles Kirkendall.

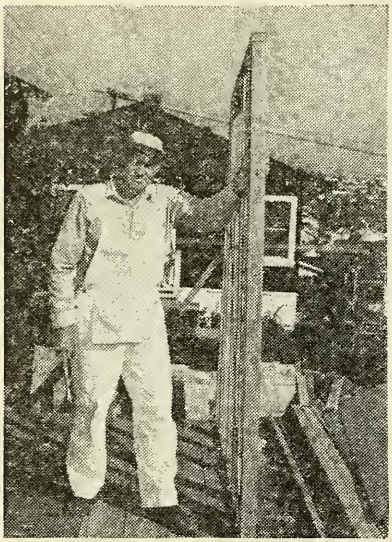
Local President E. L. Howell presented 40 year pins to C. W. Clark, J. W. Hedges, E. E. Keene, Alvin Walkup and C. J. Coons. W. B. Cottingham, also a forty year man, was unable to attend.

Following the invocation, delivered by the Reverend Ernest S. Waite, a banquet was served after which motion pictures of the General Office and the Home were shown.

Starting in 1903 with a membership of forty, Local 1434 has grown until today the roll numbers 116 carpenters. Prevailing wages were from $2.25 to $2.50 per day, nine hours per day and six days a week. Today the hourly wages are slightly less than the former day's wage.

Not only is the Local noted for its monetary advances but also for its willingness to support projects which are for the betterment of the community and the trade.

CARPENTER CHOSEN "SEABEE OF THE MONTH"



A peaceful view of the "Seabee of the Month." "Hatchet-Packing" Brother Carl E. Hull.

Once described by Admiral William F. Halsey as "a hatchet-packing Seabee and a worthy member of our South Pacific jungle-hacking, Jap-cracking, all service team," Carl E. Hull, a member of Local 1140, of San Pedro, California, has been chosen as the "Seabee of the Month."

Chief Petty Officer Hull now makes his home at 973 Twentieth Street in San Pedro. Brother Hull is a member of the Seabee Reserve and is engaged in light construction contracting.

During World War II he was awarded the Silver Star by Admiral Halsey for capturing a Jap soldier single-handed, armed with an axe, during the Battle of Bougainville in December, 1943. On another occasion he rescued the crew of a bull-dozer which was knocked out by Japanese mortar fire. He enlisted in the Seabees in November, 1942.

Brother Hull also served as an Army Sergeant in World War I. At that time he served in the Philippine Islands, China and Siberia. Between wars he was engaged as a member of the San Pedro police force.

GREENSBURG, PA., LOCAL HONORED

Local Union 462 of Greensburg, Pa. was honored last September by the host to the 14th Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Typographical Union 668, of Jeanette-Greensburg, playing host to the convention, invited Local 462 to participate at the opening session. The Brotherhood Local responded by presenting a gavel bearing the Union Label to Robert E. Lynn, president of the Pennsylvania Federation.

Speaking in behalf of the Brotherhood, Local 462 President J. P. Glasgow requested that the gavel be used with firmness and decision. Mr. Lynn assured the assemblage that with the cooperation of the delegates a fine and orderly convention would be conducted.

Congratulations to Local 462 for their fine spirit of cooperation and friendship, exemplifying the singleness of purpose to be found throughout the A. F. of L. Unions.



J. P. Glasgow, Local 462 President, presents a union made gavel to R. E. Lynn while I. T. U. Local 668 President Joseph A. Hellman beams his approval.



LADIES AUXILIARY No. 280

o the Editor:

A cheery hello from Ladies Auxiliary 280, of Rockford, Illinois.

It has been quite some time since you have heard from us but this has not been ıtogether due to negligence on our part. Our time has been busily occupied with our ·gular business meetings, white elephant and rummage sales and seeing that our travel- ıg basket is filled and sent on to the next member for her donation

The aforementioned traveling basket is relayed from member to member for donations food, candy and other delicacies for distribution at opportune moments to the sick, ıjured or needy.

Our former recording secretary, Floss Gil, recently made an apron to which each ember sewed her monetary donations for charitable purposes. After all donations ere attached, each member guessed as to the total sum and the one who came nearest the correct amount was awarded the apron. It was fun and brought in a substantial ım.

Several husbands of members were ill over a long period and monetary gifts were also ·nt to them.



Members of Ladies Auxiliary 280, assembled at a social event.

We have made several contributions to the blood bank and the polio fund, trying to) our bit for the community.

Our annual Christmas party, and in the summer, our anniversary dinner and picnic ıve become institutions of the Auxiliary. Our husbands and families always attend ıese social events.

A special sunshine chairman sends gifts regularly to shut ins at the nearby county ɔspital. These gifts usually consist of assorted candies or cookies packed in attractive ns. It doesn't require a great effort on our part but the old folks show great appreciа- ɔn. One member, Betty Nyman made eleven dozen cookies. They were small dainty ıes, carefully and elaborately decorated.

You can see that our members are very cooperative in all of our activities, con- ibuting generously with their time and money. It is a great pleasure to be connected ith them.

Our present officers include Eugenia Ostrom, president; Doris Thalman, vice-president; ıd Mary Carlson, treasurer.

An open invitation is extended to members of other Auxiliaries and members of the rotherhood to visit us whenever they are in our city.

Fraternally yours,

Lucille Fairclough, Rec. Sec.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 297

Cheap Work.—Many writers dealing with subjects pertaining to carpentry, do not treat the subject of cheap work. Evidently they regard such work as unethical, or as a means

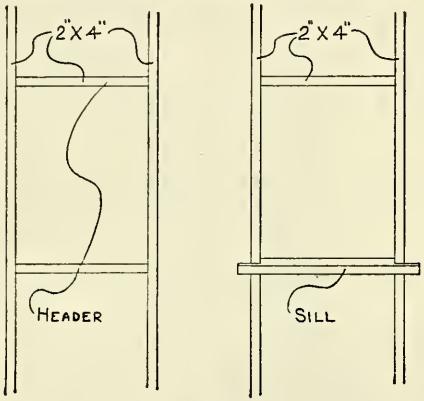


Fig. 1

of giving less to the owner than value received. But that is not the case. Cheap work has a legitimate place in the building industry. This kind of work is usually found in

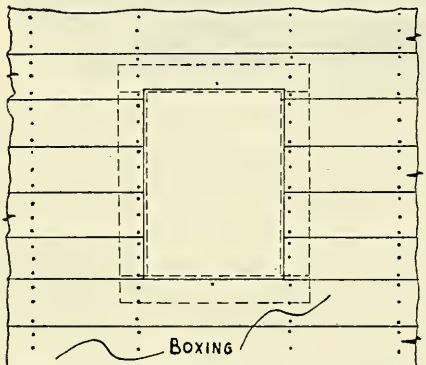


Fig. 2

temporary buildings, which after they have served their purpose are dismantled and the material is used in some other construction work. The emphasis in all cheap work is placed on economy, but at the same time the value of appearance and substantial construction must not be overlooked, especially when available at little or no extra expense

Simple Openings.—Fig. 1 shows two roughed-in simple openings. To the left is an opening that is as wide as the distance between the studding. All that is needed for roughing in this kind of opening, is a header at the top and one at the bottom. The opening to the right is the same, excepting that instead of a header at the bottom, it has a sill that must also answer for the header. The opening to the left, is shown after the boxing in, in Fig. 2. How this opening is cased up is indicated by the dotted lines. The casing projects over the ends and edges

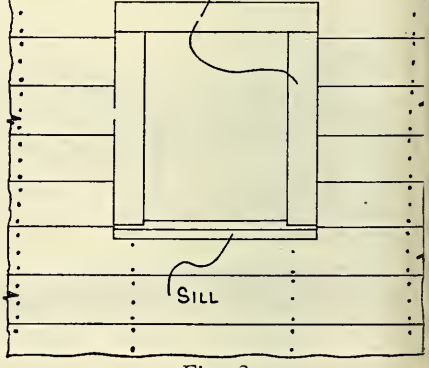


Fig. 3

the boxing just enough to form a stop for the window sash. Fig. 3. shows how the opening to the right in Fig. 1. will appear after it is boxed and cased up.

Cheap Window Frames.—The roughing-in of a cheap window frame is shown by Fig. 4. This opening, as the figures will show is framed just right for a 30" x 24", double sash, window. The sill again answers for the bottom header. Fig. 5 gives a detail of one side of this frame after it is completed. The outside is covered with novelty siding while the inside of the wall is finished with pressed wood. The term "pressed wood" should be taken as covering all manufactured wall-finishing materials, such as masonite, wall board, plywood, and so forth. The

casings are 1" x 4" boards. At **a**, **b**, and **c** are shown respectively, the window stop, the parting bead (planted on) and the blind stop. The parting bead is made by ripping a regular parting bead in two. A front elevation of the finished frame, which is shown roughed in, in Fig. 1, is shown by Fig. 6. A little study of this will reveal a well appearing frame.

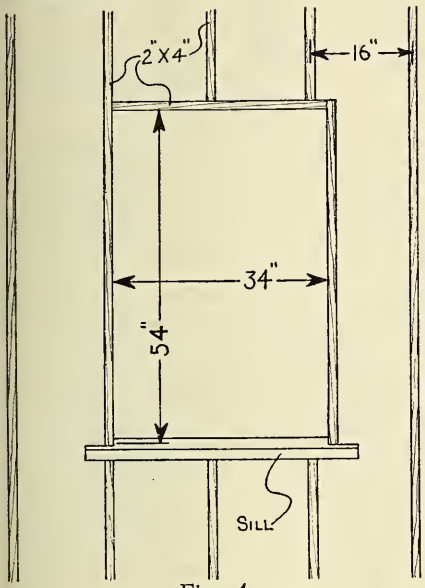


Fig. 4

Details of Head and Sill.—Fig. 7 shows the head and sill of the frame shown in Fig. 6. The head construction is practically the same as the side construction. There is one intentional difference between this detail and the own shown in Fig. 5, which is that knotty pine is specified in Fig. 7, while pressed wood is shown by Fig. 5. This

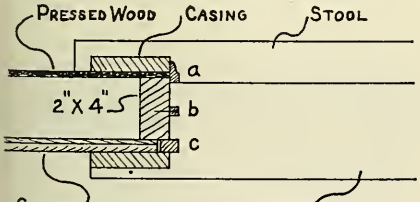


Fig. 5

means that any kind of board finish can be used for the inside, whether it is wood or some kind of manufactured wall board. The finished sill construction is simple, but substantial.

Elevation Details.—Fig. 8 shows elevation details of the head, side, and sill, in part, of the frame shown in Fig. 6. This construction gives a pleasing appearance, although the construction is simple and economical. Another detail of a side or head

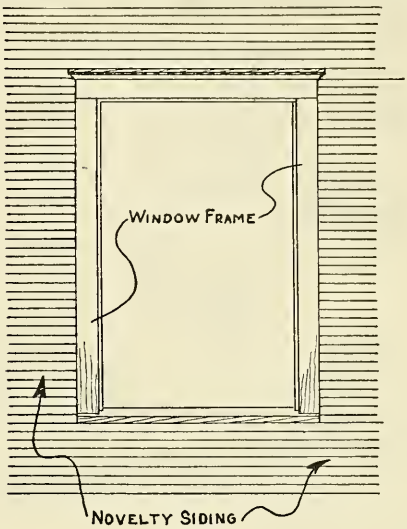


Fig. 6

construction of this frame is shown by Fig. 9. Here the face of the 2" x 4" jamb is covered with pressed wood, which conceals

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the ends of the siding. The outside casing takes the place of the blind stop. The parting bead again is planted on, or in simple

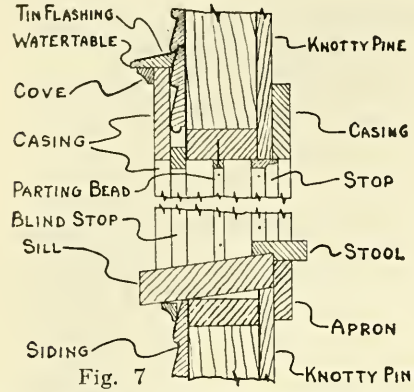


Fig. 7

terms nailed on. This construction makes no provision for screen, while the other constructions shown do.

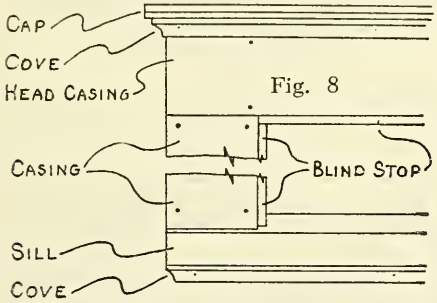


Fig. 8

This method of making cheap window frames was used successfully in a mushroom town near an army camp, during the war. The buildings were used for the duration, and then dismantled.

Spring Bolts.— The upper sash in those cheap window frames were held in place by spring bolts, while the bottom sash were held up or locked when down by the same means, spring bolts.

Modifications.—A study of the drawings will reveal two important things: First, a well appearing window frame, and second, an economical frame substantial enough for any temporary building. It will also be seen

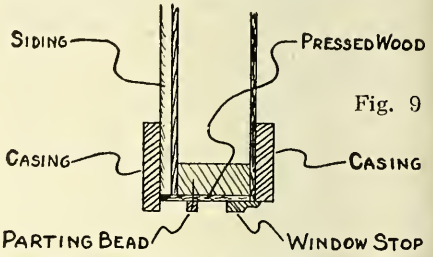


Fig. 9

that the constructions shown can be modified to suit the needs or tastes of the owners.

While the details show only novelty siding, this method of making cheap window frames was used successfully where the outsides were covered wth boards running up and down, with bats covering the cracks.

NEWSPAPERMAN BOSSES JOB

A prominent nespaperman, acted as owner's agent on a certain job. Among the new features that were introduced on that

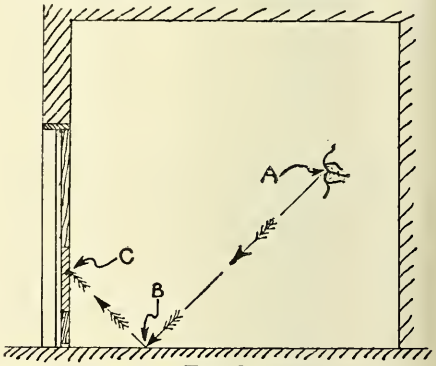


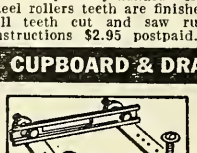
Fig. 1

job, there was a soundproofing scheme. It was a clever idea. The bottom panels of

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A. D. McBurney, 317 E. 4th St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.

certain doors were equipped with louvers, through which the air passed into or out of the rooms. This gave rise to another problem, soundproofing. How could sounds (especially words) be kept from passing through the louvers. Theoretically the problem was solved by padding the bottom of the louvers with some kind of magic sound-killing fiber. The theory is illustrated by the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 and 3 are cross sections of a room, cutting through the

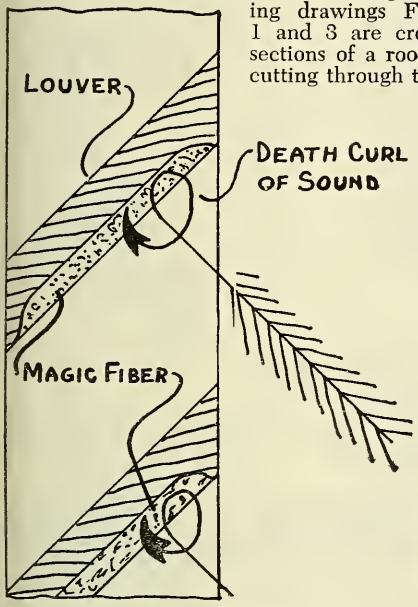


Fig. 2

door. The arrows give the tracks of individual sounds. Fig. 2 gives a detail, in part, of a louver, showing the magic fiber producing the death curl of sound. As the foreman explained it, when the sound of a word leaves the lips, it scoots from point A, Fig. 1, to point B, makes a right angle turn up to point C, where it gets tangled in the magic fiber, and dies like a door nail!

What seemingly was not taken into consideration when the theory was formulated is shown by Fig. 3. The individual sound of a word as it leaves the lips at point A, also flies to point b, glances to point c, where it again makes a turn and shoots

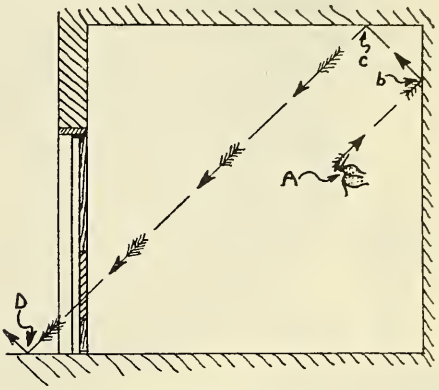


Fig. 3

down to point D, missing the magic fiber on the louvers, and makes its get-a-way!

This writer wonders whether the newspaperman knew, when he bossed that job, that, that clever soundproofing theory, in practice would be a total fizzle.



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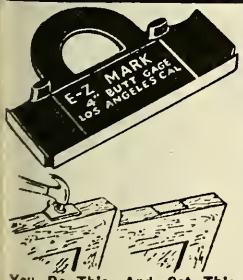
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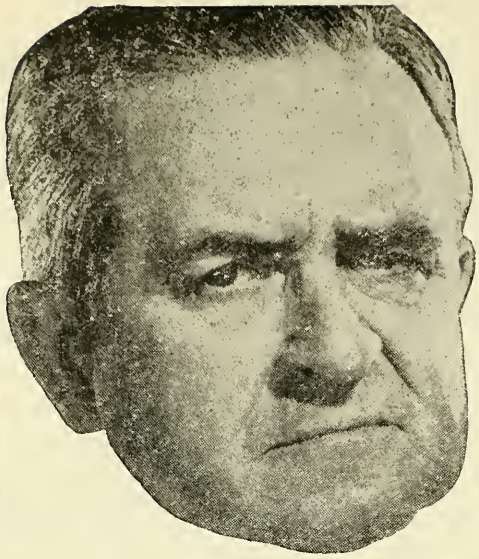
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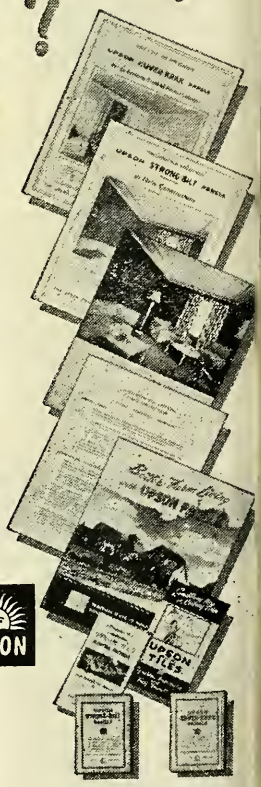
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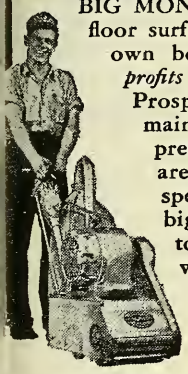
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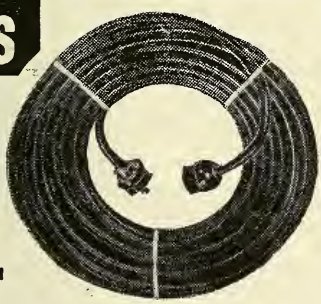
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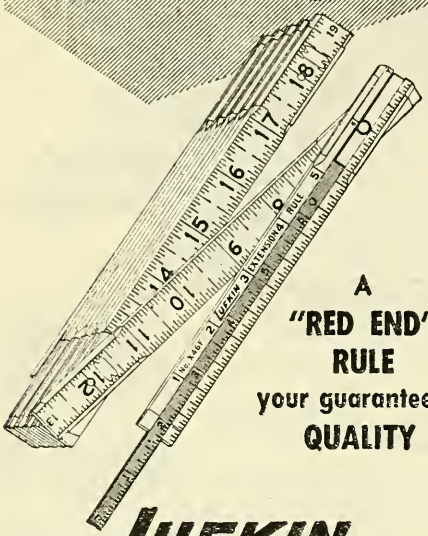
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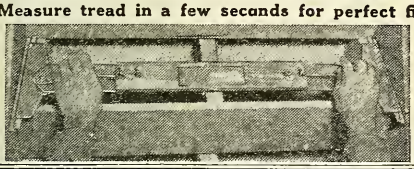
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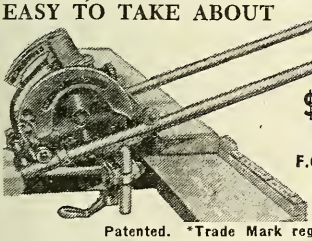
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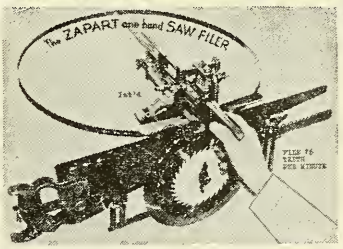
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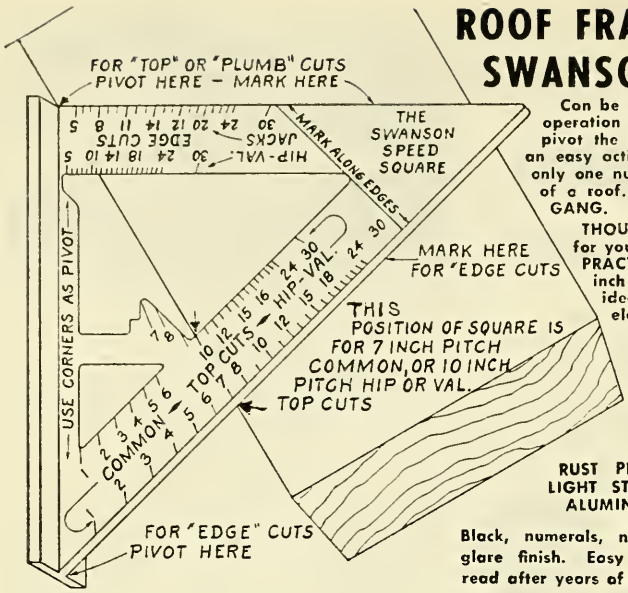
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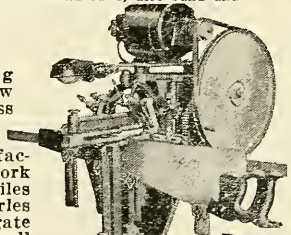
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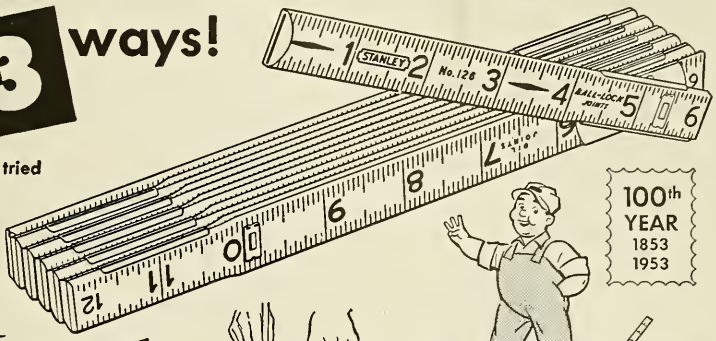
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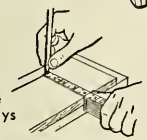
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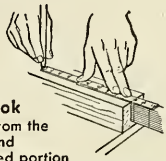
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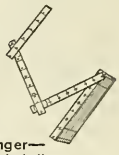
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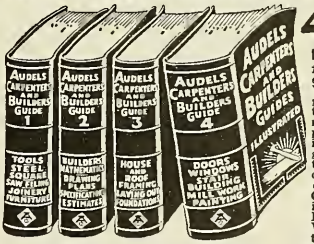
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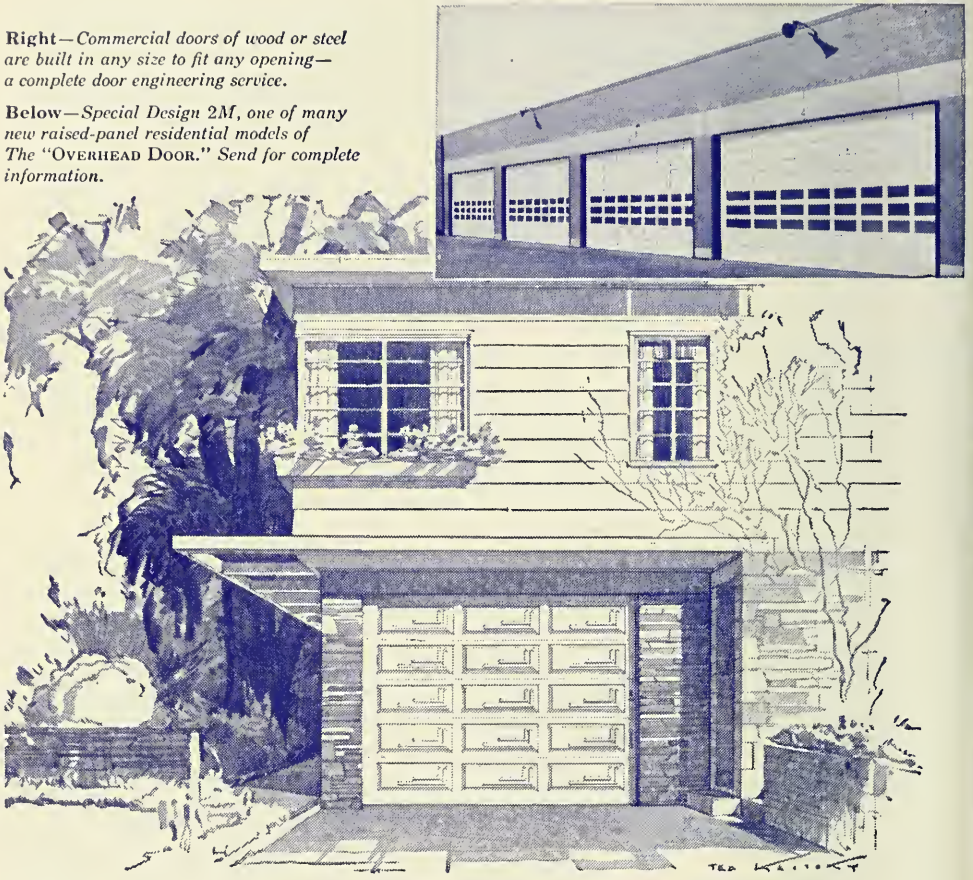
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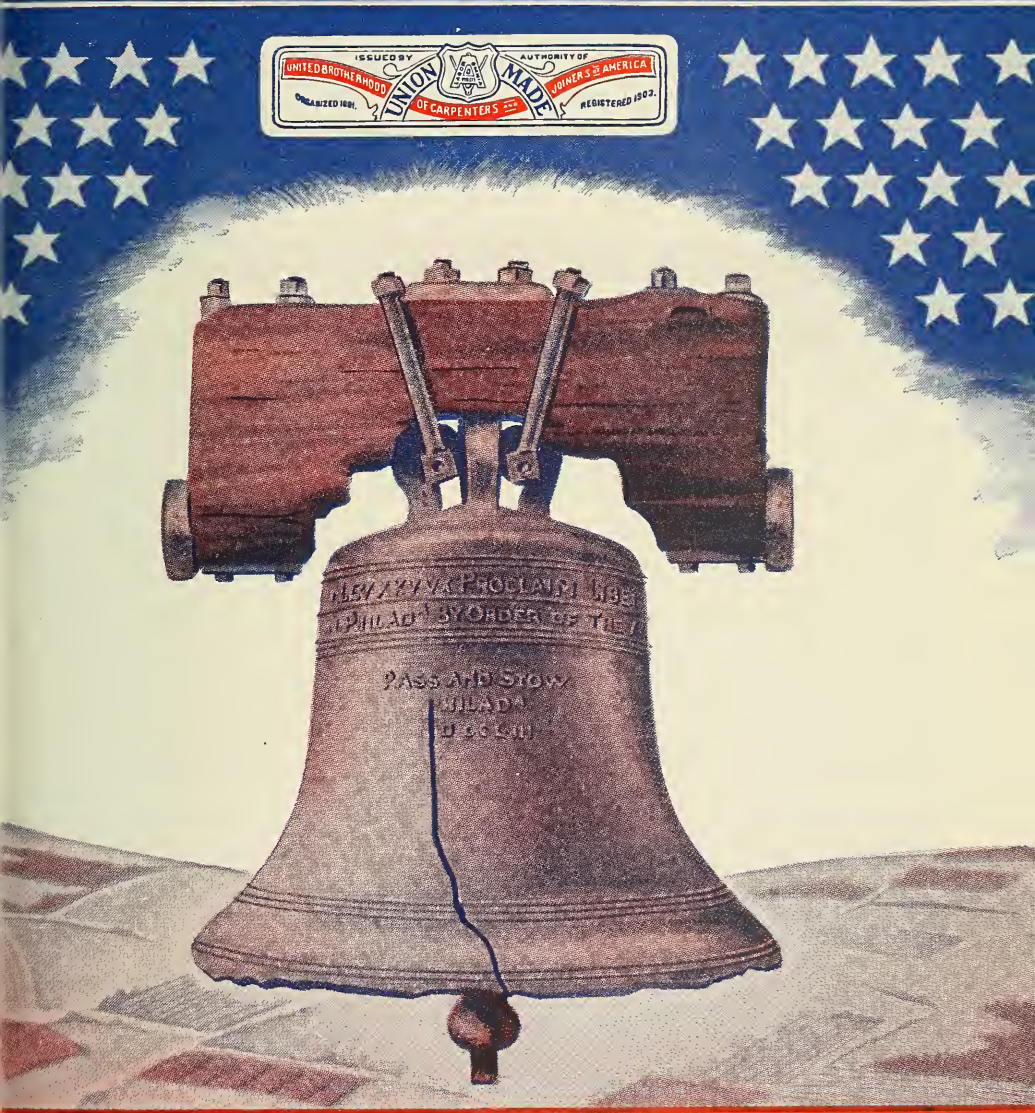
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

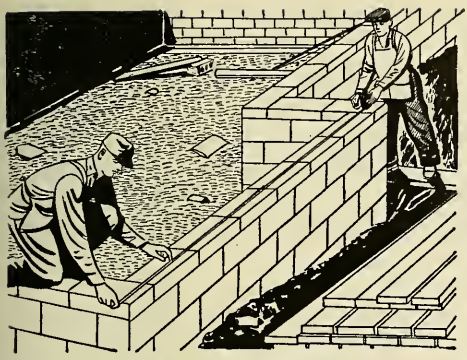
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JULY, 1953



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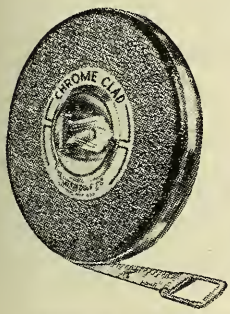
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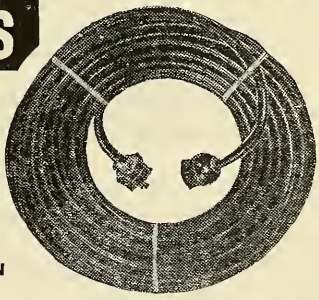
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1953

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★ ★ ★

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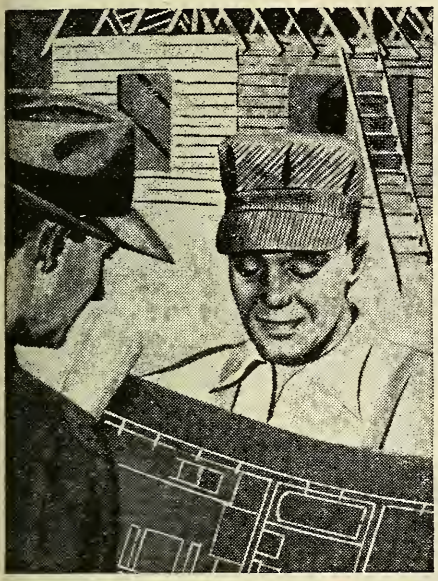
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress. Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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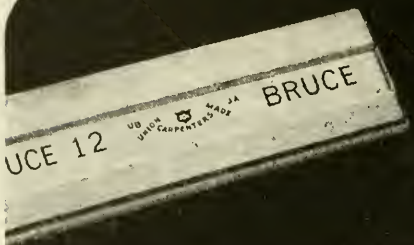
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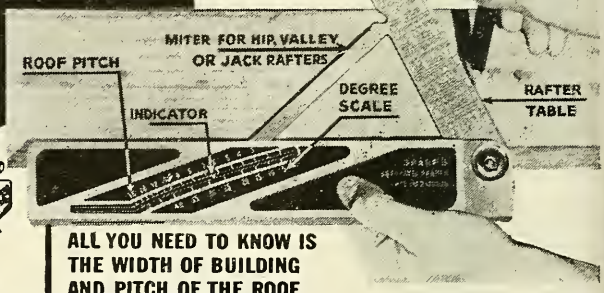
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With criticism mounting, soon we must decide—

IS UN WORTH SAVING?

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ONE NEED be neither a historian or a scholar to realize that the United Nations Organization is heading toward a life-or-death crisis in the near future. From the very beginning there have been substantial forces in the United States opposed to the whole idea of an international tribunal. Mostly these were the isolationists who feared loss of sovereignty and the ascendency of a super-world government. Year in and year out these opponents of the UN have sniped at the organization and passed up no opportunity to give it a black eye. Opposition to the UN has never been absent in the United States since the UN was born.

Lately, however, opposition has been more widespread and a good deal more vociferous. UN is being attacked from many angles by wholly unrelated groups. Perhaps Los Angeles, where the school board recently voted to prohibit the use of United Nations literature after a long and bitter battle, provided the opening skirmish in the coming UN war. Certainly few issues have divided a city as thoroughly and as violently as did the question of whether or not Los Angeles youngsters should be allowed to look at UNESCO literature. In the end the anti forces won. UN thereby lost considerable prestige at a very time when its prestige was reaching its lowest ebb anyway.

The fact that other sections of California, such as Long Beach, barely an hour's drive from Los Angeles, and Marin County in the far north, are resisting any and all pressure to oust UNESCO literature from the school curriculum does not detract from the fact that UN prestige suffered a serious blow in Los Angeles. Los Angeles is not the only section where UN has been faring poorly. More and more of the nation's press is becoming increasingly critical of UN. So are a good many radio and TV commentators. Few of these advocate outright U.S. withdrawal from UN at once, but all speak as if little or nothing can be expected from UN.

What are the facts? Is UN a complete failure? Should we abandon it and "go it alone?" Unfortunately only history will be able to give the answer, for the problems involved cannot be solved in less than a generation or two. Two vastly different ideologies, democracy and totalitarianism, are competing for the hearts and minds of all men. The competition may lead to war or it may struggle along in a tense and unhappy "peace" filled with suspicions and tensions. Either way, the ultimate answer will not be arrived at in the lifetime of most of us.

What, then, is the function of UN in the picture? Certainly it has not been able to maintain peace in the world, for men have been dying in Korea and in Indo-China for the past several years. If it cannot maintain peace, is it worth saving?

For all the failures which have so far beset UN, it is still difficult to envision any answer other than an unequivocal "yes."

The League of Nations failed. UN may fail too. But sooner or later,

when war is abolished, it will be abolished by a world tribunal which can muster all the nations of the world that have good will in their hearts against the ambitious few that look at conquest and power for their own aggrandisement. Until it has been proved beyond the shadow of any doubt that UN cannot measure up to this standard, it should not be allowed to pass out of the picture. While its record to date may not be encouraging, it has nevertheless limped along bravely.

Part of the disappointment in UN undoubtedly stems from the high hopes which attended its birth. Out of the first UN meeting in San Francisco came brave and inspiring words. The preamble to the UN Charter thrilled not only the downtrodden and the enslaved, but also all men everywhere who believed in freedom, equality and justice. Now, only eight years later, many Americans are losing confidence in the ability of UN to implement the aspirations so hopefully set forth at San Francisco.

The fact that Communists or suspected Communists have been uncovered among the American staff serving UN has not added to the peace of mind of American citizens or enhanced the prestige of UN. Added together, all these factors have created a climate of suspicion, if not downright hostility, toward UN in a substantial percentage of the American people.

What the American people need most desperately from UN at the present time is evidence that UN is determined to make good from now on. In a recent speech, President Eisenhower said: "The United Nations must become not only an eloquent symbol but an effective force." Americans now need dramatic proof that UN is through being an eloquent symbol and is ready to become an effective force.

In this connection, Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review of Literature and a long-time booster of UN, had this to say in a recent issue of "United Nations World:"

"Here we come to a basic fact about world organization. The problem created by a weak world organization is not only that it cannot deal effectively with a major crisis when it occurs. The heart of the problem is that weak world organization makes a crisis inevitable. In the absence of any real framework of world security, large nations inevitably will use every means at their disposal to safeguard their positions. This in turn means not only an all-out arms race but the elimination of such power vacuums as may exist outside the major parties. The resulting competition for national security is volatile and combustible.

"In defining its objectives, therefore, the UN can show that there must be an organic connection between foolproof disarmament and the machinery of world law. It can dramatize the blood relationship between responsible authority and the machinery of justice. It can recognize fully the incredible complexities in the way of a structured peace, but it can make it clear that these complexities actually define the nature of the challenge, rather than the reason for avoiding it."

Mr. Cousins suggests that a UN Revision Conference should be held either in 1955 or 1956 for the purpose of reviewing the accomplishments (or lack of accomplishments) up to that time, and using that experience as a guide to map a more virile and dynamic UN program.

All the ramifications involved in the opposition to UN cannot possibly be covered in one short article. Readers may remember an article which ap-

peared in this journal right after last year's AFL convention. That article was based on a report made by George P. Delaney, AFL representative in Europe. In his report to the convention, Mr. Delaney bitterly assailed the attitude which some U.S. employer representatives to the International Labor Organization have displayed in recent years. He charged that employer representatives to ILO were invariably picked from either non-union employers or employers who have vast holdings in foreign nations. He also pointed out that some of these employer representatives always raised the cry of socialism whenever an ILO proposal seemed destined to raise the living standards of foreign workers.

ILO being an integral part of United Nations, a few paragraphs from Mr. Delaney's conclusions are worth repeating:

"What is the significance of all this to the trade union members of America? We stand to gain no direct or immediate benefit from the standards determined by the International Labor Organization—our own standards, achieved through collective bargaining and otherwise, are already generally higher.

"But those standards do not exist in a vacuum, insulated from external forces and pressures. How can we be sure of our ability to maintain them, in time of economic stress, in the face of competition, from abroad, of products turned out by sweated labor, under sub-human conditions of work?

"Can we continue to gain improved wages and working conditions from American employers, if their foreign competitors lag farther and farther behind in those respects? Do our members, as good trade unionists, want to work on imported commodities produced under unfair, sub-standard conditions, any more than they would want to work on sweat shop goods produced in this country?

"Furthermore, we have a broader interest in this undertaking. We have an interest in the promotion of those higher levels of employment and prosperity which can only come with expanding world markets for our own products. And expanding world markets can only come with steady and consistent improvements in the conditions of workers in other lands.

"We have a vital interest in the preservation of world peace, and world freedom. Yet we know that neither peace nor freedom can be established on a foundation of world poverty and unrest.

"These attacks upon the International Labor Organization are not, therefore, remote from our own trade union interests. They are, in the final analysis, directed equally against your standards, your principles, and your ideals as trade unionists and as Americans. It is up to you to help to protect those standards and ideals now—by taking a new and more active interest in the ILO, and by giving your full support to the work of that organization."

From Mr. Delaney's report, as well as from the opposition to UNESCO literature in Los Angeles, it is not difficult to see that opposition to UN is not confined solely to UN but rather includes many of its branches. Further more, there is room for suspicion that at least some UN opposition stems from lack of confidence in the UN setup and more from the fear that ILO policies may elevate foreign wage standards and thereby interfere with profits.

Admittedly something as complicated as UN constitutes mighty deep waters for an ordinary labor journal.

Yet the issues involved are so fundamental and working people have so much at stake in the success or failure of UN to maintain peace and promote world prosperity that every man ought to give it some earnest consideration. UN may not be the answer to lasting peace, but when that answer comes it can only come through a world tribunal capable of uniting the free and decent elements in the world against the evil elements.

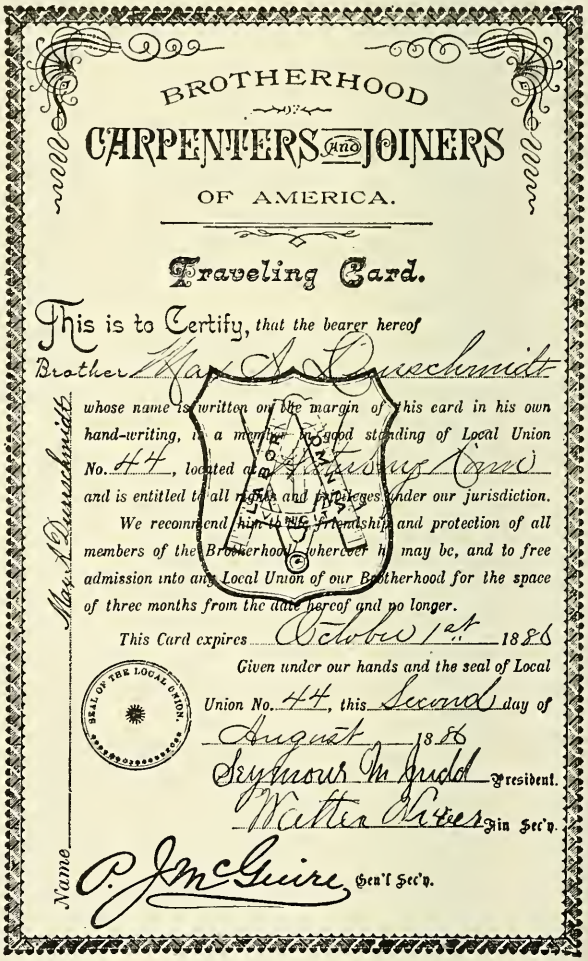
LOCAL 43 DISCOVERS RELIC

Spring cleaning time usually brings many gripes and a few aches and pains, whether it is being done in the home or in a local union office. But there is always a bright side, for the aching back can be quickly forgotten when a memento of a happy experience lets one relive the days gone by. An old letter, a newspaper or a document can bring to mind the birth of a child, the first days of school or a young love.

Of course these memories are likely to be connected with home cleaning, but the experience of workers at Local 43, of Hartford, Connecticut brought a lift to their spring cleaning operations. While sorting through the piles of records which the office had accumulated over a long period of years, several exceptionally old clearance cards were uncovered.

The oldest of these cards was dated on August 2, 1886, the fifth year of the Brotherhood's existence. It is made out in the name of Max A. Deuschmidt, granting him clearance from Local 44, then located in Waterbury, Connecticut.

Still in suprisingly good condition, the oldest of these cards is shown, no longer of momentary importance to a few individuals, but a treasured relic of an honorable past. A symbol of integrity that has lasted for many years.



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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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Traveling Card.

This is to Certify, that the bearer hereof
Brother Max A. Deuschmidt
whose name is written on the margin of this card in his own hand-writing, is a member in good standing of Local Union No. 44, located at Waterbury Conn. and is entitled to all rights and privileges under our jurisdiction.

We recommend him to the friendship and protection of all members of the Brotherhood wherever he may be, and to free admission into any Local Union of our Brotherhood for the space of three months from the date hereof and no longer.

This Card expires October 1st 1886

Given under our hands and the seal of Local Union No. 44, this Second day of August 1886

SEAL OF THE LOCAL UNION

Seymour M. Rudd President.
Walter Rees Fin Sec'y.
P. J. McGuire Gen'l Sec'y.

Name Max A. Deuschmidt

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Cold shooting war or hot economic one—

Free Men Will Always Win

★ ★

AS THIS issue was going to press, prospects for a negotiated truce in Korea seemed extremely bright. In fact there even seemed to be some indications that all East-West differences eventually may be settled around the conference table instead of over bloody battlefields. Experience long since having made it plain that Russian promises can seldom be taken at face value, the current optimism for a negotiated and permanent peace may be premature and groundless. More than once in the past 20 years Kremlin overtures of friendship have turned out to be tricks designed to trap the West into costly commitments of one kind or another. Perhaps the 1953 olive branch being so enticingly dangled by the Kremlin hides a stiletto, but so long as it is there it cannot be ignored. The olive branch may be genuine after all.

The ironic thing about the whole situation is that the prospect of an era of genuine peace fills a surprisingly large number of Americans with forebodings and gloom rather than hope and elation. These are the people who are convinced that Russia is changing her tactics from a cold shooting war to a hot economic one. It is this economic war that will drive us to ruin, they insist.

Malenkov and the Kremlin, say these pessimists, have discovered that rather than wearing our economy down, the demands of national defense have elevated our productive might to new plateaus of performance. For the past three years, the United States has turned out not only mountains of war materials but also an endless array of civilian goods. The Reds had hoped that the saddling of a heavy defense load on the American economy would cause it to break down. Instead our economy reacted by growing stronger and healthier. The Reds have now recognized their mistake, the pessimists insist.

Now the Reds appear to be reversing their field—abandoning the cold shooting war and entering into a hot economic one. They visualize the unemployed walking the streets of our cities as they did in the 1930s, as soon as our defense plants begin slowing down. And there are many Americans who agree with this gloomy prognosis.

Fortunately this unhappy anxiety is not shared by most of the nations far-sighted leaders. With good reason, too. For one thing, there cannot possibly be any sudden termination of defense production. Too often in the past Russian overtures of peace have been nothing but schemes for buying time or propaganda advantages or something of the sort. Regardless of what the Russians do or say, America must go on building up its defenses to the point where maximum possible security is achieved. This means a continuation of defense production for years to come.

Another fact which many pessimists overlook is that the United States itself is an "undeveloped" country in many respects. For those earning

decent incomes and living in prosperous circumstances it is hard to realize the fact that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 people in the United States who are still living under relatively primitive conditions. These people have never been integrated into our economy. They have never done much as producers and they have contributed very little as consumers. Their annual earnings have never topped $1,500; consequently, they have never provided much of a market for consumer goods.

These people are now being drawn into full participation in our economy. The automobiles and washing machines and television sets these people can buy as they elevate their living standards provide a richer market than almost anything defense spending seems to offer right now.

On the other hand, political and psychological factors are becoming more favorable for an increase in world trade. The possibilities for doing business with the rest of the world on a mutually profitable basis are improving constantly as artificial barriers are broken down. From now on it will become easier to do business with our friends abroad.

Despite inflation, skyrocketing prices and all the other economic pressures there have been on the pocketbook lately, individual savings are close to a new high. Most of these dollars were put into the bank for a specific purpose—to buy a house or farm or new car. As goods become more available and better priced, the dollars in the bank will go to work.

Another encouraging factor is that many of our greatest natural resources have not been fully put to work as yet. And we have not even scratched the surface in such fertile and promising fields as electronics, chemistry and atomic fission. Added together, all these things mean that we can grow and prosper and reach our full stature as a nation in time of peace as readily as we can in time of war.

In the cold war we met every Communist thrust with firmness and determination. In the end, the Reds gave up hope of winning the cold war in Korea. With the same spirit of firmness and determination we can meet any economic aggression on the part of the Kremlin. UN World in its May issue commented editorially on this matter as follows:

"Competition for the world market may be the new Soviet strategem. Moscow may train its economic artillery on the objectives of trade with Japan, with Germany, with all the market-hungry nations. It would thus break up the Western alliance, hitch the economic wagons of an increasing number of states to the red star, and cause a fatal shrinkage in the economic power of the United States.

"If this is so, the East-West struggle may ultimately be measured entirely in terms of economics: the cold war will become a matter of cold statistics. Just as in centuries past, various epochs were dominated by achievements in art, religion, or philosophy, so perhaps ours is the Economic Century.

"Luckily, the new terrain chosen by the new leaders of Russia is not altogether unfavorable to the United States. The achievements of the American economy are a matter of historical record. It is true that the Soviet economic challenge, if it comes, will be powerful and sustained.

"Yet it can be met and will be met —if only for one basic reason. Capitalism—physically, morally and psychologically—is a totally different system from what Karl Marx supposed it to be a hundred years ago. Consequent-

ly, the whole Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist concept of the future is based on an incorrect assumption."

In the last paragraph of the above quotation lies the essence of the hope which America holds. World War II taught the world one important thing —free men can outproduce driven men at any time, at any place, and under any circumstances. For all the millions of slave laborers the Nazis worked to complete exhaustion in short periods of time, Hitler and his leaders could not keep pace with American production lines manned in large part by housewives, oldsters called out of retirement, and even the physically handicapped, all of whom had but one big asset in their favor —the knowledge that they were free. If free workers can outproduce and out maneuver driven workers in war, they can do it in peace too.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council, at its spring session, urged the President to make plans to assure the continuance of prosperity. They concurred in his request for economic advisers, with a request that labor, business and agriculture be represented equally on the council.

We have been successful in our attempts to defeat the threat of runaway inflation, and by the same, sensible, cooperative efforts we can eliminate the threat of depression. With intelligent economic planning the United States can continue in peaceful prosperity as she has in war. The end of world conflict should be welcomed as a blessing instead of as an economic threat.

WAGE-HOUR HEAD REVISES BENEFIT-PLAN REGULATIONS

Revised regulations and interpretations on profit-sharing and benefit plans under the Fair Labor Standards Act have been issued by Wm. R. McComb, Administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

McComb issued the revisions after a public hearing and a series of consultations with labor and management. Participating were representatives of the AFL, CIO, and UMWA and also of the Council of Profit Sharing Industries, a management organization.

Statutory amendments effective January 25, 1950, provided that payments made under a bona fide profit-sharing plan meeting the Administrator's regulations or a bona fide plan for providing health and welfare benefits for employees may be excluded from the employee's other earnings in determining his regular rate of pay. Under the act, overtime pay at time and one-half the regular rate is due employees for all hours worked beyond 40 a week.

An important provision of the new benefit plan interpretations accepts as bona fide, in the absence of contrary evidence, a plan which qualifies under section 165(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, if its primary purpose is to provide employees with retirement, disability, medical and hospital benefits, and the like.

The benefit plan revisions also eliminate a previous requirement that the employer's contributions must be paid over to a third party trustee. Under the revisions, the trustee may be an affiliate of the employer. This change conforms the requirements to prevailing practice.

The revisions also make it clear that a bona fide benefit plan may be financed out of profits. This change will help clarify the uncertainty which previously existed as to whether payments made under such a plan would have to meet the tests for profit-sharing plans or those for benefit plans.

PLANE GOSSIP

HARD TO EQUALIZE

The economy axe has been working overtime in Washington. Budgets have been slashed to the bone, and not even the agonized shrieks of the armed forces top brass have been able to save the services from substantial cuts. Wise or foolish, right or wrong, not a department or an agency or an arm of the government has escaped the wringer treatment.

And are some of the strongest advocates reacting strangely! Newspaper after newspaper that shouted loudest for economy last January now is very unhappy because some pet project is feeling the pinch. Everybody apparently wants economy in government; however, the economy has to be practiced on the other fellow and the other communities.

All this economy furor sort of reminds us of the fellow who never married.

"How is it that you never married?" a friend asked one day.

"Well," replied the batch, "I always decided that I would never marry until I found the ideal woman. I searched for years before I found her."

"Then what?"

"Unfortunately I found out she was looking for the ideal man."



"I'm so glad you joined the Union, dear, and got that nice paid-vacation check—wasn't it?"

IT COSTS MORE TOO

Somehow or other this old world gets more and more complicated by the day.

A young doctor returned to the small town where he was born and called on the old family physician.

"I suppose that you intend to specialize," remarked the elder.

"Oh, yes," answered the youth, loftily. "In the diseases of the nose; for the ears and throat are far too complicated to be combined with the nose for purposes of study and treatment."

There was a short pause, after which the old medic inquired: "and which nostril are you concentrating on?"

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A LONG TIME TO WAIT FOR JUSTICE

A "wage adjustment" dating back to 1887 has given Miss Josephine Lang, 80 year old domestic, "retroactive" pay amounting to $36,050.

Attorneys for the aged woman settled for that amount in Superior Court in California in her suit against the estate of her late employer, Miss Bessie Murphy, 70 who died in 1951.

Miss Murphy was a child of six when Miss Lang became her nurse, the suit said. Subsequently, through 64 years, Miss Lang said she served as cook, baker, charwoman, laundress, confidant and companion and never was paid more than $1 a day.

At that, the elderly nurse was lucky. It may have taken her 64 years and a court trial to get what was coming to her, but in the end she got it. A lot of non-union people working on non-union jobs today may spend the next 64 years with their noses to the grindstone without ever getting economic justice. The moral is: there is no substitute for a union which sees to it that its members get what they are entitled to when they are entitled to it.

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WHOLE HOG

A Dixie GI was playing cards with some English soldiers for the first time. Taking a quick look at what he had been dealt, the Southern boy saw four lovely aces.

"One pound," was the bet ventured by the Englishman on his right.

"Ah don't know how yo'all count yo money," said the GI, "but ah'll raise you a ton."

ALL TOO TRUE

Judging by what the front pages contain these days, the persons who wish you "every happiness in the world" aren't being too generous any more, comments the Wall Street Journal.

★ ★ ★

NO RUNS, NO HITS, ONE ERROR

Two Fort Sill enlisted men were credited recently with a nice try in their plan to buy their way out of the Army, but they still were in service.

Cpl. George C. Noonan, Jr. of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Pfc. Hugh Lucas of Dallas, Texas, said they had tried unsuccessfully to use an 1890 law that permitted a man to leave the Army if he bought his uniform. The law was suspended in 1940 by President Roosevelt until April 1, 1953.

Corporal Noonan said he had watched the newspapers closely on April 1 to see if Congress had passed legislation extending the suspension. He could not find it anywhere.

"So I put in my application," he said. "My commanding officer phoned and wanted to know the score. I told him about the law, and he said he would forward it on."

Then came the blow. Corporal Noonan and Private Lucas, who also had made application, were informed Congress had passed a bill on March 31 extending the suspension until July 1. The Army hopes by then to have the law stricken as "archaic."

"It was just an outside chance," explained Private Lucas, "and we figured it was worth a try."

Seems like West Point ought to give these two lads a good looking over. Good potential four-star general material there.

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AH, FLATTERY

"Did you see how pleased Mrs. Smith looked when I told her that she didn't look a day older than her daughter?"

"I didn't notice. I was too busy watching the expression on her daughter's face!"

★ ★ ★

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

"One day," said the countryman from the hills, who was on trial for murder, "when my rheumatism was pestering me, and my daughter had just eloped with a good-for-nothin' scalawag, and my barn had burned down and I lost both my mules, and my best old sow got the cholera and died, and I just heard they had foreclosed the mortgage and the sheriff was lookin' for me, I told my troubles to one of these here optimists, and he said 'Cheer up, old top, the worst is yet to come!' So I shot him."

ANYHOW, IT SEEMS THAT WAY

Old Joe Paup, the poor man's Plato, after attending a piano recital, a dance recital, a horse show and a play in which a neice of his was involved, came to the following conclusion:

"Today it takes more money to keep a child amused than it did to get his father educated."

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VALUE RECEIVED

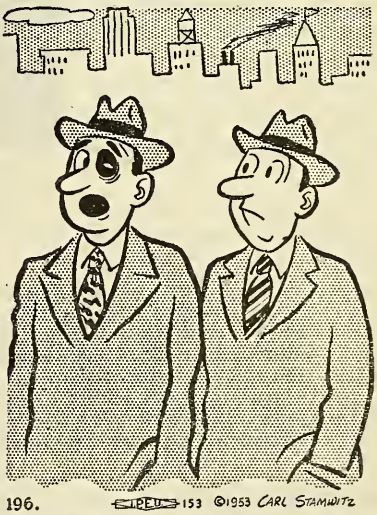
(Reprinted from UNION)

On a busy street corner in Seattle I was accosted by a small, furtive and seedy-looking individual who sidled up to me with, "Brother, would you buy me a drink?" indicating the liquor emporium nearby. "I'll put you wise to something good." Feeling dry myself, and intrigued by the little stranger's disarming manner, I told him to lead the way.

We ordered our drinks, he gulped his down without a flinch and started for the exit. "Hey," I yelled," what about that tip you were going to give me?"

The stranger paused for a moment at the door, took a half-step forward and with an apologetic grin spreading over his unshaven face said, "Oh yeh—I almost forgot—if you ever get sent up to San Quentin Penitentiary, use the grindstone on the far right of the machine shop. Its got ball bearings and turns the easiest."

Having performed his end of the bargain, he vanished into the passing crowd.



"My girl friend is no Isolationist — but she does have a definite 'Hands-off' policy!"

A new woodworking plant in Israel proves—

Brotherhood Has No Boundaries

Editor's note: **Since 1941 the world has known little except a hot war, a cold war, or an unstable peace. Under the circumstances, the headlines for the past 15 years have concerned themselves mostly with tensions and threats and misunderstandings between nations. Almost ignored has been the fact that a new nation, dedicated to the same concepts of freedom and independence that motivated our own founding fathers, is rising in the desert of the Near East. By muscle, sinew and sweat, modern pioneers are carving Israel out of a niggardly land. They are literally making the desert bloom. American labor has been watching that effort with more than passing interest. As this article proves, it has been doing more than that; it has been digging into its pockets to help the courageous workers of Israel get their economic feet planted on a firm foundation.**

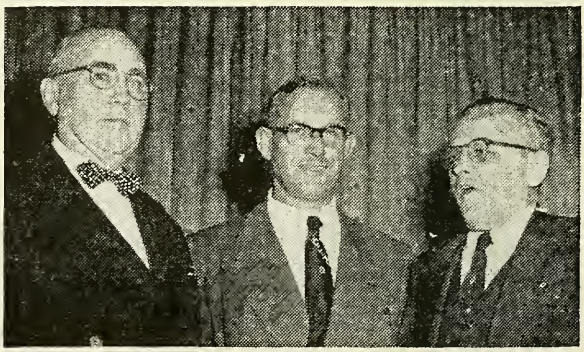
★ ★

By Ted Kenney, President, Chicago District Council of Carpenters

TWO YEARS ago it became my happy privilege to accept the Chairmanship of the Chicago Labor and Business Committee to erect a woodworking mill in Naharyia, Israel, in behalf of the Israeli Federation of Labor—HISTADRUT. This project is sponsored by Carpenters' Local 504 in Chicago and Local 1073 in Philadelphia.

I did so at the request of Brother Charles Holzman, business representative of Local 1539, who for a number of years has been the chairman of the labor division of the Israel Histadrut Campaign of Chicago.

The basic purpose of this project was to provide a factory in which the newcomers into this new democracy in the Middle East would be given sorely needed occupational training—and the many wood products made would be a boon to the growing population.



From left to right, Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council; Charles Holzman, business representative of Local Union No. 1539; and O. Wm. Blaier, 2nd General Vice President happily discuss the fine results achieved at the Culminating Banquet.

It was especially gratifying to participate in the building of the factory which would be a gift to the General Federation of Labor in Israel. For it is they who are the actual builders and pioneers of the New Israel.

In May of 1952 we held our first banquet in order to raise funds for this great project. In view of the great need we continued our activities and have just held our Culminating Banquet for this cause on the 6th of June at the Morrison Hotel. Our entire committee was very proud of the fact that the guest speaker on this occasion was Brother O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice-President. I am especially gratified at the warmhearted interest which has always manifested in this project by our General President, Brother Maurice Hutcheson and our First General Vice-President, John R. Stevenson.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

As recently as thirty years ago, golf was a rich man's game.

Today the situation is reversed with many of moderate means, both young and old, strolling the greenswards, whacking away at the small white ball. As in all sports, prestige and money means little in active competition.

This very fact was illustrated last May 29th, when Leonard A. Young, a 32 year-old member of Local 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma defeated 19 year-old Bill Parker, for the Oklahoma State Amateur Championship.

Twice previously he had been defeated in the early rounds by men who eventually won the championship, but in this, his fifth try, he was determined to win. Down two at the third hole, Young fought back to gain a 2-up lead at the end of 18 holes. Parker's long and accurate drives evened the score on the 32nd hole and the two golfers started the final hole even. The 465-yard 36th hole was a battle for both tired men, but Young's more accurate irons and putting captured the final hole for him.

In an editorial entitled "Golf Goes Main Street," The Tulsa World speaks out for the carpenter-champion:

"The victory of L. A. Young in the Oklahoma State Amateur golf tournament at Tulsa Country Club is the best psychological boost public links players have had in many a day.

"Time was when batting the little ball around the dunes was the less than sane privilege of the playboys and bankers. It was the sport of plutocrats, no less; with the dollar sign as an entry fee. Then came the caddies and others of the common herd, who had learned their good golf from the bad golf of the dilettantes.

"Nowadays, as carpenter Young has so amply proven, mighty good golf is played on the public course. The duffers are relegated to the country clubs, too tied down by world economic pursuits to serve the cause of links perfection.

"All hail golfer Young, and the public links crowd, who have transferred the plaything of Kings to Main Street, U.S.A."

We have already raised $75,000 for this woodworking mill in Israel. I might add that the response of many of my brothers in the labor movement and my friends in the building trades industry was extremely heartening. I sincerely believe that our project was one of the best examples which could be offered of labor and management working together to help others.

Both the purpose of the project and the manner in which our activities were conducted in its behalf constitute a real lesson in Brotherhood. It is because of this that I sincerely believe that all who have participated in this effort feel that they have been richly rewarded.

I should like to thank our entire committee for their loyal cooperation and especially Brother Charles Holzman for his devoted and dedicated efforts to help make this great project a reality.

New School Honors Name of William Green

The first public school named for William Green, late president of the American Federation of Labor, was recently dedicated at Lawndale, California.

Mrs. Olga V. Pierce, principal of the new school, welcomed parents, teachers and others who attended the program.

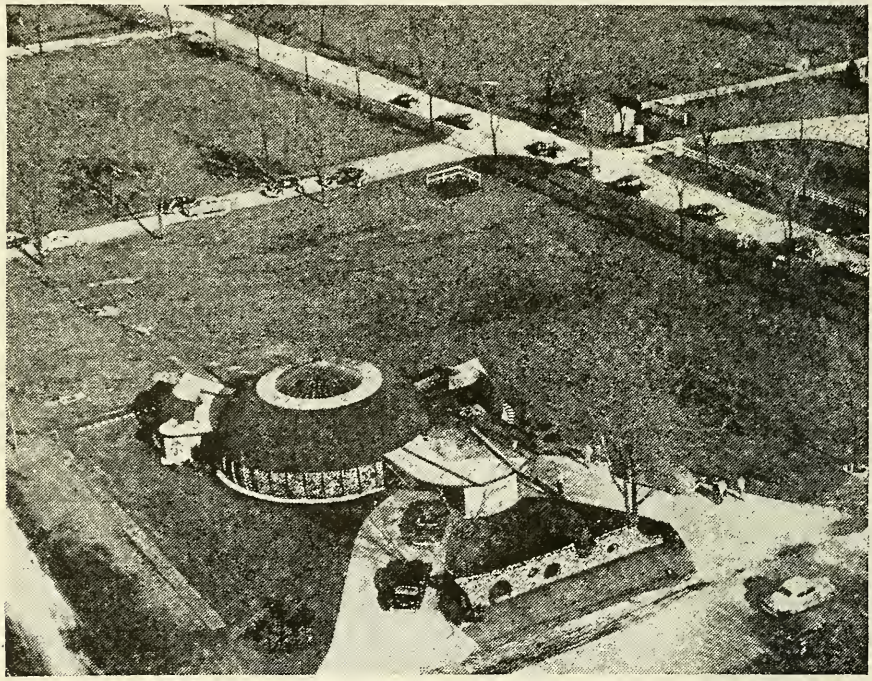
Hobson G. Denmark, a longtime member of the Boilermakers Union, and a member of the local schoolboard, was largely responsible for the naming of the school.

An excellent painting of Mr. Green, by Fay Black, a member of the Painters Union, was presented to the school.

THE ULTRAMODERN IN HOME BUILDING

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IN AN attractive suburban neighborhood of Aurora, Ill., stands what undoubtedly is a most unusual house. Finished some two years ago, it has been called the house of the Twenty-first Century. Whatever its esthetic value may be, however, no one can gainsay the fact that its planning and construction involved imagination and know-how. The owners



A typical Sunday, with the Ford's home surrounded by curious crowds.

and the architects supplied the imagination, and the members of Local Union No. 916, under the direction of contractor Don Tosi, supplied the know-how.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ford, builders and owners of the unique residence, knew only too well the penalties involved in daring to be unconventional.

However, two national magazines, Life in its March 19, 1951, issue, and Architectural Forum in its April, 1951, issue gave the Ford house considerable favorable publicity.

Located in the center of an acre and a half plot in the suburban area of Aurora, the house is constructed of Stran-Steel members, arched to form the shape of half a grapefruit, with a needle pointed pylon sticking out the center. The Quonset ribs do not come all the way down to the floor level. They are butt welded to

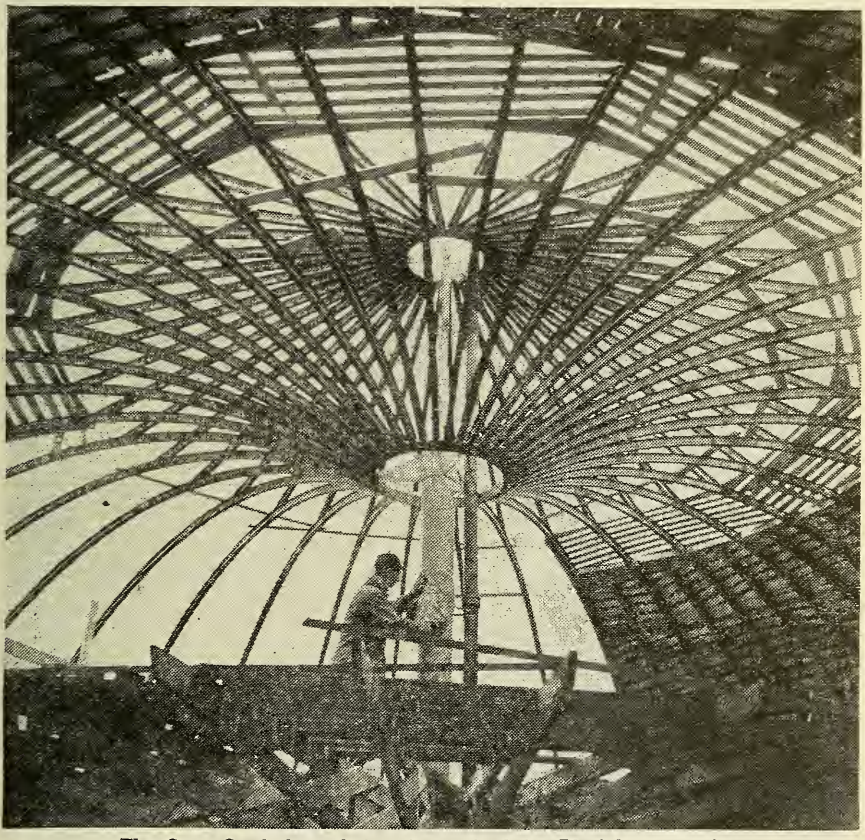
bent "I" beams. The exterior walls are covered with black, stained, shingles down to the coal wall on the street side, while the back of the house is exposed except for screening over the red Stran-Steel members.

Built in a 166 foot circle, the interior has three levels; the gallery, pit and balcony. It is not divided into conventional rooms, except for bedrooms and baths.

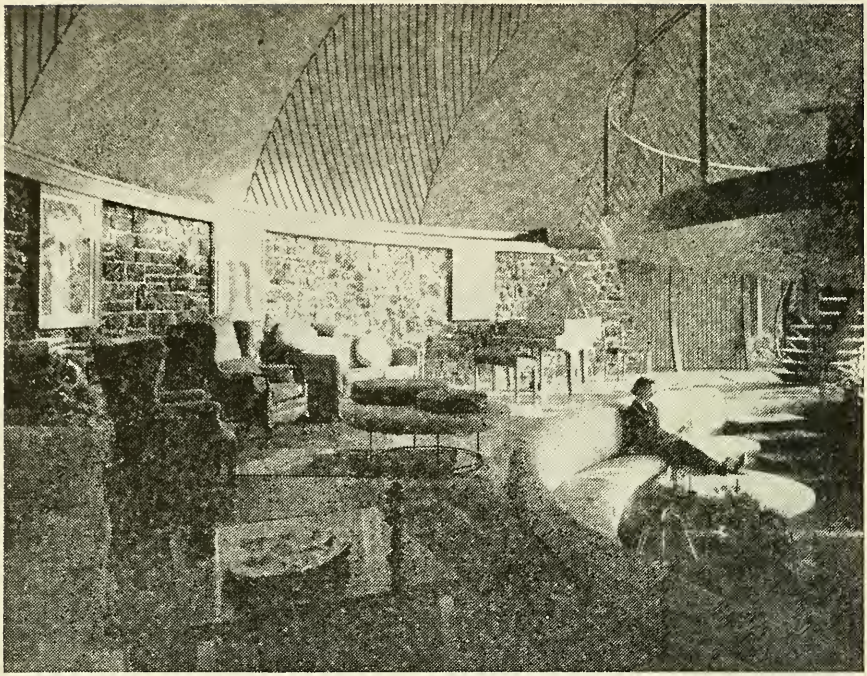
No plaster was used in the construction. The horizontal ceilings are covered with tightly coiled, black tarred rope, while one wall is faced with cannel coal for a space of 75 feet. Embedded in the wall are ordinary playing marbles and cullets weighing 100 pounds. These huge clusters of glass are the residue from glass furnaces.

No conventional windows are to be found in the structure. Ventilation is derived from hinged louvres and ceiling vents. Light enters through the bomber-type Plexiglass blister in the center of the house, which is pierced by the copper pylon which serves as a chimney for the fireplace on the spacious terrace. A smaller Plexiglass bubble covers each of two baths, while the two bedrooms are equipped with skylights.

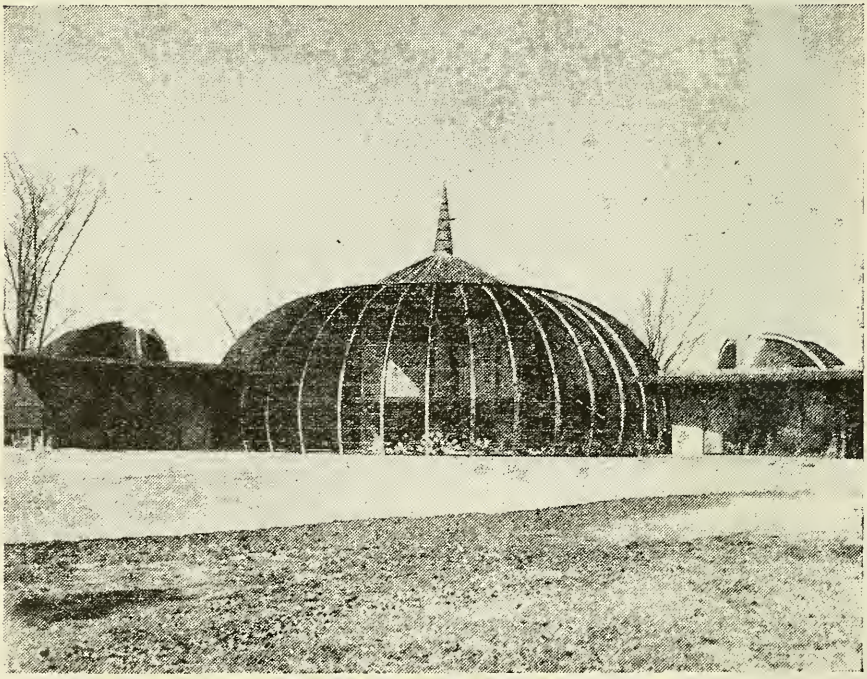
The bedrooms are located in wings at opposite sides of the house, each equipped with a bath which also



The Stran-Steel dome before it received its Plexiglass covering.



A view of the spacious and beautifully appointed gallery, showing the coal wall and cypress covered portion of the dome.



Only screening covers the sun bathed rear side of the "Round House." Bed rooms flank each side of the terrace.

has unusual features. Rope adorns the ceilings as elsewhere in the house, while the bathtubs are of black terrazzo and the concrete floors are also black.

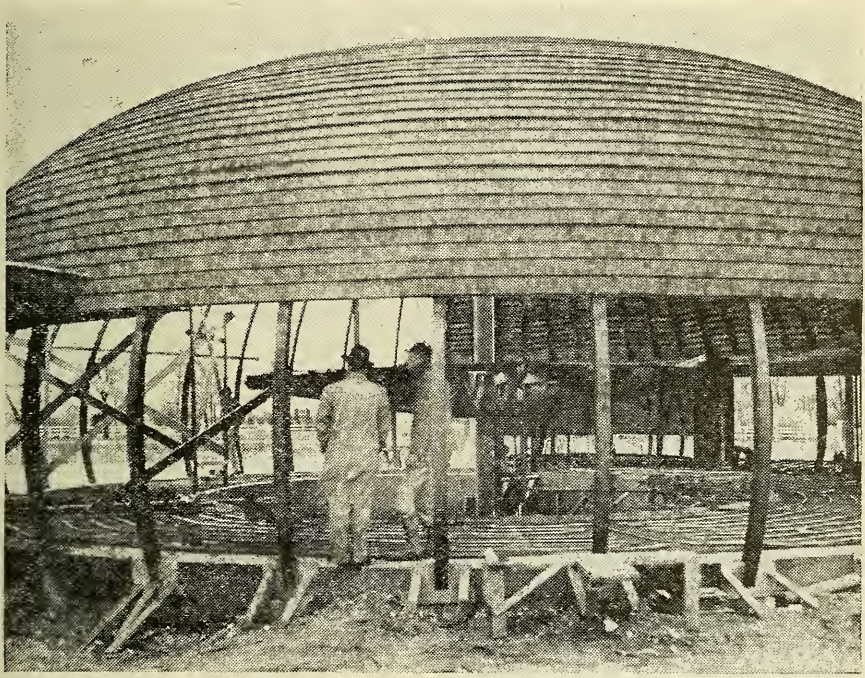
Mrs. Ford, who is the director of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, has a study in the pit. Directly behind the study is the kitchen, modernly equipped, with cabinets of unusual depth, serving as bookcases on the study side.

Heated by a radiant heating system, the Fords have found the home exceptionally economical, due to the great expanse of sunlight which enters through the dome.

One of the most unusual features, is the dome ceiling. It is covered, except for the plexiglass center, with lapped cypress. Contractor Don Tosi's workmen's craftsmanship on this facing was called "a near miracle of precision," by Architectural Forum.

Architect Bruce Goff created the house, not only desiring to make it something different, but hoping to allow for the maximum utilization of space.

Different down to the last detail, the conventional garage is not to be found, but a car port serves the same purpose.



Local 916 members survey the interior after the Stran-Steel ribs were covered with shingles. Pipes of the radiant heating unit circle the floor.

Great freedom of decoration is allowed by the enormous open space of the interior.

Its exceptionally modern styling and fine craftsmanship will appeal to many people. It took courage as well as vivid imagination to build this ultramodern house. As mentioned previously, there are many unusual features throughout the house which required the higher degree of superb craftsmanship.

Russ Wages Buy Less Food Than Before Five Year Plan

The Soviet worker's real earnings in terms of food purchasing power are considerably below the 1928 level, despite post war price cuts, according to an article which appeared in the July Monthly Labor Review, published by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The year 1928, when a degree of free enterprise prevailed under the New Economic Policy (the "NEP") and the peasants had not yet been forced into collective farms, marked the high point in the Soviet level of living, according to the article. The decline in the level of living began with the introduction late in 1928 of the Five Year Plans "with their overriding, unrelenting emphasis on the expansion of heavy industry. From that time the Soviet consumer has never ceased to pay heavily to support this expansion."

Analysis of official Soviet prices and earnings shows that the average Soviet worker would have to work about 45 per cent longer in 1953 than he did in 1928 in order to buy the same weekly supply of seven important foods—bread, potatoes, beef, butter, eggs, milk, and sugar.

In particular, the Soviet worker now has to work about 67 per cent longer to buy a pound of bread, about 43 per cent longer to buy a pound of beef, and about 244 per cent longer to buy a quart of milk. Potatoes alone, because of a 50 per cent price cut in April this year, are slightly "cheaper" than they were in 1928.

The article states that the "increased worktime now required to purchase the food consumed weekly by the average family of four persons presumably answers the question why an exceptionally high percentage of women have to to work outside the home.

"A Soviet worker, as sole supporter of a family of four, would now have to work over 75 per cent of his time to buy only the seven foods in quantities which the average Moscow wage earner family purchased in 1928."

The same policy of emphasis on production of heavy goods at the expense of consumer goods has led to a steady decrease in the standard of living in all of the nations which have been forced into the Russian orbit. Food, clothing, and household items all require longer periods of working time to earn in spite of all the price rigging and monetary rigging that the Kremlin has done to make it appear that prices are going down. It still takes more minutes of work at today's wages to buy a loaf of bread than it did five years ago.

All this explains the riots which have shaken Eastern Germany, Poland, and other satellite nations. Working and living standards deteriorated to the point where rebellion became inevitable, for when life becomes so barren that death loses its fearsomeness, direct action always results.

LITTLE BUGS PLENTY POWERFUL

Seventy-five per cent of the living creatures on Earth are insects. Of the more than 700,000 species in the U. S., about 10,000 infect man or his crops, according to "Insects, Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1952."

Without moder npesticides for control of insects and diseases, many of our foods could not be grown commercially while others would be inferior in quality, and scarce and costly because of lower yields. Today more than 40,000 agricultural formulations, based on some 500 different chemicals, have been registered to serve the needs of th corp raiser. In spite of this progress, insect damage to agricultural products amounts to $4 billion annually i nthe U. S., without counting damage to trees.

Shott Shoots T-H Claims

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THIS journal has repeatedly pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Law, instead of being (as its backers claim) a new approach to labor relations, is in reality an abandonment of all progressive labor legislation that has been enacted since the turn of the century. Instead of being something new and promising, it is a return to the horse and buggy era when the cards were stacked overwhelmingly against the working man.

Now John Shott, long one of the nation's leading economists and at present senior economist for Public Affairs Institute, takes a long and searching look at Taft-Hartley and comes up with pretty much the same conclusion.

In a study of nine important problems of labor-management relations in the United States, Shott develops the thesis that we are trying to solve today's labor disputes in terms of Nineteenth Century concepts of the relationship between the worker and his employer.

His study, "Issues in Labor-Management Relations," published recently by the Public Affairs Institute, a nonpartisan research organization, asks whether "rules of conduct that reflect the values and economic realities of a bygone era are appropriate for Twentieth Century industrial relations."

Among issues raised by the Taft-Hartley Act and considered by the author in this context of ancient versus modern industrial practices are: free speech for employers, the use of the injunction in labor disputes, the legal block against the secondary boycott, and the closed shop. In addition, the efforts of some industry groups to press for the barring of industry-wide bargaining is examined.

Taft-Hartley provisions that employers may express their opinions of unions, short of open threats or promises of reward, are defended by supporters of the Act in the name of free speech, and in the name of "equalizing" the balance between the employer and the union. But the study points out that the license granted to employers to express their opinions on unions may not be the "equalization" measure that it appears on the surface.

For example, there is the so-called "captive audience" doctrine in which the employer may make an anti-union speech on company time and on company property. Can this right of the employer be "equalized" by giving union officials the right to speak on company time and property in favor of the union?

"How can the union leader, whose own job depends on the management, give the same force to his remarks that must always follow anything said or done by the owner of the machines, material and plant?" the author asks.

The study points out that the late Justice Holmes placed emphasis on the relative character of free speech, citing the Holmes statement that the constitutional guarantee of free speech did not protect a man from an injunc-

tion "against uttering words that have all the effect of force."

Consequently, it is concluded that what is needed is a new, realistic appraisal of the real force that is implicit in the statements of "the man who hands out the paychecks."

The present "free speech" doctrine, the study points out, is a return to the time before the Wagner Act when employers could openly denounce unions in any fashion they liked before "captive" audiences.

In reviewing the injunctive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, the author makes the point that restoration of court action against strikes and strikers is a reversion to a legal technique that was thoroughly discredited in the past history of American labor-management relations. He points out that Herbert Hoover signed the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, which all but eliminated the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The author notes that the injunction has long since been abandoned in labor disputes in Great Britain where the practice originated. Yet, in the United States, the courts "in an atmosphere of advanced industrial development followed a course of retrogression in the selection of legal principles and methods in dealing with industrial controversies." This course, temporarily halted by the Norris-LaGuardia Act, was revived by the Taft-Hartley Act, which "made legal a summary method of dealing with labor disputes found in no other industrial nations."

Again, the banning of the secondary boycott is a further example of the "old" versus the "new." Many years ago the secondary boycott was held a conspiracy in restraint of trade under the common law which centered its attention on the property right of the employer to do business rather than on the right of the employes to protect their gains from collective bargaining. This common law approach to the secondary boycott was superseded by the Norris-LaGuardia Act which made such boycotts legal. Here, again, the Taft-Hartley Acts reverts to "ancient rules of conduct" to govern the labor-management relations of a modern industrial society.

The case is much the same with the closed shop. Whether the closed shop is "good" or "bad" can be debated from varying viewpoints. The historic fact is, however, that the closed shop is the product of an evolutionary process in the industries of all industrial nations and union control of the hiring process serves an important economic function of value not only to the workers but the employers as well. The author suggests that re-examination of the actual workings of the closed shop in specific industries is necessary before judgment is passed as to the value of the requirement for union membership in advance as a condition of employment.

One of the nine issues examined is the proposal to outlaw industry-wide bargaining. Congress rejected this proposal at the time of the Taft-Hartley Act but it is still the goal of some anti-union forces. Here, as in the case of the closed shop, the question is whether "a normal industrial development" should be set aside and older practices substituted. The author asks whether bargaining on a plant or company basis by individual unions, rather than by national unions on an industry-wide basis, would in reality more adequately meet the needs of modern American industry. He points out the possibility of widespread uneconomic readjustments in many industries should industry-wide bargaining be forbidden by law.

An important section of "Issues in Labor-Management Relations" is devoted to study of the injunction-enforced cooling-off period in so-called national emergency work stoppages. The study questions whether these Taft-Hartley provisions have actually contributed to effective collective bargaining in such disputes. The study further questions whether there were actually any "national emergencies" involved in the cases where the President invoked the national emergency procedures.

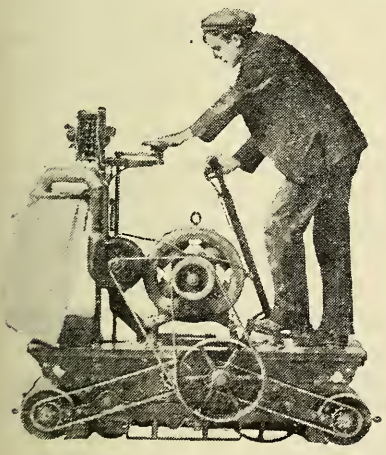
The author suggests that a guide to future policy would be provided by careful analysis of the facts presented by the Attorney General to the federal district courts to support the injunctions issued under these provisions. After examining the affidavits to support the injunction of April 1948 in which the United Mine Workers were fined $1,400,000 for contempt of court, the author says:

"One gets the impression that high government officials were requested to provide statements to support a sudden decision by the political authorities to end the coal strike." Reviewing specific affidavits submitted by cabinet officers intended to prove that a crisis would ensue if the coal strike should last for several weeks, the author concludes that the statements supplied "little, if any, support for the declaration of national emergency."

The study concludes that there is wide agreement among impartial professional labor experts on two important policy considerations: (1) that there have been no genuine national emergencies, and (2) that the use of the injunction in enforcing a cooling-off period of 80 days does not aid in the settlement of labor disputes. In view of these findings he believes that the suggestion of George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor, that mediation and conciliation should be relied upon in these situations, merits favorable consideration.

"BIG AMERICAN," THE FLOOR SANDER'S FRIEND

Although common today, fifty years ago motor driven floor sanders were rare and treasured objects. Floors were then finished by workmen who knelt on the floor and scraped the surface with a steel blade.



By inventing one of the first machine driven sanders, J. H. Prugh relieved floormen from a difficult task. Mr. Prugh was employed as a carpenter-foreman in 1901. The contractor for whom he was working had failed to include the cost of finishing floors when he presented his bid for work on the new Natural Sciences Building at Stanford University. Faced with a substantial loss, he was saved by the invention of his foreman, who conceived his machine after the principle of the board sanding machines then in use in lumber mills.

The crude machine, named "Big American," was driven by a 5-horse power motor, self-propelled, with the operator standing on the platform. It had double 18-inch sanding drums, was wood framed, and employed a clutch for forward or reverse motion.

Today, the manufacturers of "Big American," the American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, in its fiftieth year, is a recognized leader in the field of floor surfacing machine equipment.

Editorial

An Apology to our Readers

Last December, in an editorial, we reported that the Federal Trade Commission was beginning a study of the disappearing consumer dollar and where it goes. We felt that when the study was completed a true picture of who gets our dollar would be painted for the public. Now we would like to apologize for our gullibility and stupidity. In that editorial we also stated that profiteers would be smoked out. Now we are blushing at our naivete.

We will try to give an honest picture of why we were fooled. In 1952, President Truman requested that the FTC begin the study of how the consumer's dollar is divided. He advised that particular attention be given to cigarettes, fertilizer, bread, flour, milk and butter. The result would show how much each handler, the farmer, transporter, manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer was receiving, as his share of the total price of a given product.

Recently the Department of Agriculture released figures which caused quite a bit of apprehension among the nation's economists. The farmer's share of the consumer dollar is getting very small. In 1945 the farmer received 54 cents of this dollar, while today he receives only 45 cents; and should such a trend continue, he may soon find himself receiving no more than the 32 cents he got in 1932. During 1952 it cost the housewives $2.9 billion more to fill the family larder than it did in the previous year, yet the farmer is getting less money.

Who got the increase? Not the farmer, he got less. FTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission give us a partial answer. From the middle of 1951 to the middle of 1952, middlemen's profits increased 11% after taxes. This group includes processors, packers, dairy companies, millers, canners, wholesalers and retailers. The torpedoed study was supposed to show us who got the lion's share. We might have gotten our answer but Congressmen and the men who pull the strings began getting scared. The Commission was getting too close to the secret.

The study was allowed to continue until it came up for appropriations for 1953. At that time the Senate rammed through an appropriations bill that was amended to read " . . . no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for statistical analysis of the consumer dollar." The vote for this amendment was 45-30.

A few voices spoke up in objection. One, Senator Kilgore, of West Virginia, was loud enough to be heard. He said, "Someone is apparently bound and determined that the American people shall not be provided with the facts on profiteering that is now going on at the expense of the farmers and consumers."

Many complaints have been heard in recent years concerning farm price supports. We couldn't understand why they were needed, especially since we paid such high food prices at the neighborhood store. We thought

the farmer was getting as rich as Midas, but now we can wonder just how much he did make. Maybe he told the truth when he protested that he wasn't causing high prices.

Who was, we can't tell you, since Congress won't let the FTC spend a mere $186,000 to complete their study. Our budget can't stand such great expense. It seems the only thing we can do is apologize for letting Congress make fools of us.

A Matter For The Shareholders

The following is an article which originally appeared in the May 28th edition of the TLC-News. We feel that its content is an important message, not only to Canadians, but to all Americans.

Our forest resources not only provide us with wood, the world's most widely used building material, but serve as a bulwark against many of the ravages of nature. Our laws have successfully protected them from irresponsible extermination, but laws cannot successfully prevent the carelessness that results in hundreds of forest fires throughout America each year.

Although we do not have 'Crown Forests' in the United States, we have great acreages in the National Forests which are owned in entirety by every citizen. We would not intentionally throw a smoldering cigarette or burning match on the floor of our home, but we recklessly destroy our woodlands by this type of carelessness.

This message by the News is not only appropriate to the people of Canada, but to the residents of all the Americas where there are forests to be ruined by fire.

"Every Canadian, at birth, becomes the inheritor of 45 acres of his country's forests. We call them 'Crown Forests', but the crown is on everybody's head as a shareholder of the public-owned timberlands. All told, they measure a million square miles.

"Out of this tree-growing inheritance comes a stream of wealth amounting to 2¼ billion dollars a year. Whether in a woodcutters' camp or an industrial town, the 'forest dollar' lodges in every Canadian's pocketbook and energizes every branch of trade and commerce.

"In our early history, Canada's forest supply far exceeded the immediate needs of limited population. Today, the situation has changed sharply. World demand for forest products has expanded the wood-using industries to a point where accessible timberlands no longer contain a surplus and, in some areas, are insufficient to feed dependent factories.

"The 'forest dollar' is born in the forest and its 'life expectancy' is cued directly to perpetual production of wood material. This is not an automatic process, by any means, and requires high technical skill to bring about. The factor that defeats good forest-management, and threatens the nation's income from forest resources, is the annual plague of forest fires. These are 80% the work of human recklessness and by a modicum of personal care could be banished in all ten provinces. While most Canadians, in recreational journeys to the woodlands, take effective precautions against fire damage, 4,000 others manage to set the country blazing and, year by

year, desecrate two million acres. In this process they incinerate 350 million young trees that Mother Nature herself planted as a future endowment for the children of Canada. Clearly then, as world demand places a golden premium on Canada's forests, the Canadian people can do no less than condemn and, to the limit of their power, extirpate the senseless burning of their woodland treasure."

More Power To Them

To the ordinary citizen, the world of science is as remote and as unapproachable as Inner Mongolia or Upper Tibet. What goes on in the land of smoking test tubes, whirring gadgets and unearthly smells is mostly as unintelligible to the layman as Sanskrit or Egyptian hieroglyphics. Most of us picture the pure scientist as a meek sort of little guy lost in a fog of thought and oblivious to the commonplace pressures and tensions of life that baffle and bother the rest of us.

This concept, of course, is wrong. Scientists are just human beings, a little smarter than the rest of us, maybe, and a little better able to put things in their true perspective, but for all that, capable of getting angry, frustrated or fired with a desire to oppose injustice. Witness the furore which has been created in the scientific world by the battery additive controversy as proof.

Ever since wet cell batteries were invented, to make possible self starters on automobiles, inventors have sought a battery rejuvenator capable of stretching the all too short life of an automobile battery. These rejuvenators have come and have gone, but not a single one has proved to be of any real merit. Most of them relied on the same formula, a mixture of sodium sulfate and magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts). For something like 25 years the Bureau of Standards has investigated these battery rejuvenators and gathered a tremendous amount of information on them. It even issued a circular summarizing its findings.

Recently, however, a Californian with some powerful political connections placed on the market a battery additive he called "Battery AD-X2" for which he made some spectacular claims. The promoter of AD-X2, while admitting his product was essentially a powder mixture of the two chemicals named above, claimed that his rejuvenator had certain additional properties which the Bureau of Standards overlooked.

So vociferous was he in his denunciations of the Bureau's report that AD-X2 was just another sodium sulfate-Epsom salts rejuvenator that he managed to enlist the sympathy of the Senate Small Business Committee. To make a long story short, arrangements were made to have some tests on AD-X2 run at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After MIT made its tests, the Senate Small Business Committee released a report of the MIT findings. In typical publicity man fashion, the report blasted the Bureau of Standard's findings as unscientific, and the MIT tests as clear proof that AD-X2 was a worthwhile product in lengthening battery life. So much criticism of the Bureau of Standards was generated that the Bureau's director, Dr. Allen V. Astin, finally handed in his resignation. Later he was prevailed upon to retain his post until a more complete survey of the Bureau and its operations was completed.

In any event, since the integrity and competence of an important government bureau and its head, one of the foremost scientists in the nation, were

impugned, Consumers Research Bulletin official publication of independent and impartian Consumers Research, interested itself in the case. The editor of Consumers Research Bulletin wrote to MIT for a copy of the university's report on battery additives. The editor reported that only after considerable correspondence was he able to obtain a photostatic copy of the report. He found that although the two most important questions surrounding battery additives were: "will it prolong the life of an automobile battery under conditions of normal use?" and "will it revive a dead battery, as the promoter claimed," the MIT report answered neither.

Prying still deeper into the matter, the editor of CRB corresponded with several officials of MIT. In a letter from one of them, the following statement was included, according to the CRB editor:

"There are no recommendations included in the report, nor did our group arrive at any definitive conclusions with respect to the commercial value of the product."

Now all this may sound complicated, and it is, but what is involved here is that a very important branch of the government, long looked up to for its integrity, gets a black eye for daring to stand up to pressures from commercial interests which have big axes of their own to grind. A notable scientist who heads the Bureau has had serious doubt cast upon his professional competence. And the hucksters and ad men move one step closer to substituting hoopla for facts in our national life.

Scientists throughout the nation (and the world, for that matter) are up in arms over the matter. They are going to have a lot more to say before this mess is cleaned up. And for our part, we say—more power to them.

Two More States Reject 'Millionaire's Amendment'

Nebraska and Florida have added their names to the growing list of states who have rescinded their previous approval of a Constitutional Convention call. The purpose of the convention was to bring about the so-called "Millionaires Amendment." The 1949 Nebraska legislature, and the 1952 session of Florida's had voted in favor of such a convention.

The amendment was designed to aid the 'suffering few' who receive income which is taxed more than 25 per cent. Those in this higher income bracket constitute about one per cent, or 450,000 of the nation's 42 million taxpayers.

Losses in taxes from such an amendment would amount to $16 billion, a sum which would have to be paid by those in the lower income brackets.

Article V of the Constitution requires that "... the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments . . ." With about twenty of the required thirty-two states in the fold, the backers of the amendment are seeing the chances for a convention growing smaller each day.

The principle of taxing in accordance with ability to pay has long been a part of the American democratic scheme. The good judgment of the many state legislatures in rescinding previous convention calls for the amendment is a favorable sign for the workingman. He still exists as a potent political power; a fact which at least seven state legislatures have observed, even if done in a truant fashion.

Look Before You Join

★ ★

AMERICANS are probably the greatest "joiners" in the world. Nowhere else on earth are citizens more willing and eager to join organizations that have as their aim the betterment of social, economic, or fraternal conditions in a community or an area. It is impossible to even guess how much good has been accomplished by this strong American urge to organize for mutual advancement. The great lodges, unions, service clubs and charitable institutions which contribute so much to the health and happiness of our citizens are the direct outgrowth of that urge. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of this desire to work with others for the benefit of all.

However, this is a very confused age we live in. Thanks to the efforts of subversives and downright traitors, titles cannot be relied on any longer. Hundreds of organizations with the most vicious anti-American purposes have been organized in recent years behind patriotic-sounding names. Thousands upon thousands of loyal, completely trustworthy citizens have been sucked into these organizations by the misleading titles. By the time they got wise to the fact their time and money were being used in an effort to tear America down, it was too late for many to save themselves from embarrassment and disgrace. The courageous ones admitted their errors and faced the music. The weak ones are still cowering in fear, hoping they will never be exposed.

In view of the way in which Communists have subverted the meaning of such simple words as "peace" and "democracy," every organization containing these words in its titles should be investigated carefully before joining. In fact, the wise citizen will not join anything new these days without being certain the organization has been cleared by the Department of Justice.

Recently the Department of Justice redesignated some 192 organizations as being subversive. This list of subversive organizations is the list used by the government in its loyalty checks; consequently it is as close to an official list as one can get.

Some of these organizations are no longer in business. Some are merely paper organizations. Others are still doing business in the same old stand. Included are organizations that are Communist, Fascist or just plain totalitarian in nature.

It might not be amiss for each citizen to read this list carefully or even save it for future reference. Know what you join, for the organization with the most patriotic-sounding name may be the most subversive. Here is the list of organizations the Department of Justice considers subversive:

Communist Party, U.S.A., its subsidiaries and affiliates

Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, including:

Alabama People's Educational Association

Florida Press and Educational League

Oklahoma League for Political Education

People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
Virginia League for People's Education
Young Communist League
Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago
Action Committee to Free Spain Now
American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions
American Christian Nationalist Party
American Committee for European Workers' Relief
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
American Committee for Spanish Freedom
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity
American Council on Soviet Relations
American Croatian Congress
American Jewish Labor Council
American League Against War and Fascism
American League for Peace and Democracy
American National Labor Party
American National Socialist League
American National Socialist Party
American Nationalist Party
American Patriots, Inc.
American Peace Mobilization
American Polish Labor Council
American Rescue Ship Mission (a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee)
American-Russian Fraternal Society
American Russian Institute, New York, also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia
American Russian Institute of San Francisco
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles
American Slav Congress
American Youth Congress
American Youth for Democracy
Armenian Progressive League of America
Associated Klans of America
Association of Georgia Klans
Association of German Ntionals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung)
Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party
Black Dragon Society
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston
California Labor School, Inc., San Francisco
Carpatho-Russian People's Society
Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)
Central Japanese Association of Southern California
Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront)
Cervantes Fraternal Society
Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges
Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City)
Citizens Protective League
Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including:
Civil Rights Congress for Texas
Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York
Columbians
Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola
Committee to Aid the Fighting South
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
Committee for Nationalist Action
Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas
Connecticut State Youth Conference
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
Congress of American Women
Council of African Affairs
Council for Pan-American Democracy
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan)
Daily Worker Press Club
Dante Alighieri Society (between 1935 and 1940)
Dennis Defense Committee
Detroit Youth Assembly
Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee)
Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U.S.A., Inc. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione delgi Stati Uniti d' America)
Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society
Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands)
Friends of the Soviet Union
Garibaldi American Fraternal Society
George Washington Carver School, New York City
German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)
German-American Republican League

German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft)
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee
Heimuska Kai, also known as Nokubei Heicki
Gimusha Kai, Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Residing in America Military Conscripts Association)
Hellenic-American Brotherhood
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans)
Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy
Hungarian Brotherhood
Independent Socialist League
Industrial Workers of the World
International Labor Defense
International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates
Japanese Association of America
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, 1940
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)
Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
Jewish People's Committee
Jewish People's Fraternal Order
Jikyoku Iinkai (The Committee for the Crisis)
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)
Knights of the White Camellia
Ku Klux Klan
Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund), Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft)
Kyffhaeuser War Relief (Kyffhaeuser Kreighshilfswerk)
Labor Research Association, Inc.
Labor Youth League
League of American Writers
Lictor Society (Italian Black Shirts)
Macedonian-American People's League
Mario Morgantini Circle
Michigan Civil Rights Federation
Michigan School of Social Science
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)
National Blue Star Mothers of America (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942)
National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
National Committee to Win the Peace
National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a Conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy)
National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
National Negro Congress
Nationalist Action League
Nature Friends of America (since 1935)
Negro Labor Victory Committee
New Committee for Publications
Nishibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy
North American Spanish Aid Committee
Northwest Japanese Association
Ohio School of Social Sciences
Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners
Original Southern Klans, Incorporated
Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone)
Peace Movement of Ethiopia
People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.), also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School
People's Institute of Applied Religion
People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art
Photo League (New York City)
Polonia Society of the IWO
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago
Proletarian Party of America
Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
Revolutionary Workers League
Romanian-American Fraternal Society
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War)
Samuel Adams School, Boston
Schappes Defense Committee
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee
School of Jewish Studies, New York City
Seattle Labor School, Seattle
Serbian-American Fraternal Society
Serbian Vidovdan Council
Shinto Temples

Silver Shirt Legion of America
Slovak Workers Society
Slovenian-American National Council
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief
Socialist Youth League
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)
Southern Negro Youth Congress
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles)
Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Tom Paine School of Westchester, New York
Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union
Union of American Croatians
United American Spanish Aid Committee
United Committee of South Slavic Americans
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization
United May Day Committee
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, New Jersey
Washington Bookshop Association
Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Washington Commonwealth Federation
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation
Workers Alliance (since April 1936)
Workers Party, including Socialist Youth League
Yiddisher Kultur Farband

The 62 ORGANIZATIONS listed below will be placed on the U.S. Attorney General's subversive list unless they can prove they are not subversive. Some of them have announced their intention to protest the listing at hearings that the Department of Justice plans to begin soon.

American Committee for Settlement of Jews in Biro-Bidjan
American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe
American Lithuanian Workers' Association
American Peace Crusade
American Poles for Peace
American Polish League
American Women for Peace
Association of Lithuanian Workers
Baltimore Forum
Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee
Bulgarian-American People's League
California Emergency Defense Committee
China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
Chopin Cultural Center
Citizens Emergency Defense Committee
Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom
Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six
Committee for Freedom of the Press
Committee for Negro in the Arts
Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia
Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights
Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights
Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange
Committee to Defend Marie Richardson
Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act
Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanshaften and Fraternal Organizations
Council of Greek Americans
Council for Jobs, Relief and Housing
Daniels Defense Committee
Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
Families of the Smith Act Victims
Frederick Douglas Educational Center
Freedom Stage, Inc.
Harlem Trade Union Council
Jewish Cultural Society
Joint Council of Progressive Italian Americans, Inc.
Labor Council for Negro Rights
Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon
Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace
Maurice Braverman Defense Committee
National Association of Mexican Americans
National Labor Conference for Peace
National Negro Labor Council
North Philadelphia Forum
Palo Alto Peace Club
Peace Information Center
People's Drama, Inc.
Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights
Political Prisoners Welfare Committee
Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area
Puertorriqunas Undos (Puerto Ricans United)
Quad City Peace Committee
Russian American Society
Santa Barbara Peace Forum
Slavic Council of Southern California
Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council
Union of New York Veterans
Voice of Freedom Committee
Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights
Washington Pension Union
Yugoslav American Cooperative Home, Inc.
Yugoslav Seamen's Club

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Blindman's rule: As the name might hint, this is a rule which a blind man could read. It is commonly a two foot, four-fold rule. The numerals are exceptionally large and black, making for easy reading. Otherwise, it is similar to the ordinary two foot rule. Some carpenters who disliked wearing glasses and who were not too fussy about precision in measurement used to carry this blindman's rule. At least they got their inches right. But, for precise work, there is no substitute for glasses when the old eyes ain't what they used to be.

Mouse: Got a mouse in your tool box? The old-timers never went on a job without one. Nowadays they are almost antiquated curiosities. A mouse is used to feed a sash cord through the pulley sheave of a double-hung window. It is a small, slightly curved lead roll about the size of a cigarette, with a length of light string attached to one end. The free end of this string is fastened to the sash cord. The mouse is slipped over the pulley and dropped to the bottom of the weight box. Pulling on the string brings the sash cord down within reach for tying to the weight. Some smart carpenters used to use a fish hook to secure the mouse line to the cord. Quicker than tying a knot, and less apt to slip off. In some localities this lead roll is called a duck. Hereabouts, we prefer to call it a mouse, a more appropriate name, we think.

Drunken saw: On a wild guess you might say a drunken saw is a handsaw that zigzags in and out along the ripping line when used by an inexpert mechanic. When that happens it isn't the saw that's drunk. In our trade, a drunken saw may be briefly described as a circular saw set at an angle to its shaft to make a wider kerf, the width of the kerf being determined by the tilt of the saw. The saw is shimmed out at one point of the fixed collar, which causes the saw to wobble. Advantage is taken of this wobble to run a groove or dado on a board. The projection above the saw-table, and the amount of the wobble, govern the size of the groove. Usually the drunken saw is used only in an emergency when a dado head is not available, which is, of course, the proper device to use. When you haven't got one, the drunken saw is a fair substitute—for small work only. Also called a wobbly saw in some places.

Old woman's tooth: Often shortened to "hag's tooth," this is simply a wooden router plane. It is usually a job-made affair. A small block of hardwood is mortised at a rake to take a chisel blade. Allowance is made in the mortise for the insertion of a wooden tightening key, much on the principle of the wooden rabbet plane. The old woman's tooth is used to even up the bottoms of housings and dadoes such as those cut out for shelving, stair stringers, and lock faces, the projection of the "tooth" corresponding to the depth of the housing. It is obvious that this tool is so called because of it's resemblance to the lone tooth in an old hag's upper gum. Few carpenters today would take time out to make one of these contraptions. The Stanley people provide a much more efficient substitute. They call it a router plane, a rather more refined name. And, of course, you pay for refinement—all the way up to $7.25, depending on the kind you want. That was half a week's pay around the time when every carpenter carried a hag's tooth in his box.

The pit saw: This tool—if tool it can be called—is practically obsolete, here in America, anyway. Prior to the invention of the sawmill the ripping of all boards and small-dimensioned lumber was done with the pit saw. Large-sized timbers such as sills and beams were always squared up with the broad axe. The pit saw was introduced here by the early English settlers. It was a huge, cumbersome device, operated slowly and laboriously by two men, the top sawyer and the pitman. The first pit saw was a rectangular hardwood frame about 3 feet wide and somewhere around 5 feet or more long, with a gripping handle at each end. In the center of the width a narrow, fast-cutting ripsaw blade was tautly stretched. The operation of the frame pit saw was simple, though somewhat backbreaking, as can well be imagined. A saw pit was dug about 6 feet deep and 20 or more feet long. A squared-up log was centered over the length of this pit, supported at intervals by cross timbers called transoms. The top sawyer, working from above, guided the saw along the snapped ripping line. He was the boss of the team—merely lifting the saw for the down stroke and seeing that it followed the line. The pitman, working down in the saw pit, supplied the main motive power by pulling for the down cut, keeping his head down, and taking a breather on the up stroke. Eventually

the saw pit was done away with, the log then being supported by strong, high trestles. The top sawyer carried on as before, but the pitman could now take a look around at the scenery. Many years later, the frame pit saw was superseded by the open pit saw. This was simply a huge, tapered, straight-back ripsaw blade, 5 to 6 feet long, with a fixed gripping handle at the top sawyers end, and a loose handle at the pitman's end which could be removed for withdrawing the saw from the cut.

Around that period a sawyer was a trade in itself, and a good one too, due allowance being made for the sweat and blood. All work was done on a contract basis—so much a foot according to the kind of lumber being sawn. It was a tough, brutal job, but it was a living. The introduction of water-powered sawmills here in America eliminated to a large extent the manually operated pit saw. Labor was scarce and high-priced—work was plentiful—so the sawyers just rode along with the times, junked their outmoded contraptions, and moved into the mills. But in England it was different. The first attempts to set up sawmills over there were violently resisted by the sawyers who feared the extinction of their breadwinner. These mills were burned to the ground overnight. It took almost 100 years to get sawmills in general operation in England.

In some rural sections of America the pit saw was, for a long time, operated by the carpenter as an essential part of his trade. There must be several of our old-time members who, at one time manipulated this monster of a saw—up and down all day long—10 hours a day—6 days a week—20 cents an hour, or even less. Quite a change today, isn't it? No more broad axes, adzes, hand augers, molding planes—no more pit saws. We really don't know what hard work is. It even makes us tired to read about it.

Winding sticks: Formerly, every bench carpenter carried in his box a pair of winding sticks. Today a winding stick is as obsolete as the old hag's tooth. A winding stick is a strip of wood about ½ inch thick, 1½ inches wide, and anywhere around 15 inches long. Working with hand tools, a carpenter dressed from the rough stock the face of say, a lock rail. Before he put the face mark on he tested it for winding with his winding sticks. One stick was laid square across the front and the other square across the end. Stopping, he sighted across the tops of the sticks. Any twist was immediately detected and the high corner planed down until the sticks sighted true. Then he put on the face mark and proceeded to square the edges. Silly? Sounds silly today, but that's the way they worked once upon a time when precision counted more than production.

The pad saw: This little saw has a round, wooden handle—the pad—similar to the handle of a typical dovetail saw, which is slotted through its length, permitting a very slim, tapering, 10-point blade to slide in and out. The blade may be secured at any desired length by means of a thumbscrew or setscrew in the ferrule. Being formerly used mainly to make keyholes it was otherwise called a keyhole saw. It is a neat, compact, good-looking tool, much favored by old-time carpenters. Today you can't buy one—Disston stopped making them years ago. There may be iron pad saws still available, but they're sorry-looking substitutes.

Before the hurry-up period a carpenter made a keyhole to correspond with the one in the escutcheon. After outlining it in its proper position a small hole was bored top and bottom. The wood between was taken out with two splayed cuts of his pad saw. A little dressing down provided the Tiffany finish. A bit fussy, you might think. Well, that was the workmanlike way—the way a mechanic should do it. Much simpler today. Bore a hole with the same bit used on the lock case mortise. As long as the key goes in it's a keyhole. With the modern key-in-knob, two-hole locksets, no keyhole is needed It is easy to understand why the pad saw is not being made any more. What would you use it for? You've got a compass saw, which incidentally is often wrongly called a keyhole saw. If you fortunately already own a pad saw treasure it as a family heirloom. You can never replace it.

Barefoot bit: This is an auger bit with no screw or cutting lips. It cuts much on the principle of a twist drill. A screw bit has a tendency when boring in end wood to follow along the grain and so bore crooked. This can't happen with the screwless barefoot bit. Used only in end wood, it must follow up a pilot hole bored with the same size screw bit. The proper bit to use when boring for flush bolts. No danger of seeing it come through the stile face—if guided straight. You've seen that happen with a screw bit, haven't you?

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August, and September, 1953, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALBERT BIE, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
FRANK BOND, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ISAK BORRENSEN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
ERICK BRASK, L. U. 20, New York City, N. Y.
FRED BREINTENFELDT, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
CECIL A. BRYANT, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
ALEX BURBA, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ARVID CARLSON, L. U. 2231, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. A. CHESSHIR, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
W. B. CHUMLEY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
THOMAS H. CLARK, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
GEORGE A. COLEMAN, L. U. 2001, La Crosse, Wisc.
BEN F. CROFT, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
WM. J. CURINGTON, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
ALBIN DANIELSON, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
GLEN G. DAVIS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
L. W. DEARING, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
J. G. DEBARRY, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
WALTER DE YEAR, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
JAMES DHUE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
JAMES C. DILLS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. F. DUMAS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
EDWARD DUVALL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ROBERT G. EARLE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH EDEN, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
CHARLES FRIEDHAUF, L. U. 1162, New York, N. Y.
J. E. FRITCHLE, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
THOMAS GELL, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
JOHN W. GREAVES, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
WILLIAM GRENFELL, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
R. E. GRANT, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
BROOKS E. HARVILLE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
FRED HODDER, SR., L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.
W. HOLM, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
ALBERT HOVI, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ART E. JACOBSEN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE W. JONES, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
A. P. JORDAN, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
CLARENCE D. KELSEY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
OSCAR F. KNEPEL, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
CHARLES KOHN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
FELIX KUTTENBERG, L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
EDWARD LANGENG, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
JAMES C. LEE, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
J. S. LEE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
FRANK LOEFFLER, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
EDWARD LOHM, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
DON C. LONEY, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
NELS K. LUND, L. U. 2250, Red Bank, N. J.
JOHN MAC DOUGALL, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
DANIEL C. MAC VARISH, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
HERMAN MARKIM, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
SIDNEY MARSHALL, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
DANIEL E. MC CARTHY, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
E. J. MC CARTHY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
WALSTON MC DONALD, L. U. 67, Roxbury Mass.
ARTHUR MC EATHRON, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
HARRY NELSON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
E. J. NEVIN, L. U. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
BERT OSGOOD, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ROY PASCHALL, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
ROBERT J. PATTERSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
LEO PERKINS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
WELLINGTON D. PERRY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. W. RANDOLPH, L. U. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
ARTHUR ROSEBURY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE RUEDLINGER, L. U. 90, Eavnsville, Ind.
AUGUST RUNDQUIST, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
LOUIS SCHERTZER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE V. SEARSTROM, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
LESTER SHARER, L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
HARRY SIBLEY, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
LENNON SMITH, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
ALEX SPETLEY, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM STOFFREGEN, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Penn.
E. M. STRAWN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SWEN SWENSEN, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
E. A. SWIFT, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
LARRY SYMONS, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
C. W. THARP, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
GEORGE THEURET, L. U. 2250, Red Bank, N. J.
KNUT THOMPSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
MATTHEW TROSTER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
GEORGE TURNOW, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM UTT, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
DUSAN VALDISAVLEVICH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SAMUEL WALL, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
W. H. WHEELER, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
BEN WITTMANN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
P. O. WHITSON, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
J. W. WILLIAMS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
RALPH WILLINGER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
A. A. WILSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
WILLIAM F. WILSON, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
GUST WITEE, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
J. M. WOLFE, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
RICHARD WRAIGHT, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
NORMAN E. WRYE, L. Y. 696, Tampa, Fla.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

PITTSBURGH D. C. HOLDS THIRD COMPLETION CEREMONY

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee, comprised of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Master Builders' Association and the Lumber Institute of Allegheny County held their third annual completion ceremonies for apprentices on Friday, May 8. Twenty-five young men were on hand to receive their journeymens' certificates from the United Brotherhood and the Pennsylvania Bureau of Apprenticeship.

William A. Kennedy, chairman of the apprenticeship committee and a representative of the Master Builders' Association was toastmaster of the event and introduced the principal speaker, Second General Vice-President O. William Blaier. Brother Blaier spoke on the advances made by the trade and the recent contributions to that advancement made by substitute materials.



Part of the group of happy new journeymen pose with three of the men who aided them in the apprenticeship program:

Front row, starting fourth man from left, left to right: Carl Westland, Brother Blaier and Wm. Kennedy.

Welton A. Snow, of the national apprenticeship staff spoke on the apprenticeship program and its national scope.

Other speakers included David L. Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh; Paul Riffle, vice-president of the Master Builders' Association; Thomas Lapsley, former president of the Lumber Institute; John Alwine, and Wm. Vernal, of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor; James Sipe, secretary of the Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Council; Dr. J. W. Fleming, vocational director, Pittsburgh Board of Education; Henry Dosey, vice-principal, Connolly High School; Charles Slinker, General Representative of the United Brotherhood; and Carl Westland, secretary of the apprenticeship committee.

Former Board Member Wm. J. Kelly, now manager of the Pittsburgh District Council; and William Bowden, secretary of the Master Builders' Association, presented the journeyman certificates and the Brotherhood Lapel Button to the graduating apprentices, who included: Wm. R. Agardy, Elmer C. Altfather, Gene D. Blake, Marcellino Bucci, Edward G. Cowen, Robert R. Dolence, Robert H. Funk, James A. Hengelsberg, Carl L. Huehn, Jr., Edward J. Jenkins, George S. Jones, Edward Kanoza, Walter G. Kusmierek, Rolf Lind, George W. Metz, William J. Mueller, John R. Schrecengost, Thomas H. Scott, Paul P. Sinai,

Louis D. Sperance, Donald Supanic, John O. Swanson, Robert H. Tomnay, John J. Wagner and Lewis White.

A buffet supper was served following the ceremonies and entertainment was provided by the Kiwanis Quartet, of Bellevue, Pennsylvania.

SANTA MONICA CARPENTERS CELEBRATE 50 YEARS



Officers of Local 1400 at the 50th anniversary celebration, from left to right; front row: William Savage, recording secretary; Stephen Mazurek and D. A. Adams, trustees.

Back row, left to right: Daniel Rodriguez, conductor; H. D. Christensen, financial secretary; Robert J. O'Hare, business representative; Ernest Reiswitz, president; and Joe Mazurek, warden.

Elks' Lodge in Santa Monica was the scene of a gathering of more than 450 members and guests of Local 1400, January 24th, in celebration of the Local's 50th anniversary. Hostesses for the event were the members of Ladies Auxiliary 538.

Following a sumptuous dinner in the main dining room, the members and guests adjourned to the lodge hall where the remainder of the festivities took place.

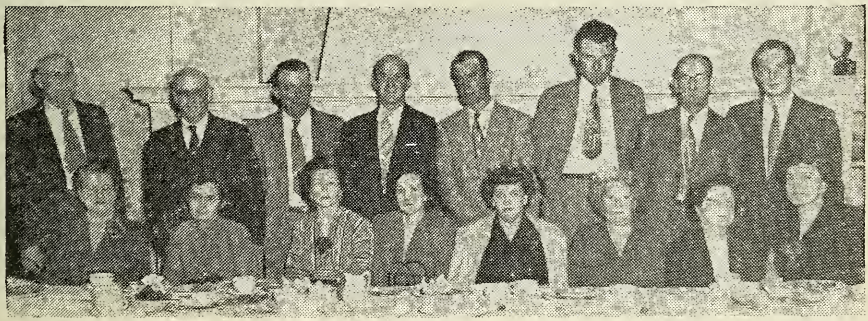
Following the reading of the invocation by Reverend E. Charles, Local 1400's President Ernest Reiswitz welcomed the gathering. District Council President Robert J. O'Hare then proceeded as master of ceremonies.

During the evening, messages of congratulations were read from General President M. A. Hutcheson, General Secretary A. E. Fischer, General Representatives C. T. Lehman and J. F. Cambiano and C. J. Haggerty, secretary, California State Federation of Labor.

Several members of thirty or more years service were introduced to the gathering and a dance ended the program early in the morning.

FIFTY-ONE YEARS RECORD OF VIRGINIA LOCAL

The Fifty-first Anniversary of Local 1078 of Fredericksburg, Virginia was marked by a celebration April 17th in the Banquet Room of Elks Hall. Fish and ham, with all the



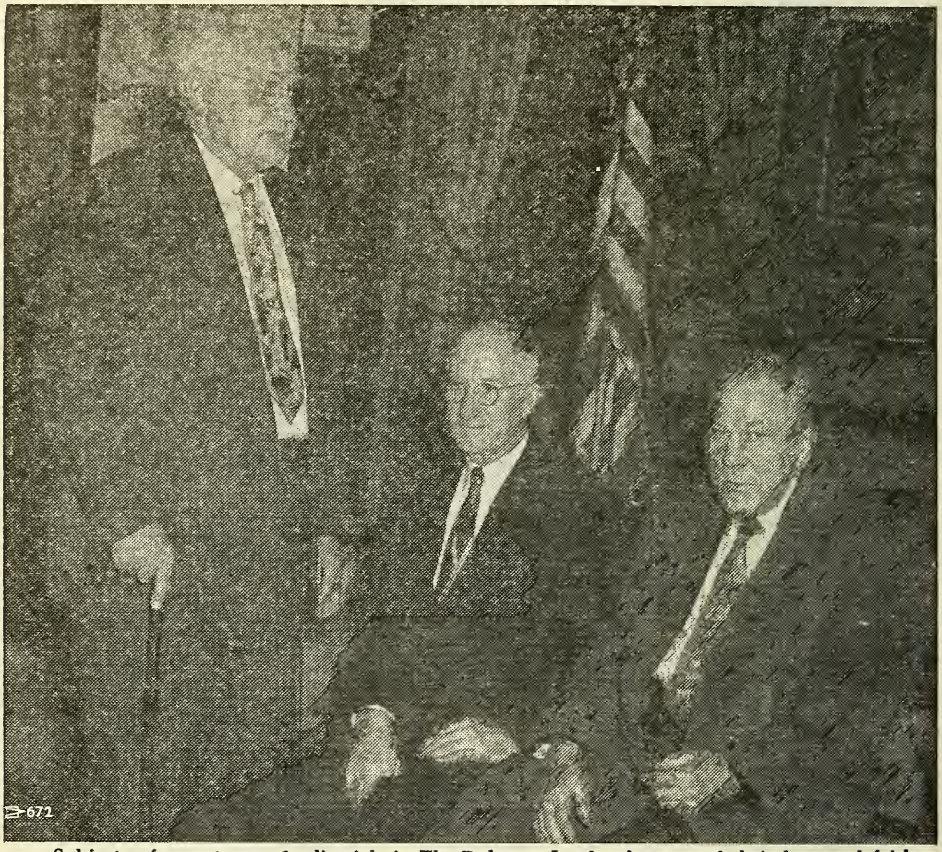
Officers and their wives at the 51st celebration of Local 1078. From left to right, standing: O. C. Payne, treasurer; E. F. Bellomy, trustee; Charles Bradshaw, vice-president; Carl Hall, warden; Harry Bradshaw, president; Clifford Dietz, trustee; J. B. Harding, financial secretary; and Harold Gardner, recording secretary.

trimmings, were served. A large cake, decorated with fifty-one candles, served as a centerpiece, and was served by charter member Pritckett.

Following the banquet was a dance, enjoyed by the sixty members and guests who were in attendance.

THREE HONORED BY IOWA LOCAL

Three Brothers were presented with life membership certificates in a simple ceremony at the Labor Temple in Dubuque, Iowa, early in April. Presiding at the ceremony was Frank Hying, who was a recipient of one of the certificates. He also presented 50-year pins to Brothers Joseph Roberts who joined the Brotherhood in February, 1903, and Albert A. Smith, who joined in April, the same year.



Subjects of recent page 1 editorials in The Dubuque Leader, because of their long and faithful service to the American labor movement, from left to right: Thirty-year man Frank Hying, who presented 50-year pins to Albert A. Smith and Joseph Roberts.

Also a veteran of the labor movement, Brother Hying has served the Brotherhood for more than 30 years, most of which were spent in an official capacity. For the past 18 years he has served as financial secretary of Local 678. Brother Hying was further honored by being named permanent fraternal delegate to the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress.

KANSANS CELEBRATE FIFTY YEARS PROGRESS

Local 1587 of Hutchison, Kansas celebrated its 50th anniversary with a banquet and meeting at the Labor Hall, April 18th. The affair was well attended by many of the more than 300 members and their guests.

General Executive Board Member R. E. Roberts was the principal speaker of the evening. Brother Roberts spoke of the advances of the Brotherhood in the past fifty years and advised the members to work just as hard for the next half-century.

From the original twenty-five members, the roll of Local 1587 has multiplied twelve times. In 1903, when the Local was chartered by the original twenty-five, wages were a lowly twenty-five cents an hour, and now they have risen to a scale of $2.15.

SIXTEEN OLDTIMERS HONORED

More than 200 persons attended a spring fun festival staged by Local 899 of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Honor guests at the ceremonies were sixteen veteran members, each having more than thirty years membership. The large crowd in Veterans of Foreign Wars Auditorium saw General Representative Charles Slinker and R. Gerald Ramsey present pins to the men, who included: William Marquis, 44 years; T. G. Stalnaker, charter member, 43 years; Fletcher Boso, charter member, 43 years; W. H. Bush, 39 years; Clyde Curry, 39 years; L. C. Kerns, 39 years; W. E. Meredith, 38 years; C. L. Fauss, 37 years; and Guy Stewart, 36 years.



Ten of the sixteen faithful members; Front left to right: Brothers Sayre, Stalnaker, Boso and Ewing. In back: Stewart, Walters, Gates, Shriver, Curry and C. L. Fauss.

Others similarly honored were: J. W. Schneider, charter member, 34 years; Edwin W. Walters, 34 years; C. E. Gates, 34 years; Joel B. Ewing, 34 years; J. H. Shriver, 33 years; E. J. Fauss, 33 years; and W. A. Sayre, 31 years.

A buffet lunch was served by Ladies Auxiliary 234 and entertainment was provided by students of a local dance studio and others.

BANQUET HELD ON 50th ANNIVERSARY

On April 25th, Local 1595 of Conshohocken, Pa. celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a banquet and honor program.

In honor of their long standing in the Local, five members were presented gold watches, inscribed with the number of years they have been members. Among those so honored



Members and guests at Local 1595's 50th Anniversary celebration.

were: Brothers John S. Derr, 47 years; William White, 36 years; Mahlon Buler, 34 years; and Thomas Smith, 28 years.

Brother Smith has served for many years as business agent and is still doing a fine job in that capacity.

Among the speakers who were present at the affair were Robert Gray, secretary of the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia; Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier; and James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

JERSEY LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th ANNIVERSARY

Log Cabin Lodge, at Medford Lakes, was the scene of the 50th Anniversary Celebration of Local 1489 of Burlington, New Jersey, on March 28. The well attended affair was highlighted by a fine turkey dinner, which was followed by six vaudeville acts.

Chartered on March 12, 1903, Local 1489 boasted a total of nine members. Today the membership rolls include approximately 350 Brothers, of which number, Augustus Hart and Franklin Haines are charter members. Brother Haines served as financial secretary of the Local from 1915 to 1923.

After its modest beginning Local 1489 thrived, and at the end of its first year's existence the membership had jumped to fifty men. They were employed at a union scale of



Members and guests of Local 1489 enjoying the festivities at the 50th Anniversary celebration in gaily decorated Log Cabin Lodge.

$2.00 per day, for a ten hour day, six day week. In 1915 wages were increased to .37½ per hour, in 1919 to .62½ and in 1924 to $1.00 per hour for a fifty hour week.

In January, 1932 the Local adopted the forty hour week, and before the dark days of that decade had passed the membership had ebbed to a faithful fifteen members. Funds were so low that Gus Hart offered his carpenter shop for meetings, rent free.

Four years later, with economic conditions on the upswing, Local 970 of nearby Riverside was consolidated with the Burlington Local, with Local 1185 of Morristown following suit in 1939.

Dark clouds of war loomed ominously on the horizon in 1939 and the Burlington Local was soon to be engulfed by a deluge of members who swarmed in to aid the building of nearby Fort Dix. Aided by Second General Vice-President O. William Blaier, then a General Representative, the Local passed through the period without difficulty, to emerge a strong and honest organization, which it remains today.

Special guests who attended the celebration included Brother Blaier, General Executive Board Member from the Second District Raleigh Rajoppi and General Representative William Kendrick.

PENSION MEMBER CELEBRATES 89th BIRTHDAY

Waterville, Maines' oldest resident, among those who were born there, recently celebrated his 89th birthday and 50th year of membership in the United Brotherhood.

Born in 1864, Joseph H. Barrieau joined Local 348 of Waterville, in August, 1903. He was active as a carpenter for thirty-six years, before retiring to a quiet life of visiting friends and acquaintances and feeding the birds in the local park. A familiar figure to all the town, he was surprised by the presentation of a birthday cake by the town's department store workers when he made his daily visit on his birthday.

A recounting of the public buildings upon which he has worked makes Brother Barrieau's life story sound like a page taken from the history of the progress of the town. Among other projects, he has aided in the construction of the library at the University of Maine, and the Waterville railroad station and shops.



LADIES AUXILIARY 207 CELEBRATES 25th YEAR

To the Editor:

Twenty-five years of affiliation with the United Brotherhood were celebrated by Ladies Auxiliary 207 of Spokane, Washington on April 17th. Silver, for the anniversary, and the Auxiliary colors of blue and gold were used to decorate the large beautiful cake, and the same colors were used in decorations throughout the hall.

Past presidents were presented with gifts in recognition of their service to the Auxiliary and President Peggy Wells was the recipient of a beautiful corsage.



The ladies of Auxiliary 207 celebrating their 25th anniversary.

The only two charter members still living were unable to attend. Margaret Sheeks, the first president, was confined to her home due to an accident, and the other charter member, Kate Hider was visiting in California.

Paul Rudd, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters gave a nice talk to the assemblage, and two past presidents of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Josephine Hampton and Mrs. Ulah Nelson, blew out the candles on the cake.

Fraternally yours,

Leona Desott, Recording Secretary.

GREETINGS FROM CHANUTE, KANSAS

To The Editor:

We are now just one year old, having had our first anniversary in January. At present our membership is small, but we have hopes for a steady increase now that Local 1926 has purchased a new hall, which will provide us with a more satisfactory place to meet.

Our membership is proud of Ladies Auxiliary 637 and its contributions to organized labor.

Until the purchase of the hall, we were somewhat handicapped in our activities, having our meetings at the homes of members. We hope to be making use of our new home by the first of April.

Meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month and we would be happy to have other Auxiliaries meet with us.

A pleasant and productive Christmas party was held in December, bringing donations of toys, shaving cream, lotions and other gifts suitable for hospitalized veterans in the VA hospitals.

Letters or visits from other auxiliary members would be appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

Anna Hobart, secretary.

AUXILIARY CHARTERED AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

To The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 667 came into being on April 17th in Richmond, California. Assembled in Brotherhood Hall were the new members and their friends and members of sponsoring Local 642, of Richmond.



Charter members of Ladies Auxiliary 667 pose proudly with their new charter.

Appointed by Local 642 President Lanse Curtis, R. W. Brown acted as organizer for the Auxiliary, and served as Master of Ceremonies, ably assisted by ladies of Hayward Auxiliary 645 and the officers of the Ladies State Council.

Also present at the chartering ceremonies were Mayor Gust Allyn, and City Councilman C. D. Erickson, of Richmond.

New officers who were installed included: Elsie Brown, president; Vera Walker, vice-president; Velma Richardson, corresponding secretary; Velma Bush, financial secretary; Bernice Parkhurst, treasurer; Elta Dahlstrom, chaplain; Caroline McAfee and Viola Kirk, conductresses; Agnes Phillips, warden; and Betty McDermott, Dolores Betts, and Ella Enzenauer, trustees.

TOLEDO AUXILIARY CLAIMS AGE TITLE

To The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 2, of Toledo, Ohio wishes to extend a sincere greeting to all sister auxiliaries. Our organization is fortunate in having the distinction of being the oldest active Auxiliary in the United States.



Officers of the nation's oldest auxiliary; from left to right, front row: Mrs. Mary Neiman, recording secretary; Mrs. Earl Lutz, treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Greff, conductress.

Back row. Mrs. Harry Thomas, president; and Mrs. Carl Carlson, vice-president.

We were chartered the first year that charters were granted to the ladies' auxiliaries, although we have records of the activities of the group as early as 1904.

Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays each month, in Carpenters' Hall. The second meeting each month is designated as a social evening, when members and their families gather for a pot-luck supper.

Last August 16th more than 500 carpenters and their families enjoyed a picnic sponsored by the Auxiliary. We also sponsored an old fashioned box social April 5th, this year. A portion of the proceeds from the latter event were donated to the Lott Day School.

Correspondence from other auxiliaries would be greatly appreciated.

Best wishes to all sister auxiliaries everywhere.

Fraternally,

Mary Neiman, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 298

Almost everything that was mentioned in the previous lesson, can be applied to the subject that is covered here, cheap door frames. The construction of cheap door and window frames shown in this and the previous lessons, should not be considered as hard and fast. They should be adjusted to the conditions under which the work is to be done. Material available of necessity must

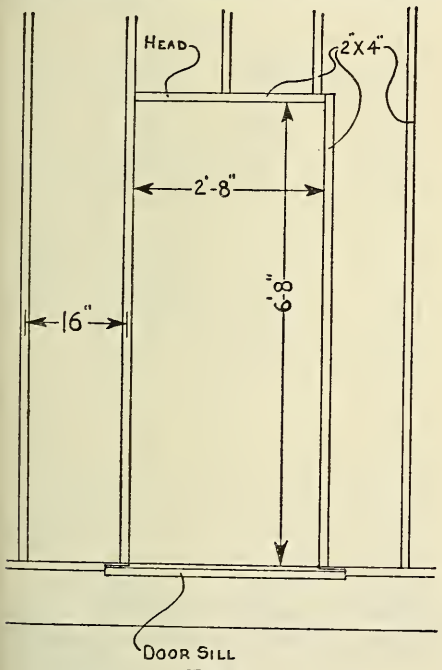


Fig. 1

be taken into consideration. This is especially true of the finishing touches. Where quarter round is shown on the drawings, a base shoe or some other suitable strip or molding can be used. In fact the quarter round can be omitted entirely and the edges or ends of the boarding can be made to answer for the finishing.

Cheap Door Frames.—Fig. 1 shows the roughing in of a cheap door frame. The figures here will show that the opening is just right for a 2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ door. Straight 2″ x 4″s should be selected for this roughing in. The sill should be made of material that is wide enough to reach to the inside of

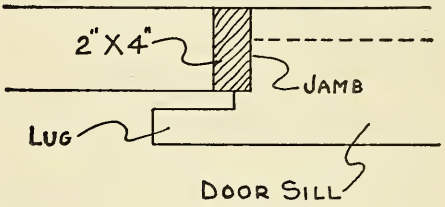


Fig. 2

the wall. Fig. 2 shows one end of a sill in place. Notice the 2″ x 4″ jamb. The lug of the sill is cut so that the novelty siding, or whatever is used for side finishing material, can be slipped in between it and the framework of the building. Fig. 3 shows an elevation of the finished door frame and the

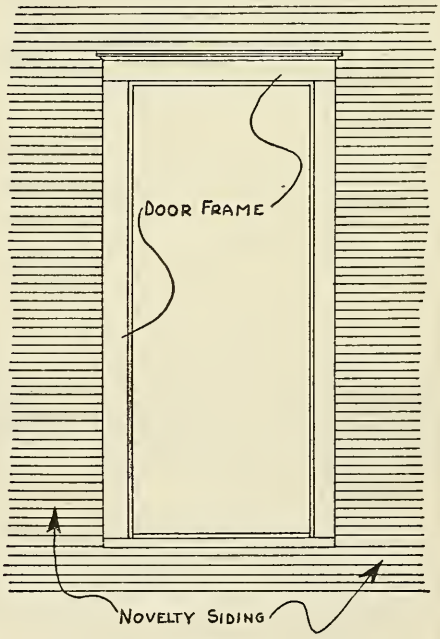


Fig. 3

novelty siding that joins it. This frame gives a pleasing appearance. Details of two corners of this frame are shown by Fig. 4, where

are pointed out the cap, head casing, casing, sill, and blind stop.

Other Details.—Fig. 5 shows a cross section of one side of the door frame discussed in the previous paragraph. Here the inside finishing is also shown. Knotty pine makes a pleasing appearance, but other boarding materials will also answer the purpose. Fig. 6 shows details of the head and sill constructions. In all cheap work, the salvage

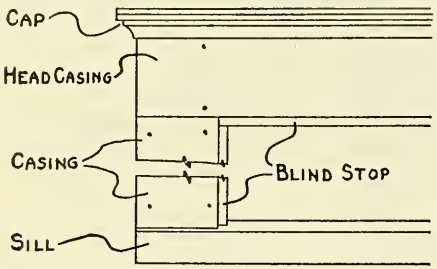


Fig. 4

value of the materials used should be a major consideration. Fig. 7 shows a detail of a side construction of a cheap door frame. Here the jamb is covered with pressed wood,

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and a door stop is planted on as shown. No provision is made in this for a screen door. Both the inside and the outside casings are made of 1" x 4"s. A detail of still another

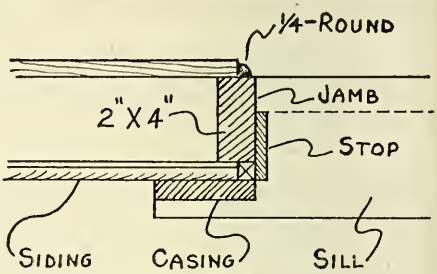


Fig. 5

construction is shown by Fig. 8. In this case a blind stop is used to provide for a screen door. The jamb is not covered with

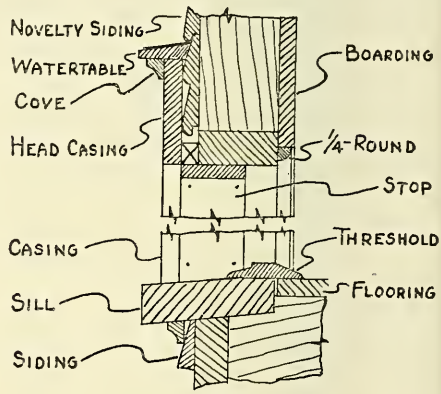


Fig. 6

pressed wood, although pressed wood is used to cover the inside of the wall.

Up and Down Boards.—Fig. 9 shows a simple construction making it possible to

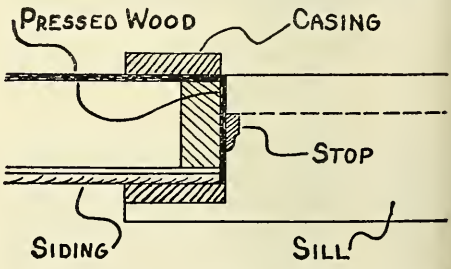


Fig. 7

use stock boards, running up and down, on the outside, and the cracks covered with bats. The roughing in of the door frame is made of straight 2" x 4"s, while the stud-

dings are 2" x 2"s. On the outside 2" x 2"s are nailed to the studding horizontally. The stock boards are then nailed to these 2" x 2"

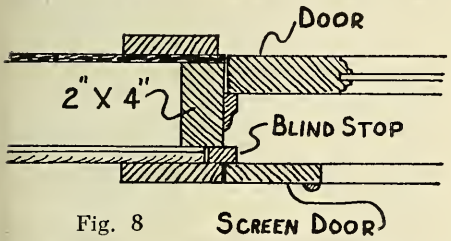


Fig. 8

strips. Both the door sill and the main sill are pointed out at the bottom. The same

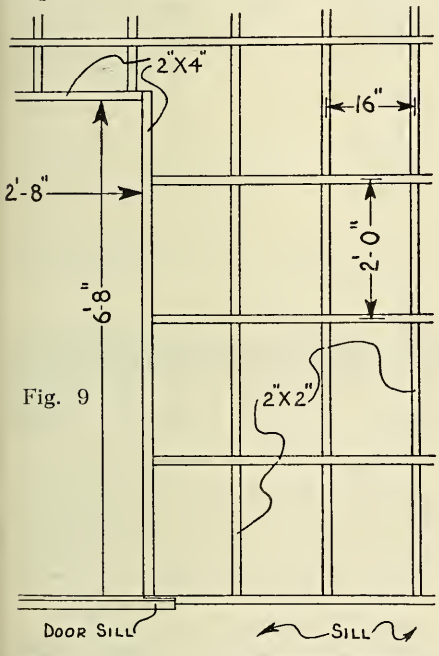


Fig. 9

layout is shown by Fig. 10, after the stock boards and the battens had been nailed on.

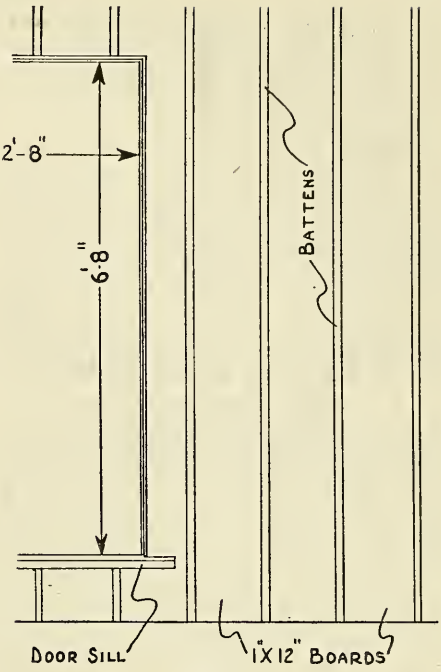


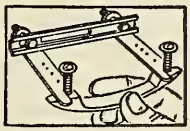
Fig. 10

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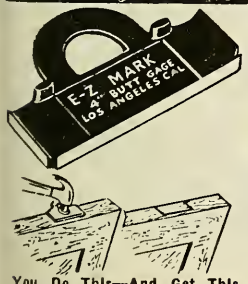
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Fig. 11 shows two details of the finishing around the door. Quarter rounds are used to cover the edges of the stock boards on the sides and the ends overhead. Study Figs. 9, 10, and 11.

Harmony and Good Taste.—The illustrations of this lesson should be compared with those of the previous lesson, in which cheap window frames were treated. The different designs of each of these lessons should be studied, and the design that is chosen for the windows of a building should harmonize with the one used for the doors, and vice versa. For instance, if the veneered jamb is used for the windows, it should also be used for the doors. Harmony and good taste in the construction of any building, costs so little, but adds so much to the appearance and service.

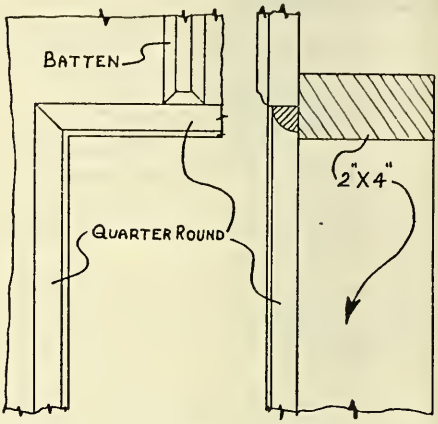


Fig. 11

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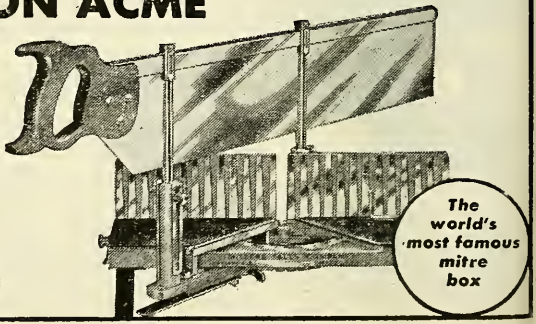
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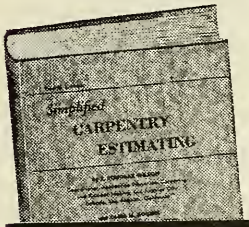
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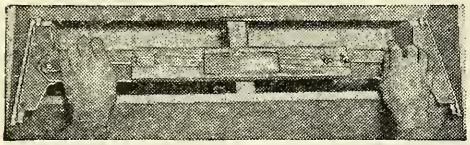
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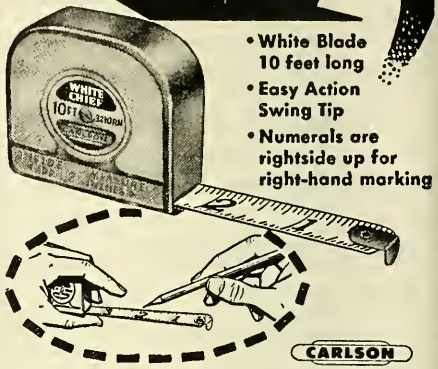
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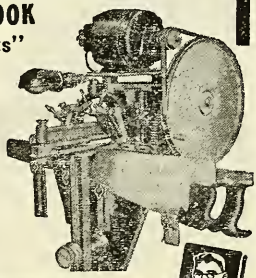
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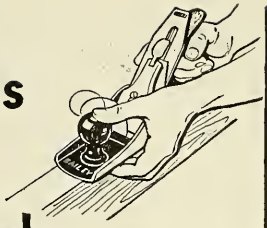


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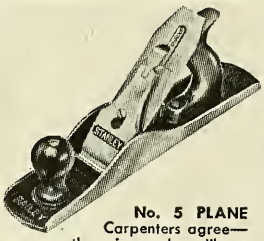
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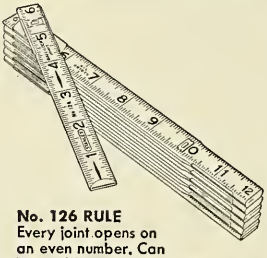
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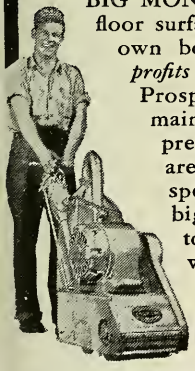
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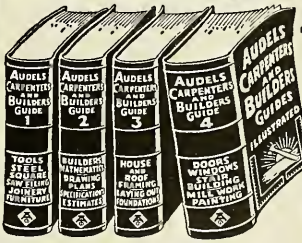
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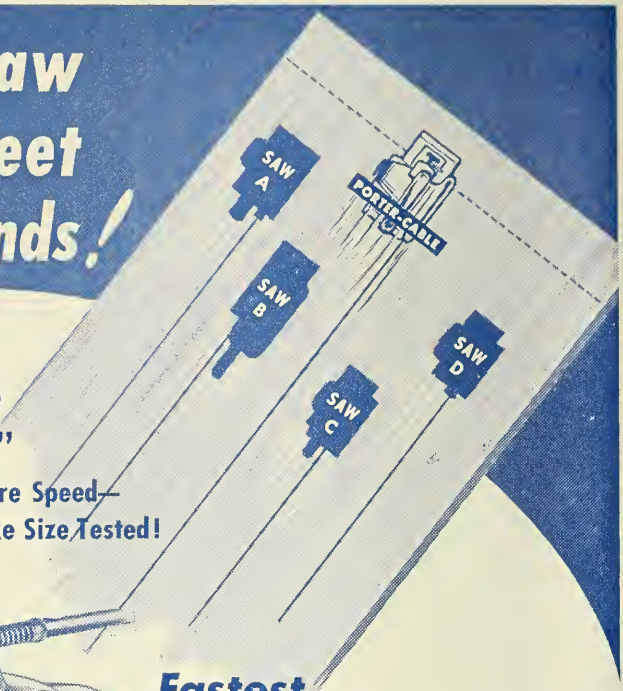
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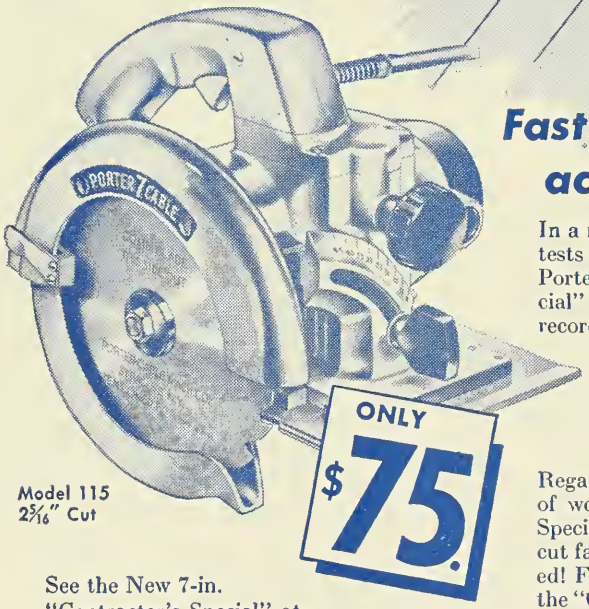
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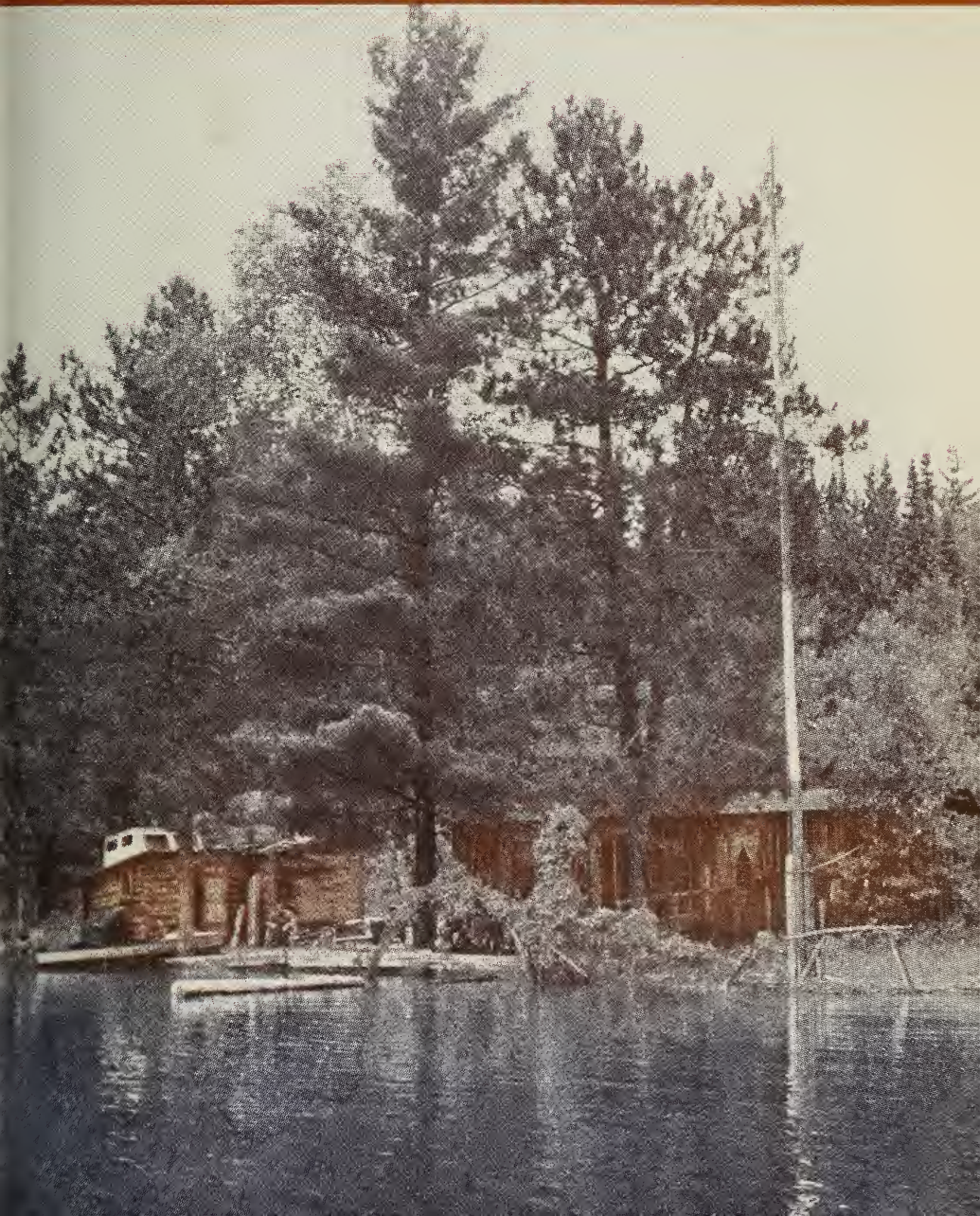
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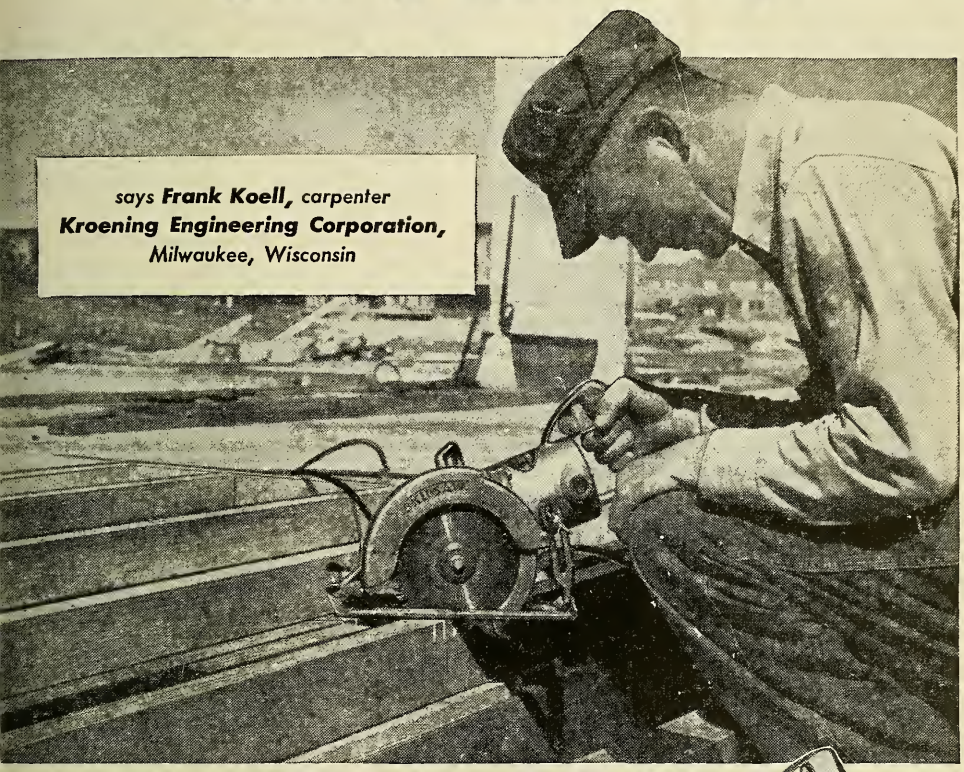
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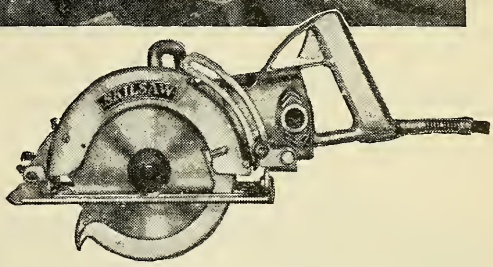

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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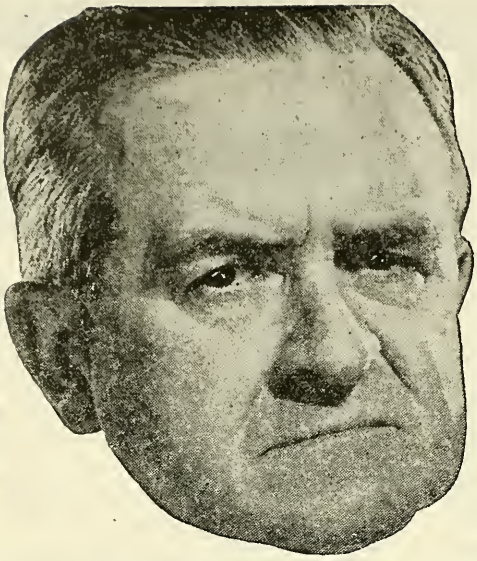
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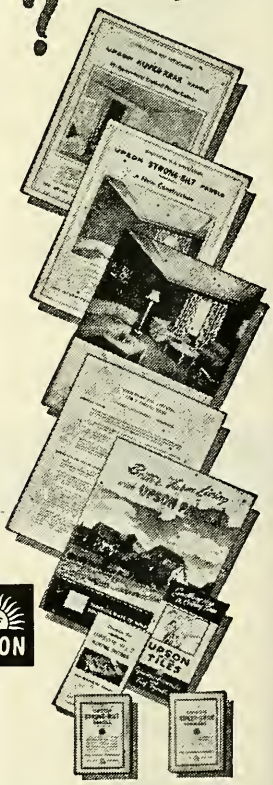
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When the millenium arrives, who can tell,

Children May Rate With Birds

★ ★

EVERY working day, several hundred pieces of assorted mail pass over the editorial desk of THE CARPENTER. It is no exaggeration to say that sometimes it runs from the ridiculous to the sublime. There are sincere and courteous letters from individuals who want to give or receive information, and often there are letters from crackpots and cranks who advocate everything from bridging the Pacific Ocean to using pigtails for currency. It is all grist for the mill.

A goodly part of the mail consists of labor papers from all sections of the country—good honest papers trying to do a big job with a very limited budget. Another sizeable percentage of the mail consists of cleverly written propaganda which somebody is trying to put across disguised as news. Separating the wheat from the chaff is a task of no mean proportions.

In wading through the mail, coincidence sometimes plays some interesting tricks. Such a coincidence occurred recently. Two consecutive pieces of mail produced two stories that were totally unrelated, yet when placed together they preached a sermon of their own. Without any introductory comment the two stories are herewith reprinted in their entirety:

The Story of Jose

(From a Public Affairs Institute news release)

Last week Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) told the Senate the story of Jose.

He died in 1950 at the age of 9.

Jose, his parents, two older sisters and a brother emigrated legally seven years ago from Mexico to the United States in search of work. Jose was five at the time.

In San Antonio a labor contractor signed up the entire family to go to work in the Colorado bean fields. Transportation was arranged in a 1½ ton stake truck with a ragged tarpaulin cover. Another family of five went along. The truck stopped only for gas, oil and water and to allow the driver to snatch meals.

When Jose and his family arrived in Colorado at the bean field, they were assigned free housing. There were 25 tarpaper shacks for 31 families. One water faucet provided all the water. Garbage was piled in rotting heaps at the edge of the camps. Flat wooden bunks were the beds.

The next day Jose and his family went to work. Hour by hour his mother and father coaxed him to pick as many beans as possible. The family was paid by the pound of beans. They needed more pounds to buy food and to travel on for more work.

For the next four years Jose and his family traveled west to California to pick cotton, north to Oregon to pick apples and east to Michigan to pick beets. They went back and forth.

Jose never went to school. He had to work. Even if he had gone, he would have learned little because he knew no English. And the children would have laughed at him because he was queer and his clothes were ragged.

Besides, Jose was often ill. He was underweight and his bones were bent.

He caught colds easily and coughed continuously. When he was nine years old Jose died from an attack of dysentery. No one called a doctor because diarrhea was a common thing. Besides, doctors rarely came to migratory camps.

There are tens of thousands of children of an estimated one million migratory farm workers like Jose. Senator Douglas says they are "without exception and without question the most educationally neglected group in the United States."

Some never go to school. A research project established by General Eisenhower at Columbia University in 1950 shows that one-half of the Spanish-speaking population among migratory workers had no schooling at all, 80% less than five years.

A study of 372 children of migratory workers in Colorado three years ago by the National Child Labor Commission showed a similar picture. It was found that none of the children, 7 through 16 years, had gone beyond the 5th grade. Only eight had completed the 5th grade and 24 children, over eight, had never gone to school.

Last year the U. S. Office of Education asked Congress for $181,000 for a research and action program which would stimulate state, local and private agencies to help. Both the Senate and House Appropriations committees turned it down.

This year when the Senate was discussing appropriations which would have meant almost $7 million for migratory birds, Sen. Douglas introduced an amendment to provide $500,000 for migratory children as requested last year. It was ruled out of order.

No Federal money has yet been appropriated for the migratory children problem. Several state and private agencies have been working in the field. The U. S. Office of Education has done some work despite its lack of funds.

A bill to set up a permanent Federal Committee on Migratory Labor was approved unanimously by the Senate Labor Committee last year. It did not reach a vote. This year Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) has reintroduced it. It would be the first important step toward meeting the problem of migratory children, as important as migratory birds in Senator Douglas' view.

The Story of Frank Gould

(A story by Michael Marsh in LABOR)

In his palm-fringed villa on the French Riviera, Frank Jay Gould lies dying, while women squabble over his life and fortune.

So reports the press this week, and to railroaders the name rings an echo in memory. For Frank Jay Gould, now aged 77, is the son of Jay Gould, one of the most notorious of all the "robber barons" who milked and mulcted American railroads in the last century.

Starting as a poor farm boy, Jay Gould at 31 joined with Jim Fisk and Daniel Drew in battling Cornelius Vanderbilt for control of the Erie. In their fight, Gould, Fisk and Drew printed unauthorized Erie stock certificates, which they sold to Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt got the courts after them.

The trio fled to Jersey City with $6 million cash, and holed up behind several hundred armed bodyguards. Then Gould managed to slip out, went to Albany and bribed the New York legislature to pass a bill legalizing the phony stock. After Gould got through with the Erie, the road failed to pay a dividend for 69 years.

Later he went into Western railroads. He bought control of the Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Then he threatened the

Union Pacific with a rival line to the coast.

He blackmailed the UP into buying the Kansas Pacific to head off this rival line. Gould cleared a cool $10 million on the deal. By 1890 he owned half the mileage of all Southwestern roads.

In 1892, Jay Gould died, in the words of a biographer, "a cold, astute, unscrupulous man, without friends."

Frank Jay Gould has added over $200 million to this nest-egg from his father. But now he too lies dying.

In his Mediterranean villa he is surrounded by his secretary (female), his business representative (female), and one of his daughters. His third wife waits in a near-by villa.

Another daughter, however, was last week turned away from her father's door. She called in the French police, charging her father was being "sequestrated."

So the women squabble, while the old man nears his end. Is he too, like his father, "without friends"?

There you have the two stories that coincidence placed side by side in this journal's mail bag. Death plays the star role in both of them.

Jose, who lived out his short lifetime without ever knowing what it felt like to have a completely full belly for two days in a row or what the inside of a schoolroom looked like, and Gould, possessor of one of the world's greatest fortunes amassed by chicanery and unscrupulousness, both faced their Maker.

Neither the sinner nor the sinned against could leave the world with more than he brought into it. Friendless and alone they both faced the Grim Reaper—the one because economic circumstances prevented him taking roots in any community, the other because avarice and love of money blinded him to the fact that such a thing as friendship really exists.

Some day, when every human being realizes that his stay on this earth is only temporary and that nothing he accumulates in the way of worldly goods can be taken beyond the grave, there will be fewer Jose's and Gould's, and man's inhumanity to man will perish permanently. Perhaps migratory children will even rate appropriations as generous as those accorded migratory birds.

Wood Killers Meet Their Waterloo

Wood is one of man's oldest building materials and is still the most important. The forests that produce it are also key factors in flood prevention and erosion control.

Against pests, which have been causing a billion dollars worth of damage a year to trees, insecticides sprayed by airplane are now protecting millions of acres of hitherto inaccessible woodlands at remarkably low cost.

Almost 30% of our 11 billion board feet of lumber is annually chemically treated to prolong its life. Pentachlorophenol, creosote and chromated wood preservatives are widely used for termite and rot-proofing of poles, railroad ties and other non-construction items.

"Synthetic lumbers," resin-bounded ground and shredded waste products of the sawmill, are becoming increasingly important. Plywood and hardboard require plastic resins at the rate of 36 million pounds per year.

IULEC has eight major universities working on

Progress In Labor Education

★

HAVE you ever heard of the Inter-University Labor Education Committee? Probably not, yet this year or next year the work this committee has been doing may help your local union negotiate a better contract or set up better grievance machinery. It may help increase the size of your union meetings, or it may make possible the establishment of a cheaper and more effective health program for your community. How is all this possible, if most people have not even heard of the Inter-University Labor Education Committee?

The answer is simple. The Inter-University Labor Committee, called IULEC for short, is a non-profit corporation set up to administer a grant from the Fund for Adult Education obtained through the Ford Foundation. This grant, somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million dollars, was given for the purpose of developing ways and means of widening the scope and extent of labor's activities in the field of education. Eight universities and colleges are now participating in the program with the cooperation and advice of the union members.

The prime objective of the whole program is to increase labor's interest and activity in three major areas; foreign affairs, community improvement and the study of economics. These subjects, of course, are nothing new either to universities which maintain divisions devoted to labor education or to unions themselves. What the committee tries to do is to expand such interests and activities through:

a) Promoting and stimulating interest among those unions which thus far have made no significant effort toward education in these three areas, or no effort at all toward a continuing program of education, and

b) Developing—by the process of experimentation—techniques and tools to make such educational efforts more effective and lasting.

The first task is somewhat in the nature of pump-priming, that is to say, the Committee tries to provide the initial impetus, hoping that once the value and feasibility of educational programs have been demonstrated to union leaders, the unions would carry on from there themselves.

The second task, new tools and techniques, involves experimentation of a kind which could not or would not usually be undertaken by either universities or labor unions, largely because of the expense and risk involved. Union education directors and university education specialists operate under severe budget restrictions and their programs have to be closely related to expressed needs as well as potential returns. Ordinarily, there is little or no margin left for costly and risky experimentation.

By contrast, it is the designed purpose of the IULEC to encourage experimentation with a variety of new techniques, materials, approaches and groups. The broader the experiment the better. Otherwise, it would hardly

be doing anything too much different from what universities and labor unions might do anyway.

The following eight universities and colleges participate in the program: University of California, University of Chicago, Cornell University, University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State College, Roosevelt College, Rutgers University, University of Wisconsin. Every one of these schools has been active for some time in the field of workers' education, and is, therefore, well suited for the type of experimentation which is the objective of the IULEC.

As of June 1953, the eight participating universities are engaged in the following projects:

California—A community health project, the objective of which is to involve the labor movement in an examination of: (a) the health needs of the community; (b) the private and governmental facilities available; (c) the uses of these facilities; (d) the extent to which additional private and governmental facilities are needed; (e) the extent to which facilities could be negotiated through collective bargaining; and (f) the possibility of developing a model health plan.

Two committees composed of labor representatives will assist UCLA in the project. A series of week-end institutes on health, to be held on a regional basis, are scheduled to begin in January of '54. The program of these institutes will revolve around (1) an analysis of the health services and resources in Metropolitan Los Angeles in order to determine the needs that are still unmet, and (2) a discussion of several alternate clearly-defined plans for meeting these needs. Another purpose of the institutes will be to test the adequacy of materials, which will be prepared by UCLA.

Chicago—This university is engaged in the preparation and testing of materials on world affairs, and experimentation with initiating local and national union education programs through the use of membership attitude surveys.

Materials on world affairs include a manual ("Interest Getters for World Affairs") for use by universities and unions in conducting brief programs designed primarily to arouse interest in world affairs; a work book ("World Affairs Book") to be distributed after classes for institutes on world affairs in order to capitalize on the interest developed; and factual material, charts and discussion questions ("Labor's Stake in World Affairs") to be used in a supplementary manner in programs on international affairs.

Great care is given to testing the effectiveness of materials and of all labor education programs. Membership attitude surveys have been used by the University of Chicago to develop interest in a broad program of labor education within one large international union. The same methods are now applied to other unions. Work is under way to simplify the questionnaire, to reduce cost, and to train union leaders in the use and analysis of the new tool.

Cornell—The emphasis of Cornell University is on the development of union interest and participation in community affairs. To implement this assignment, two cities have been selected as test communities. A series of meetings with representatives from various unions have been held to discuss the whole range of community problems which are of importance to labor. These discussions were followed by specific community projects which required public attention. A good number of community organiza-

tions and resources were drawn into the project.

A survey of pertinent social and economic data prepared by the university staff formed the basis for the discussion groups. The project has been carried out in close cooperation with local city federations of labor, and the university is keeping a careful record in regard to procedures followed in enlisting labor participation and community support as well, in regard to the transition of the programs from education to action.

Illinois—The main focus of the University of Illinois programs are discussions of world affairs tied in with regular local union membership meetings and one or two days' conferences on world affairs, economic understanding and community participation.

One large local union in Kankakee, Illinois, is turning over a good part of the time of its regular monthly meetings to the discussion of world affairs. The experiment is already proving very successful, and is now being tried with other unions. Between six and ten week-end conferences are planned in various sections of the state to stimulate interest in the three subject areas covered by the grant. A variety of approaches and techniques are being tested and development of follow-up programs is being given particular attention.

Pennsylvania State—Two pilot projects pertaining to the establishment of permanent local workers' education councils and integrating workers' education into local union functions are the core of Pennsylvania State's program.

Two labor education councils have been established in Pittsburgh and Allentown respectively. They comprise representatives of all sections of the labor movement and are now going concerns, formulating policies and programs, and conducting and administering labor education programs with the assistance and guidance of the labor education service of Penn State. The result has been a significant increase in workers' education in general and in three subject areas in particular. At the moment, the main effort of Penn State is directed toward establishing further councils and putting all councils on a self-sustaining basis, so that they would continue after the expiration of the grant. Experimental work is also being carried on with focusing labor education programs more closely around the immediate interests of workers and, further, to the training of labor education specialists.

Roosevelt—This university is engaged in the task of developing within labor a broad interest in the use of films. The project provides for the establishment of a Labor Film Advisory Board, composed of union representatives, the periodic review of films, training of film discussion leaders (classes are held for beginners and for advanced students), the preparation of film discussion guides and a film catalog list, a loan service for films and equipment, the production of a few demonstration film strips, and the testing and evaluating of selected films produced by other agencies. The whole program is carried on in close cooperation with local and national labor representatives, and every attempt is made to allow for easy transfer of the whole project to the labor movement after the grant expires.

Rutgers—The objectives of Rutgers' program are the preparation of economic fact sheets and background material, consumer economics material, and the development of local and regional labor education councils.

A committee of labor economists and labor education directors is functioning in an advisory capacity to determine the type of economic fact sheets needed in workers' education classes. Materials published will be transferable to other universities and unions. The course in Consumer Economics covers consumer cooperatives, grade labeling, installment buying, insurance, etc. The establishment of labor education councils serves the same goal and purpose as those established by Penn State, although methods and techniques applied to the project differ to some degree.

Wisconsin—The program of the University of Wisconsin includes one-day institutes and eight weekly sessions on international affairs, economic understanding, and community participation; an experimental program for wives of union members; experimentation with the use of opinion meters, and various types of follow-up programs and week-end conferences for local union labor education officers.

The purpose of one-day sessions and week-end conferences is to expand interest in the development of a continuous workers' education program and to suggest techniques and content which would make it possible for such programs to be sponsored by local education committees. Similarly, the follow-up program is concentrating on activities which can be carried out by local education committees. The program for wives of union members centers around a series of discussions—first on citizenship and elections, and now, citizenship and the union. Increasingly, the members of this group are assuming full responsibility for publicity, attracting new members, and the planning of programs.

The programs just described are only the highlights of what the eight schools are doing. All of them are carrying on additional activities and also participating in the testing of materials and techniques developed by any of the eight universities.

No university program in the field of labor education can be successful unless it is assured of close cooperation and support of organized labor. In recognition of this, the IULEC has been organized as a partnership between labor and the universities. A Board of Directors guides the work of the Committee as the top policy-making body. This Board is composed of one representative from each of the eight participating universities and colleges and eight labor representatives, altogether sixteen members.

The IULEC has nearly two more years to run before the funds provided by the grant are exhausted. By that time, a good deal of valuable information about how unions and union members can increase their effectiveness in the building of a better community and nation through labor education should have been developed. In any event, the IULEC program is taking bold new steps that should pay off eventually even if only by proving what cannot be done.

"OLD" WORKERS USEFUL

Dr. Irving Wright, outgoing president of the American Heart Association, urged the hiring of men and women over 65 years of age. He also recommended that Social Security benefits be granted to persons over 65 whether they quit work or not. If this were done, then Social Security would not be an incentive for unemployment.

"Innumerable examples can be cited," he said, "of men who have achieved their greatest accomplishments after 65 and up to 80 years of age."

Carpenters Find Marlite Versatile

★

THIS IS an era of constant change. Out of the test tubes and laboratories of the scientists and researchers are pouring a never ending stream of new materials and new techniques for doing old jobs. No industry is exempt from this continual march of change.

Certainly the construction industry has seen its share of change in the past quarter century. Particularly has this been true insofar as wall panels are concerned. Many types of paneling material have been introduced down the years and the skilled carpenter has taken them all in stride. His skill and know-how have been, and always will be the basic element in the erection or application of any building material.

Among the newer materials for finishing interior walls is "Marlite," a fabricated panel which has a soil-proof, baked finish that is the next thing to being indestructible.

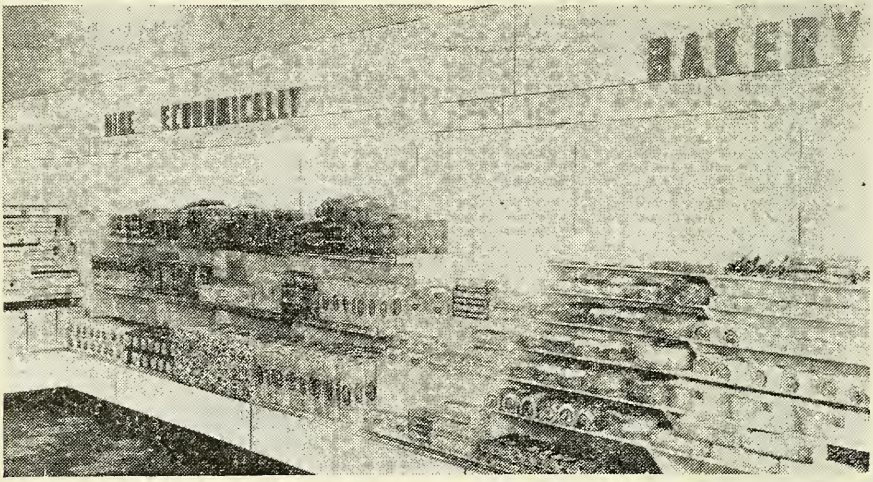


Photo courtesy Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, Ohio

For commercial building and remodeling, Marlite fits into every decorative scheme in restaurants, super markets, banks, offices, hospitals, schools, service stations, and hundreds more. The above walls and display bins are paneled in white Marlite. Because of its extreme ease of cleaning, maintenance costs have been reduced drastically.

Combining lifetime serviceability and ease of cleaning, new Marlite prefinished wall panels are being written into more and more remodeling specifications.

They provide the carpenter with clean work and enable him to finish the interior jobs fast. The big panels cover large areas quickly. Their availability in a wide range of striking color and pattern combinations make them suitable for any architectural and decorative treatment.

Basically, Marlite panels are produced by a special high-heat-baked process which permanently bonds the durable finish to a tough, flexible Masonite Duolux base. Applicable to

curved or flat surfaces, their availability in modular sizes (panels 4 feet wide and in lengths to 8 feet) speeds installation.

Featuring a soilproof baked finish, Marlite never needs painting or refinishing. Unharmed by moisture, grease, grime and smudges, the panels require only an occasional wiping with a damp cloth to keep them clean and bright.

Fast installation characterizes this versatile building and remodeling material. It is applied quickly over old or new walls with little muss or fuss. Only ordinary carpenters' tools are required for a complete Marlite installation.

Plain-color, horizontaline patterns are proving popular for remodeling kitchens, bathrooms, and utility rooms. For dens, recreation rooms, living rooms, and libraries—Marlite Woodpanel is being specified. Marlite Woodpanels are authentic reproductions of fine, fully-finished woods and cost far less. In addition, the panels are available in marble patterns which simulate the beauty and dignity of rare, imported marble.

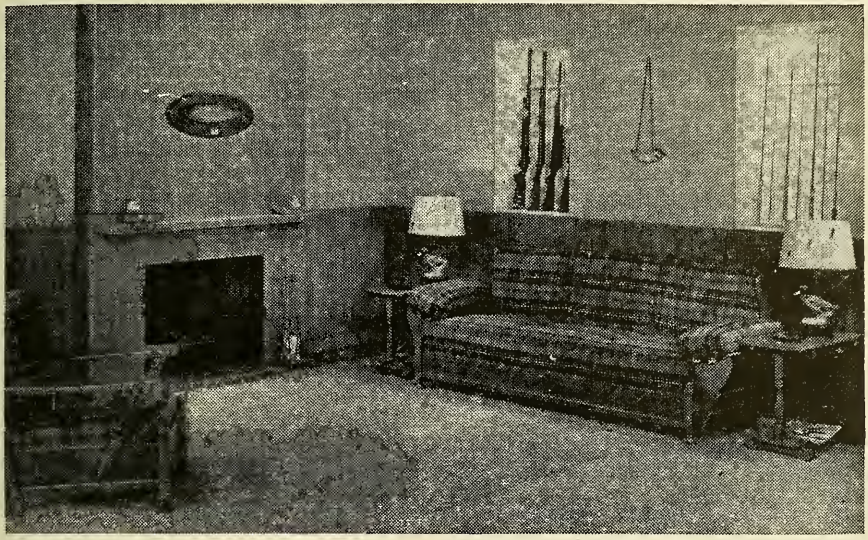


Photo courtesy Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, Ohio

Marlite prefinished wall panels are ideal for residential building and remodeling. The decorative walls stay clean and bright for years because of their soilproof finish. Wainscot and fireplace in this recreation room feature silver walnut Marlite Woodpanel. Upper walls are blue Marlite.

Nation's Libraries In "Shocking State"

America's public libraries, source of pleasure and learning for millions of working people, are in a "shocking" condition. This is the word from a nationwide survey just completed by the New York State Library.

Twenty-four million people have no public library service of any kind, the survey reported. More than 53 million have difficulty finding library service.

Inflation has hit libraries particularly hard. Over three-fourths of the State libraries are trying to extend access of library facilities by developing consolidated regional libraries.

PLANE GOSSIP

STRANGE THINGS ARE HAPPENING

A TV comedian has made famous a silly little ditty that always starts out with the same line, "Strange Things Are Happening." Strange things are happening indeed.

A union carpenter in California wins the crocheting prize at the county fair; across the country in New Jersey, a truck driver whose run keeps him in different cities on alternate nights manages to maintain a family at either end until chance exposes him as a bigamist. (And what a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury; managing to keep two wives happy on one truck driver's pay).

Showing that things are tough all over, a hen in North Dakota lays an egg so small it has NO yolk. A worker in Australia is awarded damages by a court for jaw injuries sustained while yawning at work one day. The court holds the job is so monotonous that yawning is bound to occur, and that, therefore, yawning is an occupational hazard, and any injury resulting therefrom is cause for compensation. And this brings up the thought that if TV programs do not start improving soon, insurance companies may soon start writing waivers on TV watching in their accident policies.



"You can see why these anti-union guys are always bragging that they have open minds!"

THE AGED WON'T KICK

Eat, drink, smoke, and be idle in your old age if you are so inclined. So long as you do not overdo any of these things they will not hurt you. That is the advice of Dr. Russell L. Cecil, one of the nation's foremost authorities on old age, to some 300 physicians attending the 10th annual meeting of the American Geriatrics Society.

Some of these indulgences or "vices" actually may help to overcome the effects of old age. Alcohol, for example, tends to dilate the blood vessels which in older people gradually narrow as arteries harden. Used with discretion, it can be beneficial.

However, Dr. Cecil warns that moderation is the test as to whether these things are good or bad for elderly people. No benefit derives to anyone by following doctor's orders like the man who was told to take one pill and one shot of whiskey each day. After a month of the treatment he was four years ahead on his whiskey dosage and three weeks behind on his pills.

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ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Recently Nebraska became the seventh state to rescind an earlier approval of the "Millionaires Amendment" which would place a 25% limit on income taxes and thus shift more of the tax burden to the wage earner. The reversal came when the Senator who originally proposed the measure in 1949 asked that it be repealed, admitting he had made a serious mistake.

It is refreshing to find a politician who is not only honest enough to admit he made a mistake but also to work actively to see that it is rectified. He sort of reminds us of the Irishman who was telling of his thrilling adventures as an explorer.

"When I got to the middle of this island," said the Irishman, "there stood the biggest bear I ever saw. Looking around I saw there was only one tree on the whole island and the lowest branch was 20 feet off the ground. In two seconds I was under that tree and I made the greatest jump of me life."

"Did you grasp the branch?" asked an awed listener.

"I missed on me way up," retorted the Irishman, "but I got her on me way down."

EVEN THE DRUNKS OBJECT

A report in an Iowa labor paper that the State Legislature spent money "like a drunken sailor" brought the following letter of protest:

To the Editor:

We resent very much your statement of several weeks ago that the legislature of the State of Iowa "spent money like a drunken sailor."

There may have been a time when this expression meant something, but with the increased cost of getting a drink, including bridge toll which has been recently added, with which I am sure your readers are familiar, there is less and less money to throw around after paying to get drunk, especially on sailors' pay. You should try it some time and find out.

In fact, the failure of sailors' pay to keep up with the cost of liquor, especially with the trend back to bootlegging as at present, has made it difficult for our organization to maintain anything more than small membership.

We have an object similar to yours, in that we would like more money for sailors. Maybe some of you have bosses like some of our skippers and so forth, that drive you to drink and then don't pay enough for you to buy the stuff. It is sometimes nice to have the money to vent your feelings properly.

Even with sailors' pay at its maximum and drinking costs at their most moderate, there aren't and haven't been enough navy men or other sailors for years with money enough to throw around even in a tiny fraction of what your legislature did this year. Not even the crap game winners could do that, or the poker sharps. We have peanuts where they have millions, and the millions they spend come out of your pockets just the same as the peanuts we get.

Yours for justice to the abused sailor, who doesn't get as drunk and throw around as much money as a lot of people seem to think!

—John Doe (pronounced) "dough"),
Secretary Amalgamated Society of
Drunken Sailors (Unaffiliated).

★ ★ ★

A PITY

"Yes," said the dear old lady, "I think the United Nations conference was a good idea, but it's a pity they have to have so many foreigners in it."

WHEN PICKETING WENT ARTY

Pickets in Medieval armor, Greek togas and caveman bear skins marched in front of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art protesting what they termed the antiquated wage scale at the museum.

"Our wages are from the Middle Ages," read the sign carried by an armored picket.

Another, in a toga, carried a sign saying, "On my salary I can't afford pants."

Behind him came a Revolutionary War soldier with a sign saying, "The museum doesn't give a continental for us."

The caveman's sign read, "I could live on $42 a week—in 2 million B.C."

Wilbur Duberstein, counsel for the Independent Museum Guardians Union of America, said museum officials agreed to resume wage negotiations after one look.

★ ★ ★

MORE TEMPER THAN MENTAL

The next time you hear that friend of yours saying she is tempermental try this on her:

Two ladies had disagreed rather violently, and one said, "Well, you shouldn't provoke me; you know I am tempermental."

"Oh yeah?" said the other. "Ninety-eight per cent temper, and 2 per cent mental."

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HE WHO HESITATES IS LOST

"Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today," always has been good advice. Today, however, it is more valuable than ever, for by tomorrow there may be a law against it or a higher tax on it.



"I now pronounce you Labor and Management!"

Big Business—An Insider's Report

Editor's Note: During the last half century a whole shelf full of books has been written on the dangers to democracy that are inherent in the persistent growth of monopoly in much of American industry. There are laws on the statute books that are supposed to curb the growth of monopolistic practices; and there are agencies responsible for administering the laws, but in spite of all these things, the control of industry tends to concentrate in fewer and fewer hands. To date, practically all the books that have been written on the dangers of monopoly have been written by college professors and economists and various left wingers. Now comes an honest captain of industry who writes a book on the subject from the inside view. His ideas are doubly interesting because he had many facts at his disposal which were unavailable to other writers.

The following review "Giant Business—Threat to Democracy" by T. K. Quinn, appeared in a recent issue of the Mine Workers Journal:

★ ★

THIS IS the corporate age—another golden age of organized wealth. Giant business stands like a colossus astride the crossroads of trade and politics, domestic and international. Unless restrained by counteracting forces, it threatens to lead us down the perilous road to state socialism.

America must act before the handful of big business tycoons who really control its economy complete the process of destroying the last semblance of "free competitive enterprise" by the process of gobbling up smaller business units and inside manipulation of the markets.

Self-perpetuating management of top industry is maintaining profits and prices at artificially high levels while resisting wage gains, a policy certain to eventuate in economic disaster. Stockholders have about as much to say on policy as a Russian peasant does on Soviet government decisions.

Classroom economics which taught that the competitive system would automatically bring about fair prices is far removed from reality in a day when production exceeds demand and prices are fixed by secret understandings. The over-concentration of wealth and power in monster corporations comprises a threat to our democratic institutions, "which are based on smaller units and the old individualistic ideals." Though our people are uneasily aware that something is wrong, the facts are withheld from them by a subsidized press where the big advertiser is "the voice of the master."

In summary, these are the ideas expounded in the new book by T. K. Quinn, a former executive vice-president of General Electric, who writes with the insight of one who has been close to the inner circle. "The big corporations," Quinn states, "have unwittingly created a revolution in our economy which has led to big government and big taxes, which has taxed substantially out of business the competitive pressures which might otherwise be depended upon to prevent the spread of monopolies and cartels."

Quinn is no doctrinaire radical with a panacea for all the ills he describes, but is instead, a practical businessman who has actually "met a payroll." Unlike the other 'burrocrats' of big business, however, he is deeply concerned about what is happening to an America where this irresponsible collectivism of big business is imposing an ever more repressive form of regi-

mentation on not only its own employes but the people generally.

The backwardness and downright stupidity of big business is best illustrated by the NAM-Taft-Hartley Act, a law by which it obtains governmental intervention on the side of monopoly interests in labor-management disputes, although out of the other side of its mouth it denounces government interference with business! This could be described as a policy of eating your cake and having it, too!

The propaganda by which big business seeks to befuddle the public mind is challenged sharply by Quinn at many points, notably the argument that bigness is more efficient. The contrary is true, Quinn asserts, and he backs his contention up with many concrete and factual accounts. For one thing, he asserts, much of the invention on which business is based was done by individuals or small companies which were later bought up by big business. His story of how the Birdseye frozen food outfit was exploited is alone worth the price of the book.

Making the flat assertion that free competitive enterprise is becoming a mockery, Quinn tells how big business controls prices in a subtle manner by the process of "price leadership," or the posting by a few of the bigger concerns of prices to which all others in the industry conform. He also debunks the propaganda that widespread stock ownership denotes some measure of democracy by pointing out that the vast bulk of investors hold only a tiny fraction and are powerless against the concentrated ownership of a few like the du Pont family, for example, which dominates not only its own company but General Motors and various subordinate corporations. In actual fact the corporation insiders use their control of proxies and ownership of sizeable blocks of stock to exercise effective control.

Quinn ridicules stockholders' meetings as meaningless. He also states that whenever there is a vacancy in the top command those already in control invariably choose the successor and says that very often inferior men are picked simply because their name or connections will make a good public appearance. With the modern arts of advertising and public relations these misfits are then foisted on the public as public figures.

One of the major examples of the hoggishness of big business discussed by Quinn deals with what happened during the steel shortage when, he states, many of the smaller firms were forced out of business because of inability to obtain steel while the big fellows like General Motors and General Electric were able to obtain, perhaps not all they wanted, but enough to beat all previous sales records. He cites names of the companies that went bankrupt due to lack of steel and other metals in this period, and tells how many of them were forced to sell out to the monopoly interests.

Analyzing the structure of business he emphasizes that many units which are listed as independent small business are really not that at all but are at the mercy of the bigger companies due to the fact that the spreading development of the larger firms threatens them with extinction at any time. Furthermore, many are indirectly owned by, or are in the position of lessees from big business. In the electric appliance industry, he states, dealers operate on short-term contracts and must take the goods sent to them and are not permitted to handle rival lines; likewise, in the oil industry the so-called independent station operator is tied up under contract so that he is not a free agent at all,

and the thousands of automobile dealers are held in almost complete subjugation by the manufacturers. "The economic advantages of the big fellows are so great that competition has, to a large extent, ceased to exist, and monopoly is becoming the rule rather than the exception," Quinn observes.

Penetration of big business into government during the defense and war periods was a further setback to small business since those officials who came from the bigger companies naturally favored those whom they had served all their lives and to whose employ they expected to return when the emergency was over.

On the affirmative side, Quinn advocates a course of restraints on big business and encouragement of freedom and individual opportunity. In a statement of his philosophy, he says:

"Let us retain as much constructive competition as possible for the greatest number by restricting those whose excesses jeopardize the whole of it. Let us by all means have more antitrust activity, not less. Let us deliberately create a healthier, affirmative climate for new, small, independent business. Let us put more rings in the noses of hogs. Let us stop the further collectivization of business, proceed by law to decentralize financial controls and prohibit all kinds of interlocking directorates, all without destroying anything worth while."

At several points in his book, Quinn acknowledges the contribution of organized labor in counteracting the influence of big business. However, he seems to have a somewhat naive faith in government as a checkrein on predatory wealth, despite his own experience as to the weakness of government action in the war and postwar periods. He even offers as an explanation of the failure of Congress to act effectively in this field the potency of the big business lobby. He also admits the well-known fact that antitrust enforcement is little more than a farce, and cites the du Pont case by way of illustration.

Arguing the necessity of caring for the human factor in production and the inadequacy of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, the writer advocates some form of annual wage and pension system.

Observing that the present system is subsidized to a substantial extent by workers who are victims of accident, ill health and old age, Quinn notes that depreciation charges on plant equipment protect business from loss, "but the capital value of the human factor in production is not yet adequately provided for in our industrial society. We are only beginning to think seriously about these costs, under pressure from the labor unions."

"We are rushing ahead toward either the all-powerful socialistic state, a compromise of some kind with communism, or to dominating big business. With a little foresight, unselfish public spirit, and force to hold the unthinking and greedy in check, we could find a way between the extremes—a road on which we might yet find democracy and freedom, incentives and full lives."

JOB RECORD EXPECTED IN 1953

Reporting on a survey covering the entire nation, Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin recently predicted that employment would reach a record of 62,600,000 this year.

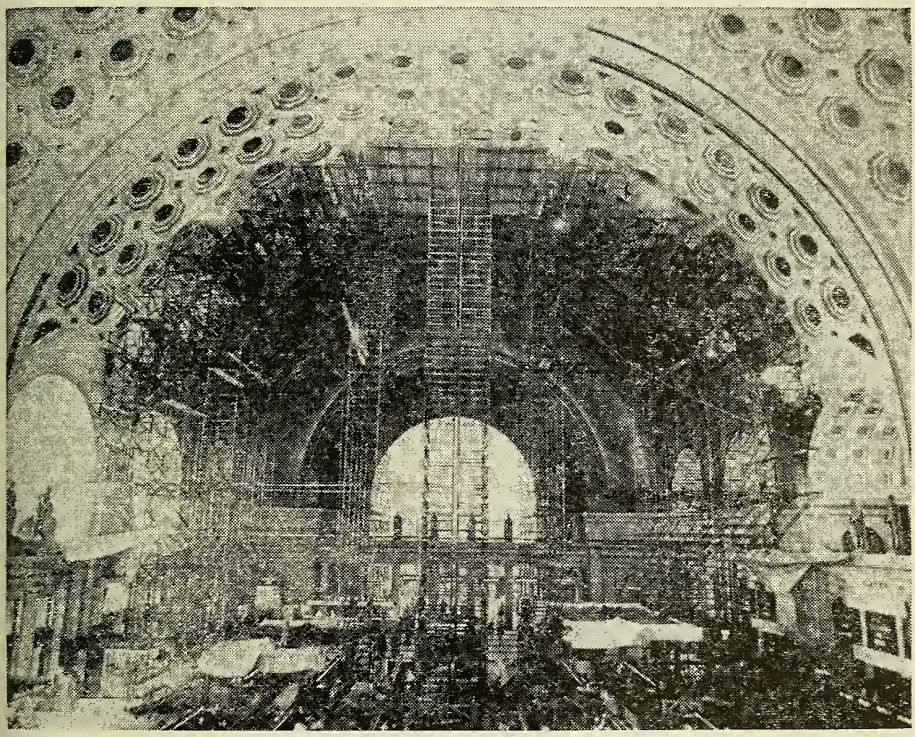
Areas depending mostly on coal mining or textile manufacturing are the only exceptions, but in most other places substantial increases in hiring are expected by Mr. Durkin.

At the same time, the Commerce Department reported that earnings are above the record levels set in January and February.

Local 132 Cleans Up In Washington

★ ★

ALTHOUGH most travelers who passed through the Washington D. C. Union Station in the month preceding Inauguration Day were interested in a hole in the floor, caused by a rampaging locomotive, they would have had cause for even greater fascination had they lifted their heads toward the ceiling of the huge building. There, no great catastrophe had



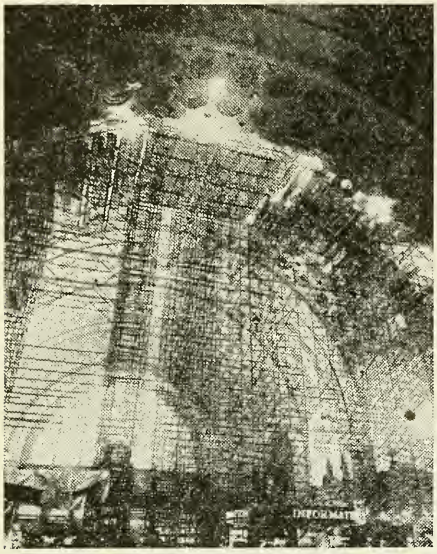
Travelers are protected from falling objects by huge drop cloths draped over the supports of the mammoth steel web.

taken place, but rather a marvel of modern construction work was being performed by members of Local Union No. 132.

In December last year, the Washington Terminal Company made a belated decision to clean the Union Station so that it would be presentable for the forthcoming inauguration. Due to the short amount of time allowed for the job, speed was essential.

The ground level cleaning presented no unusual problem, but the waiting room ceiling, towering more than 90 feet above the heads of hurrying travelers, was to prove quite a problem. Scaffolding was the only solution, but it would have to be constructed so that it could be easily moved and not disrupt the flow of holiday travelers who swarmed through the structure.

The first week in December 1952, found the members of Local 132 on the job. They were busily assembling five foot sections of patented steel scaffolding. When they had completed the assembling the structure was 90 feet high, 28 feet deep and 120 feet wide. It weighed 47 tons and was mounted on wheels so that it could be easily moved from one end of the waiting room to the other as the cleaning job progressed.



Traffic passes under scaffolding uninterrupted as work progresses.

During the construction it became necessary to install an inter-com system as the workers at the top of the job were unable to hear commands of those who supervised the work from floor level.

Encrusted by the grime of 26 years accumulation, the gold leaf ceiling was vacuum cleaned and painted by 20 men, As each section was cleaned, and painted, approximately twelve carpenters rolled the huge framework down the room so that the job could continue. When the work was complete 20,000 gallons of paint had been applied and the scaffolding had been moved 27 times.

When the painters had completed their task the carpenters again swarmed over the structure removing 880 sections and leaving no trace of their work except the gleaming gold and white ceiling.

Another fine example of the versatility of the modern carpenter passed unnoticed by many, all because of an insignificant hole in the floor, for without the skill and know-how of the carpenter the scaffolding job could never have been completed.

GIFT IRON LUNGS LABEL DEPARTMENT GOAL

At the present time the AFL Union Label and Service Trades Department is sponsoring a community service program with a goal of having local unions present Union Label Portable Iron Lungs to all city departments who might have need for them in every city and town where it is humanly possible.

In major cities the various fire and police departments, sheriffs offices and hospitals will be recipients of the lungs on Labor Day, the beginning of Union Label Week. Plans are being made to make the presentations to the Governors of each state.

Before the lungs are shipped to the different cities and states for final presentation, a mass display of them will be made in Washington, D. C. Movies will be made for release to newsreels and television for Labor Day and during Union Label Week. Stories and pictures will also be released to national magazines, syndicated newspapers, etc.

Local Unions, state, district and provincial councils wishing to participate in the program may receive further information by contacting the Union Label and Service Trades Department, 100 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

No Book Burning For Us

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AS THE RESULT of some checking done by representatives of a Senatorial investigating committee, the library program conducted by Uncle Sam in European nations has become the center of considerable heated controversy. Some maintain these foreign libraries carry books which are subversive in nature, and therefore dangerous. Others insist that only books which most American libraries already contain are carried on our foreign library shelves. To add to the confusion, several women's organizations at home have checked over their local libraries and discovered therein books which they consider dangerous.

So books have become an important issue in American life in 1953. Some groups are in favor of banishing at home and abroad, all books that adopt a critical tone toward any facet of American life. At the other end of the pole are groups which want all books, regardless of their content or origin, freely available to all. In between probably lies the great bulk of people who want really subversive books weeded out, but a sharp distinction drawn between those books which are only critical and those which are out and out subversive.

In a forthright statement, President Eisenhower last month stated there will be no book burning in the United States. Supplementing this declaration, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, administrator of the State Department's international information department, issued a clear-cut policy statement on book censorship that makes a great deal of sense. Because of its timeliness and clarity of thought, significant portions of that statement are herewith reprinted:

The United States Government operates a book and library program abroad for a simple reason that can be simply put: It is the vital responsibility of the American Government to protect the good name of the American people, no less than their vital interests.

The mighty force we have been mobilizing in the defense of freedom has meaning only as people throughout the world understand and respect our purposes.

Leadership cannot assert itself through power alone. American leadership is meaningless if it isn't built upon respect for our moral purposes in the world.

This has been recognized by the American people from our earliest beginnings as an independent nation. Our Declaration of Independence speaks of a "decent respect" for the "opinions of mankind." Everything of a major nature we have done in our history has taken into account such a "decent respect" for the opinions of others.

We are concerned about the opinions of others because a free nation has the obligation in the conduct of its foreign affairs to justify its actions before the world community.

This obligation becomes a sober mandate when so large a part of the world looks to us for responsible leadership.

Our well-being and survival as a free people today requires more than big dollars and big bombs; it requires big ideas.

We must not allow the Soviet to rack up cheap victories throughout the world through a campaign of lies against us—a campaign of lies that can best be demolished—I should say, can only be demolished—through the counter-offensive of truth.

And when I say "counter-offensive of truth," I am not just dealing in slogans. I mean exactly that.

We in America have nothing to hide. We want the world to know us just as we are. We don't have to dress up or dress down. We don't have to put on any show of perfection. If we did no one would believe us anyway.

We can tell the full story—a story about the magical mixture of America. We can share our hopes just as we can share our honest fears—for there are hopes and fears in the world today which constitute a challenge to all free peoples everywhere.

We in America can have the privilege of talking about democracy as unfinished business. We leave to the totalitarians the necessity to boast of the complete fulfillment of their goals.

This is said by way of reaffirmation and reminder at a time when it is important to review our information program against the big and broad background of world crisis.

Any evaluation of the operations of our libraries must take into account the over-all record of performance, rather than the inclusion or exclusion of specific titles.

The book and library program is to be judged not by any single title or even group of titles but by the total use to which the libraries are put, and by the basic policies that guide the program. Similarly, any evaluation of the individual library should consider, not a single incident in the news, but its continuing influence in the community it serves.

It is unfair to the loyal men and women who operate these libraries to allow their contribution to be obscured by a controversy over a few titles, no matter how objectionable these titles may be. Our overseas staffs should be judged by their effectiveness in winning friendship and respect for the American people and in advancing an understanding of our objectives as a free nation. Largely as a result of their efforts, some 36,000,000 people throughout the world, last year made use of our various library services.

Let us be vigilant and critical, but let us also maintain some sense of proportion in our estimate of the libraries as a whole.

No such program can be guaranteed to be completely free of error.

But it is also one of the vital glories of a free nation that mistakes are made in the open where the wonderful balance wheel of a democratic people can come into play. So far as the rest of the world is concerned, I think we can come out of this with a real gain. The confusion and the mistakes have hurt us abroad as they have hurt us at home. But far more important than this is the evidence of a free people being unafraid of mistakes made in the open.

With the best faith in the world, with the greatest diligence in the world, and with the finest staff in the world, it will be impossible to avoid some mistakes in the selection of books.

But we should do everything possible to maintain a constructive and affirmative atmosphere for the library program as a whole.

I believe that this, especially, is what the Congress and the American people want. They are interested in the general approach and the general soundness of a project. They want to know that they are getting their money's worth.

I think they are.

The Congress and the American people also want the unequivocal assurance that this program is not a soft spot for subversives. This is far more basic in the public mind than some isolated titles that may appear here and there on the bookshelves of our libraries.

I believe the Congress and the American people, as of this moment, can satisfy themselves on this basic issue. Whatever else I have done or failed to do in my job, I have been diligently tough in this respect.

Concerning the selection of books, this agency believes emphatically that it is not the obligation of the American Government to make available in special-purpose libraries any books that advocate directly or indirectly the destruction of our freedoms and our institutions. These libraries are in business to advance American democracy. Not Communist conspiracy.

But the determination as to which books are to be placed in this subversive category calls for the most careful and skillful judgment.

In eliminating books, we should be sure of our ground. We should not make the mistake of excluding as Communist or Communistic all those books which contain any criticism of American policies or institutions, even though those books may criticize the same things that Communists also criticize. We don't want to create the impression that any American writer who honestly criticizes the policies of his Government is deprived of a place on our bookshelves abroad.

Basicly, the yardstick for selection is the usefulness of a particular book in meeting the particularized needs of a particular area.

Our library service is able to select only a fraction of the yearly literary output of the United States. Any book that finds a place on our shelves must have a special reason for being there. Books that are not accepted are not to be regarded by their authors or publishers as being specifically "excluded."

We must begin with the content of a book. We must examine its special usefulness in terms of our overseas needs. An appraisal of this usefulness cannot disregard the reputation or standing of the author.

It is conceivable that the special purpose character of our libraries may require, in special cases, the inclusion of books by Communists or Communist sympathizers if such authors may have written something which affirmatively serves the ends of democracy. There is no objection to the inclusion of such books so long as the purpose is clear.

Our libraries have acquired some books by Communists or Communist sympathizers, that have nothing to do with communism. Mystery stories, for example, are a highly developed form of American literature. Humor or humor anthologies are another example. Most of such books were among the thousands of volumes acquired from United States Army overstock at the end of the war, or as the result of gifts. To remove or destroy these books arbitrarily would be to defeat the very purposes which brought these libraries into being.

There is an important practical difference between deciding not to buy a book for our libraries abroad and taking it off the shelves once it is there. In principle, the criteria are the same,

(Continued to page 30)

Editorial

Where Are The "Free Beria" Committees?

Last month convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg walked the long last mile to the electric chair to expiate their monstrous crime against the American people. Probably there was not a heart in the nation that did not hang heavy that day, for in America human life is still precious and the individual human being possesses an importance that transcends all else.

However, the Rosenbergs received a fair and impartial trial. All the long and complicated machinery of appeals and reargument American jurisprudence offers was open to them, and they took full advantage of it all. In the end, the law decreed that they should die, and all Americans accepted the verdict as just; all, that is, except the hard core of communist propagandists who seized the opportunity to make martyrs of the Rosenbergs on a worldwide scale.

The Rosenbergs are gone now and perhaps it might be better to consign them to the ignominious oblivion they richly merit. However, the communists will never allow that. All over the world they are using the Rosenberg incident to stir up hatred and mistrust of the United States. In their tried and true manner they organized all sorts of protest meetings and strikes and demonstrations during the time the Rosenbergs were using up their long, long string of appeals and re-appeals. Now that they are gone, the Reds are busy elevating them to martyrdom and collecting money in the process to further the revolutionary cause of communism. They don't give a tinker's damn for the Rosenbergs as human beings, but they are interested in exploiting them as money getters and builders of hate against Uncle Sam.

Unfortunately, judging from the letters which newspapers have been receiving—particularly the left-wing ones—there are many people in the United States who are swallowing the commy line. It is to these people that this article is directed.

The first point we would like to make is that the Rosenbergs were guilty. No amount of gandy-dancing with the record can alter that fundamental fact. Six or eight years ago an official of the Russian embassy in Canada decided to throw in his lot with democracy. He stole a whole sheaf of official papers and turned them over to the Canadian government.

From those papers the whole devious trail of communist atomic espionage was uncovered. The finger pointed at a Canadian scientist named May. Then the trail led to England and the notorious Fuchs and back again to the United States and the Rosenbergs. The whole sordid business was laboriously pieced together and eventually the vicious plot fell into place like a completed jig saw puzzle. No semblance of a doubt concerning the guilt of the Rosenbergs could be entertained by any fair-minded citizen.

But the Reds have constantly muddied the waters with such extraneous matters as letters the Rosenbergs wrote from jail or resolutions Red-dominated

organizations passed in Italy or France or Persia. The Reds have also made a great point of the fact that at least one Supreme Court Justice admitted he did not study the transcript of the Rosenberg trial. Of course, he may not have. The duty of the Supreme Court is not to study evidence as to the guilt or innocence of an accused person, but rather to study the trial proceedings carefully to determine whether or not the accused had a fair trial and an opportunity to exercise all the prerogatives our form of law gives him. The Supreme Court fulfilled its obligation not once but four or five times, and each time it said the Rosenbergs received a fair trial and did not suffer a denial of any of the prerogatives which our judicial system affords an accused.

What brought all this matter up in the first place is the fact that a few weeks ago, Malenkov had one of his right bowers, Beria, arrested as a traitor. Weeks after his arrest no bill of particulars as to what traitorous acts Beria had committed had been released. And this brought to light the difference between the way an accused is treated here and in Russia. Here the Reds held endless protest meetings and demonstrations against the arrest of the Rosenbergs. Will there be any demonstrations in Russia for freeing Beria?

The Rosenbergs were charged and convicted of doing certain specific traitorous acts which were proved. Will Beria be convicted of similar overt acts, or will he be convicted only because he had ideas of how things should be run that differed from those held by Malenkov?

Here the Rosenbergs had a trial that dragged on for weeks. They appealed time after time. They took their case before different tribunals a dozen different times. It took several years for them to use up all their constitutional safeguards. How many appeals will Beria have?

Still the Reds will rave and rant about the "martyred" Rosenbergs while they berate Beria and demand his immediate liquidation. Maybe it is time we took a page out of the communists' book and started a "Free Beria" program. Since the chances are good that Beria is already dead either by a sudden "heart attack" or lead poisoning, it would all be meaningless, but that is the way most things are in communist justice anyway.

Surely We Are Not That Poor

If reports contained in numerous financial papers and business magazines can be believed, Uncle Sam is taking a long hard look at all employe benefit programs, with the view of possibly tapping them for additional tax revenue. According to one magazine, the policy makers in Washington have serious plans for the "clarification and simplification" of tax rules on employe benefits.

That is pretty high-sounding language, but what it means is, they are scrutinizing the situation trying to figure out how they can put the bite on the fringe benefits workers now get, without committing political suicide.

Recently the Bureau of Internal Revenue broke the ice by declaring that, in its estimation, the welfare and retirement fund of the United Mine Workers, as well as all payments made under it, are subject to income taxes. The bellow of rage that this announcement drew from Miners' president John L. Lewis, could be heard three counties beyond Washington. But apparently the Bureau is serious in its intention to tap the Miners' welfare fund and those receiving benefits from it. In a recent speech, Marion B. Folsom, under secretary of the Treasury, said that "we are examining the whole area

of the tax treatment of pensions and retirement plans and of the so-called fringe benefits. Various discriminations have developed . . . with results that are illogical."

A few days later the House Ways and Means Committee began public hearings on revisions in the Internal Revenue Code—including changes in the treatment of employe benefits.

Somehow or other it seems inconceivable that this nation has become so financially bankrupt that it has to eye the piddling little benefits that workers get under welfare plans. Any money Uncle Sam can squeeze out of recipients of health and welfare fund benefits isn't going to be enough to make any real difference. On the other hand, a few dollars per month extracted from an elderly couple, already unable to do anything more than barely exist on a puny little pension, can mean the difference between health and malnutrition.

And all the while the tax policy makers are trying to invent ways and means of squeezing a few extra pennies out of recipients of health and welfare benefits, tax loopholes that cost Uncle Sam really substantial sums each year go unplugged. One Washington publishing company puts out a book that "guarantees" to show the purchaser at least 100 ways of cutting down his income tax—provided his income is in the higher brackets.

An article in a financial journal recently told how many executives are voluntarily taking cuts in pay up to 50% and choosing instead to have the company pay practically all of their living costs. That way they keep their tax bills cut way down. For example, if an executive bought an automobile out of his salary, the $3,000 he paid for it would all have been taxable as income. It may have taken $4,000 dollars of income to leave him the $3,000 after taxes.

On the other hand, if the company cut his salary $3,000 and gave him the car, he would be $1,000 ahead provided Uncle Sam did not consider receipt of the car as income. There apparently are gimmicks where this sort of thing can be worked with everything right down to grocery bills, if the propaganda of some tax advisors can be believed.

Taxes have grown so cumbersome and so complex down the years that a thorough overhauling of the whole structure is overdue. As one emergency after another caught up with the nation, the need for lots of revenue in a hurry made succeeding Congresses pile one tax on top of another without too much regard for fairness or justice. To now put the bite on pensions and disability payments workers may be receiving from welfare funds would be the severest blow of all. In the overall picture it would contribute next to nothing toward a solution of Uncle Sam's financial problems. Yet, on the other hand, it could well mean the difference between just getting by and downright privation for many aged or disabled workers. Surely there is some better way of raising funds, for the few dollars we can squeeze out of pensioners and disabled persons will not be a drop in the bucket anyway.

Maurice J. Tobin, An American Symbol

When death last month cut short the career of Maurice J. Tobin, the working people of the nation lost a staunch friend. As mayor of Boston, as governor of Massachusetts, and finally, as Secretary of Labor, Mr. Tobin

always showed a deep understanding of the working man and his problems—probably because he started out as one of them. In all of his public life he was seldom lined up anywhere except behind the things that were beneficial to the little man.

In several ways the brief life of Mr. Tobin is a symbol. First, it is a symbol of the opportunity that still exists in America. Born on Cork Hill in Boston, so called because of the large number of emigrants from Cork County, Ireland, who lived there, Mr. Tobin, by hard work and ability beat a path to the executive mansion of the State of Massachusetts. He allowed neither a limited education nor lack of a glamorous family background to hold him back. He chose the side he thought right every time and followed his choice to the end. In that way he forged a notable career as a public servant.

The second way in which his life is a symbol is the fact that a heart attack carried him away at the early age of 52—a fate which is becoming increasingly prevalent among those who work hard to achieve success. His passing should focus attention on the need for stepping up the fight to lick heart disease.

Unions Do Create Efficiency

Recently an article in "Business Week" magazine disclosed that unionization of store employes is having a desirable effect upon the retail industry as a whole. Of course this is not news to labor organizations, but the fact that it is readily admitted by a representative of big business is interesting.

A publication of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, "Business Week" provides information on current trends in business circles. Each issue reviews actions of labor organizations, and the articles are usually fair, in fact unusually so for this type of publication.

Not only do stores and all retail outlets benefit from having unionized employes, but all businesses would do well to investigate the value of organized labor to the commercial world.

Obviously, the happy employe is the more efficient one. A man who has little or no grievance against his employer will try harder to perform his daily tasks in an efficient manner.

Included in the Constitution of the United Brotherhood is a section entitled "Faithful Work." It reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we hold it a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set an example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employer with honor to themselves and their organization."

It is not the purpose of American labor organizations to tear down the substance of industry, but exactly the opposite; to insure its perpetuation and to guarantee the worker a fair share of the fruits of his toil. The better the product the more the worker and the company will prosper.

Many unions have apprenticeship programs which provide industry with an ably trained source of skilled workers. More often the employer and the union jointly sponsor apprenticeship training. The desire of unions to maintain a high degree of skill among their membership is all to the advantage of the employer.

Dissatisfied workers are often discharged by employers, who readily admit that high turnover of personnel is a big cost factor. Unions provide shop stewards who aid in the settling of differences between employer and employes, making the big happy family status more than a myth.

It is refreshing to read as enlightened a business publication as "Business Week." Although they were writing what we already knew, we would still like to say "Thanks." Maybe a few other representatives of big business will see the light.

Quo Vadis?

Speaking before a meeting of lawyers earlier this year, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas sounded a warning that taking shortcuts in ferreting out subversives may be as dangerous as communism itself. In part, he said:

"Today fear eats away at the hearts of men, until even old neighbors suspect one another. Alarms are sounded, anxieties are traded upon until a community does not know what to believe or whom to trust. There is, of course, a real basis for a feeling of insecurity in the world today. The threat to the independence of nations as the result of Soviet imperialism is real and imminent. But responsible people, in dealing with our domestic problems, do not trade on that fear. . . .

"America, seen from abroad, seems alarmed, confused, and intolerant. The reasons are manifold. One important cause is a growing tendency in the interests of security, to take shortcuts, to disregard the rights of the individual, to sponsor the cause of intolerance, and to adopt more and more tactics of the world forces we oppose."

Justice Douglas' words are anything but reassuring. Is there any basis for the belief that in our anxiety to preserve our freedoms from communism we may be drifting involuntarily toward totalitarianism? The first reaction of every honest American probably is to get angry at anyone even intimating such a thing. Yet recently the Purdue University Opinion Poll surveyed a sizeable group of high school students and came up with some thought-provoking results.

Fifty-eight per cent of those polled agreed that police are justified in giving a man the "third degree" to make him talk. Thirty-three per cent said that persons who refuse to testify against themselves either should be made to talk or be severely punished—while another 20 per cent were uncertain. Twenty-five per cent of the teen-agers would prohibit the right of people to assemble peaceably. Twenty-six per cent believed that police should be allowed to search a person or his home without a warrant. Fifteen per cent would deny to a criminal the right to have a lawyer, and only 45 per cent believed that newspapers should be allowed to print anything they want except military secrets.

If anyone suggested to these high school students that the Bill of Rights be abolished, their reaction probably would be violent anger. Yet the very things that make up the meat of the Bill of Rights they are willing to abrogate piecemeal for reasons known only to themselves. Somewhere something is wrong, when today's youngsters are willing to give away rights millions of people died to establish.

THE KIDS ASK QUESTIONS

Recently Joe Blondeau, business representative of Hotel Employes Local 664, addressed the girls who attend the senior social science classes at St. Mary's Academy in Portland, Oregon.

Following his talk he asked the girls if they had any questions. Expecting only a few questions from the more studious members of the class, he was very surprised at the barrage of queries which the girls threw at him. Here are some of them:

"What is the difference between the closed shop and the union shop?"

"What is the difference between mediation and arbitration?"

"Why should workers be forced to join a union?"

"Do unions insure their members?"

"Can a union member work in an open shop without getting in bad with his union?"

"Do unions pay the people who picket? If so, how much?"

"Would my father, a union member, be fined if I crossed a picket line?"

"What are employer weapons, beside the lockout?"

"Do you think it fair for high school girls to be forced to join a union to keep their jobs as theater usherettes?"

"What is meant by employer's liability?"

"Do unions cause strikes more than employers?"

"What is technological unemployment?"

"What is a productivity increase?"

"The Taft-Hartley Law forbids secondary boycotts. What are they?"

"Can a union be sued and brought into court for trial?"

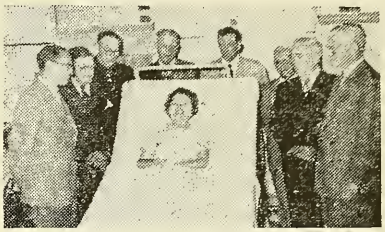
"What is bargaining power?"

"Can unions or employers set up a black list?"

"You have told us all the good points about unions. Aren't there some bad ones, too?"

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

A smile was accepted as payment in full by a committee representing Local 36 of Oakland, California, as they presented Highland Hospital with an expensive rocking bed for polio patients.



Mrs. Thompson smiles her thanks to the men whose gift helps in her fight against polio. Surrounding the bed, from left to right: Dr. Leon Lewis, M. D., director of polio service at Highland Hospital; R. W. Smith, C. E. Risley, V. V. Dart, C. R. Bartalini, Leon Vannier, J. F. Hightower, and Dr. G. Otis Whitecotton, Highland Hospital director.

Mrs. Virginia Thompson, a polio patient recently flown here from Guam, was the first to occupy the bed, and her smile was enough to let the men know that their contributions were not wasted.

Another bed and chest respirator were later donated by the Local. Money for the gifts was acquired through the generous donations of the members of Local 36.

Several other A. F. of L. affiliated organizations in the area have recently made contributions to aid in the fight against the dread disease.

Other groups who followed the lead of Local 36 in their good work included: the Allied Printing Trades, Local 70 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Central Labor Council. This recognition of responsibility is typical of American labor groups; an asset to the community and the nation.

Among those who were active in Local 36's contribution campaign were: J. F. Hightower, chairman of the committee; V. V. Dart and C. E. Risley, business representatives; R. W. Smith, dispatcher; C. R. Bartalini, secretary of the Bay Counties District Council; and Leon Vannier.

(Continued from page 23)
but the psychological impact may be quite different.

It is not meant by this to suggest that once a book gets on a shelf, its place is permanently assured. The weeding out and discarding process is a natural one for any library with only a certain amount of shelf space.

Nothing could be more basic in the book program abroad than the need to make this distinction between controversy and conspiracy. Controversy is as American as the varied sounds in the bleachers in a ball park. The best thing our libraries abroad can do is to make known the fact that our people, politically speaking, are full of beans.

America loves controversy and indeed thrives on it. There is no reason why we need conceal this from the world. It is one of our richest assets. Let totalitarian nations advertise the fact that their people are deprived of political dissent. For our part, we can speak up and out. In a phrase, then: controversy, yes; conspiracy, no.

But the general problem of book selection is not the one which any Government agency is well qualfied to do by itself. Books cover everything under the sun. A book is not merely a collection of words in a bound volume. A book is as varied as history itself, as wide-ranging as the human mind which brings it to birth.

Because of this, I suggest that the responsibility for recommending the selection of books be entrusted to carefully selected advisory committees composed of persons of unimpeachable reputation who are experts in their respective fields. The staff of I. I. A. would then select books for shipment overseas on the basis of the recommended list.

Each book is to be considered on its merits. The emphasis should not be on negative criteria but on positive criteria. The only list that should be drawn up is the recommended list.

Next, about book burnings. Under no circumstances should any book be burned, and I wish to empasize the word "any." The burning of a book is a wicked symbolic act. There is no place for book burning in an American library, let alone a library operated by our Government. We don't deal with ideas we dislike by imitating the totalitarian techniques we despise. The burning of a book is not an act against that book alone; it is an act against free institutions.

Dallas TV Shows Housebuilding

Format for the highly successful 13-week TV show at Dallas, Texas in which viewers were able to watch the actual building of a home, has been offered to other cities by the Dallas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Planned originally as a fictional venture, according to **House & Home**, the program aroused widespread interest when the American Home Realty Co. offered to build the house designed by architects on this TV program.

Eleven architects collaborated to design the resulting "vacation home," which was completed last May. How such complications as the mid-series discovery of a 20 foot drop in grade on the chosen site and how other unexpected difficulties were overcome by the architects and builder, added further interest to the program.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

FOREMAN CARPENTER—(40-Minute Test)

From here on these tests become more severe. We're moving into the elite class. Answers for this one must be ten-letter words. Anything else is wrong. Note this: Some answers may be compound words, solid or hyphenated. In your dictionary they may be two words. Example: Ripsaw—rip-saw—rip saw. Time limit is extended to 40 minutes. Pass mark is still 76. And now you know why your foreman's pay envelope is fatter than yours. Don't think he rates it? Answers are on page 35.

1. A working carpenter, fully qualified to follow his trade. JOURNEYMAN
2. An old fashioned, japanned, batten door fastening device.
3. A common type of "mahogany" not recognized as true mahogany.
4. Subsidence of a frame house due to shrinkage of timbers.
5. A type of small screw adjusted with the fingers.
6. Seven-sided.
7. General designation for any soundproofing tile.
8. A triangular template used to lay out stair stringers.
9. Penny-size name for a nail 2½ inches long.
10. A small keyhole plate.
11. The heaviest grade of linoleum.
12. A drum heater with no chimney, used to dry out plaster, etc.
13. Geometrical name for the 5 side of a 3-4-5 right angle.
14. Term applied to a door lock with a changeable latch bolt.
15. A type of screw which is correctly driven home with a hammer.
16. The most ornamental of the Greek orders of architecture.
17. An instrument used to measure or set out angles.
18. Divergence from normal position of a weighted beam or truss.
19. A reinforcing timber nailed across the tops of ceiling joists.
20. Native state of the Sequoia tree.
21. A projecting load-carrying beam, supported at only one end.
22. The plate cut on a tailed or overhanging rafter.
23. A two-handled tool used to dress concave or convex surfaces.
24. Another name that may be used for a louver.
25. Term used to describe a bench plane having a grooved bottom.
26. The rule of 3-4-5 is used to check a rectangle for—
27. A style of house exposing real or fake wall-framing members.
28. Material used in a building as a non-conductor of heat.
29. Another name which can be used for a subfloor.
30. A railing formed of balusters and a handrail or capping.
31. Term applied to a one-course sidewalk or concrete floor slab.
32. A richly-figured, swirl-grained, foreign-grown kind of walnut.
33. The device that holds the knives in a jointer or shaper.
34. Projection at the bottom of a wall to throw off the rainfall.
35. A horizontal timber supporting the upper ends of rafters.
36. Type of brick garden wall having a wavy plan.
37. A sloped, vertical face board on the gable end of a roof.
38. Oval shaped.
39. A porous, putty-colored marble much used for floors.
40. The most common type of window.
41. A rivet with a hemispherical head.
42. Term applied to a plane cutter, mechanically operated for set.
43. A dark-greenish, heavy, foreign-grown hardwood.
44. General term for the construction steel used in a building.
45. A right-and-left screw coupling used to tighten wires, rods.
46. That part of a stage between the curtain and the orchestra.
47. A windowed upper story lighting the nave of a church.
48. Any cheap building stone taken from nearby land.
49. Term used to denote a rigidly fixed window.
50. Mastic or mortar containing asphalt, pitch, coal tar, is called—

Number correct x 2 = ... %

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALLS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Seventy-second Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Gold Room, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri at 10:00 o'clock, Monday morning, September 21, 1953, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT—A. F. L.

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department will convene in the Crystal Room, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, 10 A.M., Friday, September 18, 1953, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-sixth Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, at the Jefferson Hotel, Wednesday, September 16, 1953, at 10:00 A.M. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AUGUST ANDERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CHRIS ANDERSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
FRITZ ANDERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LEROY ANDREWS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
EVERETT ANGEVINE, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ANTONI ANTHONY, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK E. BAILOR, L. U. 2231, Los Angeles, Cal.
VICTOR H. BENJAMIN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
C. M. BERG, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
REINHOLD BERTHOLD, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GUSTAVE BLOMQUIST, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
HENRY BOEHINGER, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM BONNER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
MILES BRAY, L. U. 2061, Austin, Minn.
DEWEY E. BROWN, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
GEORGE V. BROWN, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
THEODORE BROWN, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
ALFRED BRUNI, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM BURTON, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
FRANCIS BUYL, SR., L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
FRANK A. CAMPBELL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
IVER CARLSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CHARLES E. CASE, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.
PETER E. CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WM. F. CLARK, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILMER E. CONNOLLY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROSS O. COPENHAVER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM DAVIS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
LEE R. DONEY, L. U. 1739, Kirkwood, Mo.
WILLIAM E. EDWARDS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
PETER EGGERT, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
WILBERT R. ERDMAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY C. ESPY, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
EVERETT FARRAR, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
HARRY FLICK, L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa.
ARTHUR FARRELL, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
FRANK FEDYSZYN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JOSEPH FITE, L. U. 505, Litchfield, Ill.
TIMOTHY A. FLANAGAN, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
LAWRENCE FLANNIGAN, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
EUGENE FROMMELT, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
FRANK FROMMELT, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
G. C. GAMBREAL, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
WILLIAM A. GAY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
DAVID B. GLENDAY, L. U. 2178, Jersey City, N. J.
GEORGE W. HADDOCK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ADAM HANDKAMER, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDWARD HANSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. H. HEFLIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
R. M. HILL, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
AUGUST HOLMSTROM, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
MICHAEL HRINKO, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y.
JOHN L. HUBERT, L. U. 1312, New Orleans, La.
W. C. JACKSON, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
FRED JEADA, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
PAT KENNY, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES KIEVITT, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
SYLVESTER KNITTEL, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM KUNKEL, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
GUS LARSON, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
VICTOR E. LARSON, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
GEORGE LEWELLEN, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
ROLAND MAC CALLUM, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
C. A. MACKEY, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
ERNEST MAC NEIL, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
SVEN A. MATTSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
KENNETH MC DONALD, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
J. B. MC KNIGHT, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
B. E. MC QUEEN, L. U. 1228, Bluefield, W. Va.
JIM MITCHELL, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
ERNEST J. MELLEN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
ALBERT E. MILTNER, L. U. 2117, Flushing, N. Y.
JACK MORGAN, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
CHARLES A. MURPHY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ISAAC OKUM, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAM OLVER, L. U. 2178, Jersey City, N. J.

(Continued to page 35)

ROLAND ADAMS

Whereas, God in His Infinite Wisdom, has removed from our midst Roland Adams, General Executive Board Member, Fourth District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a prominent figure in the labor Movement, and

Whereas, we shall sorely miss his wise counsel and sage advice when dealing with future problems and controversies which may beset our organization, and

Whereas, he endeared himself to our hearts by his loving spirit, kind disposition and upright manliness, and

Whereas, his loving wife and family will miss him in the home circle even more than we in everyday life, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and regret at the great and irreparable loss they have sustained through his death, and be it further

Resolved, That a special page of the official minutes of this meeting of the General Executive Board be set aside for insertion of these resolutions, and be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy of same published in our official monthly journal, THE CARPENTER.

(Continued from page 33)

In Memoriam

EDWIN PARRIS, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.
HARRY PEPIN, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
S. W. PHILLIPS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES C. RASMUSSEN, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
CLAUS RATHMANN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
HENRY RIEKMANN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ERVIN RISLOV, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
STANLEY ROSLASKY, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
L. R. ROSS, SR., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
D. A. SALSBURY, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
MARTIN O. SCHNEIDER, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM SEATER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
N. A. SELVIG, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
EMILE SENECHAL, L. U. 2759, Mattawa, Ont., Can.
OSCAR SKULTEY, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HENRY SMITH, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
EDWARD STEPHENS, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
CECIL STORDY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ORVILLE TAYLOR, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
ARTHUR H. STRAW, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
MONS K. TEIGE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JAMES G. TAYLOR, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
HENRY VAN THOMME, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
C. J. TONANDER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. D. TRAMMELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
GUSTAVE UNRUH, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM D. WHEELER, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.
A. D. WRIGHT, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES ZENKE, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED ZIENERT, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.

Housing Starts Drop 4 Per Cent In June

Nonfarm housing starts totaled 103,000 in June, a seasonal decline of about 4 per cent from May and slightly under the June 1952 level, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Privately owned housing starts were down by 3,800 units from May to a June total of 100,400. Public units, at 2,600, were about 200 under the May estimate. Despite May and June declines, June was the fourth consecutive month this year in which total housing starts exceeded the 100,000-unit level.

The total number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units begun during the first 6 months of this year (577,100) was about the same as the final figure for January-June 1952, but private housebuilding (549,200 units) was 5 per cent ahead of 1952 during the first and second quarters. New public housing has declined sharply in volume since March, and by the end of June totaled about 28,000 units, a 37-per cent drop from the 44,100 units begun during the first half of 1952. The decline has been entirely in federally subsidized low-rent units, which have been accounting for the bulk of the new public units put under construction since early 1950.

The fiscal year in public housing ended with 34,800 new dwelling units started under the federally subsidized low-rent program, 7,000 under the various State and local programs, and about 500 by the Federal Government at military and Federal industrial sites.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

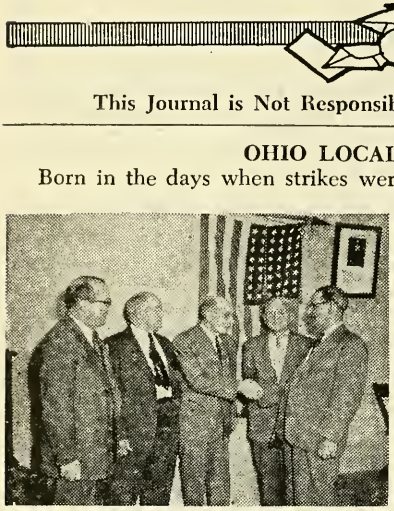
1. Journeyman
2. Thumblatch
3. Philippine
4. Settlement
5. Thumbscrew
6. Heptagonal
7. Acoustical
8. Pitchboard
9. Eightpenny
10. Escutcheon
11. Battleship
12. Salamander
13. Hypotenuse
14. Reversible
15. Drivescrew
16. Corinthian
17. Protractor
18. Deflection
19. Strongback
20. California
21. Cantilever
22. Birdsmouth
23. Spokeshave
24. Ventilator
25. Corrugated
26. Squareness
27. Halftimber
28. Insulation
29. Underfloor
30. Balustrade
31. Monolithic
32. Circassian
33. Cutterhead
34. Watertable
35. Ridgeboard
 Ridgeplate
 Ridgepiece
36. Serpentine
37. Bargeboard
 Vergeboard
38. Elliptical
39. Travertine
40. Doublehung
41. Buttonhead
42. Adjustable
43. Greenheart
44. Structural
45. Turnbuckle
46. Proscenium
47. Clerestory
 Clearstory
48. Fieldstone
49. Stationary
50. Bituminous

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

OHIO LOCAL CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

Born in the days when strikes were considered "criminal conspiracies," Local 1499, of Kent, Ohio, recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. In the span of years since March 16, 1903 it has grown from a charter membership of 22 to a roll of 70 members.



Guests of honor at the celebration of Local 1499's fiftieth anniversary were, from left to right: Tommy Orcontie, president of the Tri-County builders' trade council, Jim Lutz, Ray Nichols, Leonard Coffeen and Herschel Fox, General Representative.

Success of the Local was attributed by charter member Ray Nichols to a "gentlemanly manner," and an absence of "horsetrading tactics." By such methods it has advanced wages from 30 cents an hour for a 12-hour, six-day week, to the present scale of nearly ten times as much for an eight-hour, five-day week.

Two other charter members, Jim Lutz and Leonard Coffeen, who, with Brother Nichols, formed the nucleus of the original group, also attended the meeting and dinner that followed.

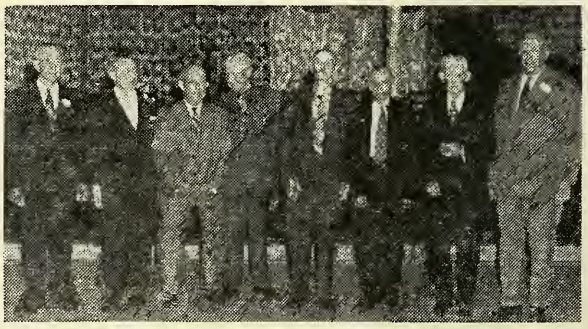
Nichols, now financial secretary, is the lone charter member still active in union affairs.

OLD TIMERS' NIGHT IN NEW JERSEY

Local 2250, of Red Bank, New Jersey set aside May 16th for a celebration in honor of five members of fifty or more years membership. Among those who received fifty-year pins were Wilbur Teeter, Peter Linster, Samuel Smith, Joseph Kelly and William Prall. A sixth fifty-year man, Elwood Watson, was unable to attend.

General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi addressed the gathering at Sea Girt Inn and eulogized the old timers.

Presentation of the pins was made by Business Representative Frank A. Dangler.



Honored guests at old timers' celebration of Local 2250 include, from left to right: Ira P. Conover, president; Board Member Rajoppi; Wilbur L. Teeter, Peter Linster, Samuel Smith, Joseph Kelly, William Prall and Frank A. Dangler, business representative.

Following the ceremonies, the large group of members and their guests were entertained by a floor show and dancing which lasted until 1:00 a.m.

LONG SERVICE HONORED

Fifty years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood is the record of Brother W. M. Pearson of Local 499, Leavenworth, Kansas.

On October 12th, Brother Pearson was honored with the presentation of a gold pin commemorating his long service, at a dinner given by the Local. The pin was presented by Brother Dave Ryan, financial secretary of the Local, who has been a member of the United Brotherhood for the past thirty-eight years.

MICHIGAN FIRM GRANTED USE OF UNION LABEL

Recently another firm was added to the growing list of companies whose products now bear the Brotherhood Union Label.

Representatives of the United Brotherhood, and those of Local 2897, of Seney, Michigan and Semico Incorporated met to witness the signing of the agreement. Semico, manufacturer of pre-fabricated structures, had complied with all regulations and laws concerning the label and was granted its use.

On hand during the ceremony were General Representative Howard Bennett, Milo Gonser, vice-president and general manager of Semico; and Fred Counterman, president; William Hollingshead and James Cornell, vice-president of Local 2897.

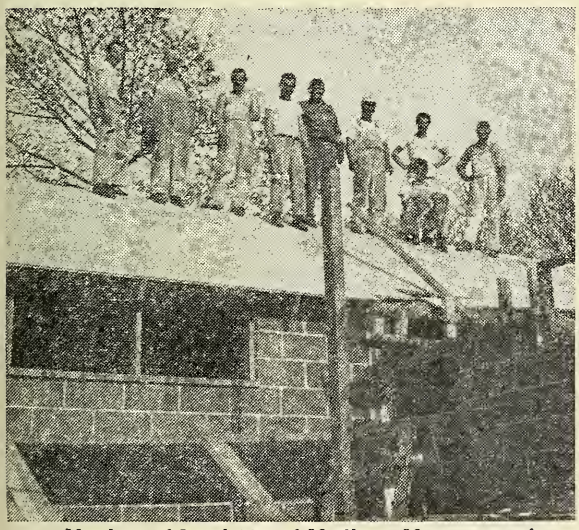


Attending the signing granting the company of Semico Incorporated use of the Brotherhood Label were, from left to right: General Representative Howard Bennett, Milo Gonser, vice-president of Semico, Inc., Fred Counterman, William Hollingshead and James Cornell, all of Local 2897.

Members of the Brotherhood are aware of the power and prestige in the sale of goods that bear the Union Label. It is the sign of a fine product and a fair employer, inducing good union men everywhere to patronize the dealer whose products display our label.

LOCAL 988 BUILDS BATHHOUSE FOR PUBLIC BEACH

Recently the City of Marlboro, Massachusetts proposed the construction of a public bathhouse at nearby Memorial Park. The park was named in honor of those who served in World War II and the members of Local 988 thought that they should make a contribution to the project. They offered their services and were accepted. Many of the members of the Local spent their spare hours after work, during the week and on Saturdays and Sundays and soon completed the job.



Members of Local 988, of Marlboro, Mass., pause in the work of building their community a public bathhouse to pose for the photographer.

When the opening of the bathing season came in June the residents of Marlboro had a modern bathhouse ready for their use.

Aiding in the construction were Joseph Madden, president of Local 988, and Michael Bolesky, Ernest Turner, Edward Logan, Bill Davis, Neil McLellan, Robert McCarthy, Walter Lambert, Joseph Mousette, Roy Mangs, Willis Beals, Paul Luke and Ronald Estey.

MISSISSIPPI OLD TIMER HONORED

During the Mississippi State Council of Carpenters' Convention, held at Jackson, June 6th and 7th, Gus Holler was presented a silver gavel in recognition of his service to the labor movement. Brother Holler, a member of Local 1964, of Vicksburg, with fifty-one

years of membership in the United Brotherhood, is believed to be the oldest man in years of union membership in the State of Mississippi.

The silver gavel is inscribed "For long and valued service." Brother Holler now serves as president of the Mississippi State Council.

FIRST HIALEAH APPRENTICE GRADUATED



Local 727 members watch while P. W. Walker, president, presents a journeyman certificate to Brother McAllister. His father, J. A. McAllister, treasurer of the Local, beams proudly at his left.

Local 727, of Hialeah, Florida, recently presented a journeyman certificate to Brother R. D. McAllister, the first member to be so honored by the Local.

In eighteen months of the Local's existence its membership has grown from 45 charter members to the present group of 260.

At present the Local is busily engaged in the construction of a new meeting hall. Plans are now being made for a gala celebration upon its completion.

SEVENTEEN CARPENTERS GRADUATE

On June 11th a graduation dinner for apprentice carpenters was held at the Robin Hood in Clifton, New Jersey. Seventeen apprentices were graduated into journeyman status with the Essex County, New Jersey District Council of Carpenters. These men had completed a four-year training program, which provides on-the-job-training and technical



A full stomach adds to the smiles of graduates of the Essex County, New Jersey apprentice training program.

school training. The on-job experiences are provided by the local contractor and the technical training by the Essex County Vocational Schools.

Diplomas were presented by George H. Baxel, supervisor of Apprenticeship, Essex County Vocational Schools. The presentations were followed by brief addresses by Mr. Baxel and John J. Walsack, secretary, Essex County District Council; Business Representatives for the Essex County District Council, including Eugene J. O'Hara, George W. Campbell and William F. Purcell; and Michael Bosciano, instructor for the vocational schools.

Those receiving diplomas included: Rudolph Avallone, Henry S. Chemis, Michael E. Cox, Paul B. Cunningham, Ted Dickerson, Seymour Enda, Philemon F. Feiler, Seymour Greenfeder, Michael O. Houck, Richard Hutchinson, Holgar A. Johnson, William McClaren, Vito Mongelli, Michael Scavone, John P. Macher, Henry L. Mungin, Jr. and John J. Sima.



MILWAUKEE LADIES BACK UNION LABEL GOODS

To the Editor:

Recently the Ladies of Auxiliary 252, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, sponsored a union label contest. Each member gathered as many different labels as possible and a prize was awarded to the one who accumulated the greatest number.

Following the contest the labels were bound into a label directory, which was almost complete, and the collection was sent to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The purpose of the contest was to familiarize the ladies and their families with the various union labels, enabling them to support products manufactured by union workmen.

Among the other activities of the Auxiliary was the annual card party which was held recently. The usual picnics and holiday parties were held last year with much success.

A project known as the Sunshine Rays sends gifts to members and friends who are ill.

The interest of the Auxiliary in the cause of organized American labor causes it to lend its strong support to the purchase of goods produced by members of the labor unions of America.

Fraternally,

Jennie Blaschke, Recording Secretary.

KANSAS CITY LADIES HAVE BUSY YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 122 of Kansas City, Mo., would like to extend greetings to all sister auxiliaries, especially to the ladies of Cape Girardeau, congratulating them on their newly formed Auxiliary, No. 654.

The past year has been a very successful one for our group. The ways and means committee has given a card party, turkey dinner, box supper and served at the Carpenters' dance. Our sewing circle has been busily engaged with fancy work and quilting each Wednesday.

Donations have been made to the Polio Fund, Red Cross, Boys' Town and the Shrine Hospital for crippled children. We have also provided what help we could for three needy families in our vicinity.

March 5th marked the celebration of our 29th Anniversary Luncheon. The affair was attended by 91 members, including seven charter members and eight past presidents.

On April 22nd we entertained Auxiliary 95 of Topeka with a luncheon meeting. Included in the festivities was a performance of our drill team, led by Captain Viola Gainer.

We now have a death benefit into which each member pays twenty-five cents upon the death of a member and a like amount is paid by the Auxiliary.

Good fortune to members of the auxiliaries and the United Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

Neva Mack, Recording Secretary.

GREETINGS FROM LADIES AUXILIARY 629, OF SHEFFIELD, ALA.

To the Editor:

Our Auxiliary is still a youngster, having been organized in September, 1951, but we are extremely proud of our organization. We now have a membership of thirty-seven, eleven of which we recently acquired at a pot luck supper.

Our meetings are held twice each month. Social meetings are on the second Tuesday and business meetings on the fourth Tuesday. On the third Monday of each month we

serve light refreshments to the members of Local 109 after their regular meeting. It is greatly enjoyed by both men and women and serves to help us become better acquainted.

It has been our practice to supply meals or provide other forms of assistance in case of a death in the family of Auxiliary or Local Union members. Among our own membership we remember the sick with cards and visits.

In the thirty-three months of our Auxiliary's existence we have done a variety of things to raise money. Sales of union label ties, all occasion cards, auctions of cakes we have baked and parcel post sales have been included. Does anyone have a fresh idea?

At our last meeting we held the election of officers, and, as was our custom last year, will soon install them at a banquet. The new officers include the following: Elizabeth Howard, president; Evelyn Robinson, vice-president; Doris Downing, recording secretary; Betty Dittman, financial secretary; Mary Rehberg, warden; Reba McKnight, conductress; and Mildred Gargis, Christene Jaynes and Lola Robinson, trustees.

We are now looking forward to a new and better year than Auxiliary 629 has previously experienced. Visits or letters from other auxiliaries would be greatly appreciated.

Ann T. Parrish, Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON LADIES HOLD ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

To the Editor:

In conjunction with the 32nd annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters, the Washington State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries held its 16th annual convention at Wenatchee, Wash., May 14-16. In attendance were 36 delegates, representing 18 Auxiliaries, and 56 fraternal delegates.

During the past year, one new Auxiliary, Port Angeles, has joined our group.

Sister Martha Beatty, president of the Wenatchee Auxiliary, No. 81, opened the meeting and welcomed the delegates, then turned the gavel over to State President Doris Wilson, who presided as permanent chairwoman.

Officers elected for the new term included: Ione Roesler, president; Bernice Watkins, vice-president; Alice Johnson, recording secretary; and Gladys Sherman, treasurer.

On Wednesday evening, May 13, President Wilson declared open house at the Labor Temple. Cake and coffee were served by members of the Wenatchee Auxiliary. A wonderful banquet was later held at the Columbia Hotel, at which time the officers were installed. The Tacoma drill team performed, followed by dancing. The proceedings were very enjoyable and everyone seems to be looking forward to next year's convention to be held at Bellingham.

Fraternally yours,

Alice Johnson, Recording Secretary

FLORIDA AUXILIARY MAKES DEBUT

To the Editor:

We, the ladies of new Auxiliary 672, sponsored by Local Union No. 2024, of Coconut Grove, Florida, wish to add our organization to the roster of Ladies Auxiliaries.

Initiations and installation of officers was held June 9, 1953. The following officers were elected and are now serving: Ann Young, president; Mildred Mirawitz, vice-president; Mary Dazzo, recording secretary; Anice Morris, financial secretary-treasurer; Joanne Bronson, conductress; Betty Smiley, warden; and Edna Powell, Florence Talley, and Elsie Wuertz, trustees.

Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, in Carpenters Hall.

We are extending our roll of charter members to all who join by August 1, 1953.

The purpose of our founding this Auxiliary is not only to provide the membership with a means of knowing each other and having a good time, but to give us a better opportunity to give support to a cause in which we firmly believe; that of organized labor and the principles of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It is our desire to further the good name of the Brotherhood in our city and by so doing help make this community a better place in which to live. Any suggestions which might aid us in our endeavors will be greatly appreciated.

Correspondence from other auxiliaries also greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

Mary Dazzo, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 299

Doors.—A most important feature, or rather a most necessary part of any structure is the entrance door or doors. The size of such doors should be governed by the purpose for which they will be used. Where the traffic is heavy, as in large public buildings, the width of the door should be sufficient to prevent traffic jams. To meet the requirements of the law, the building

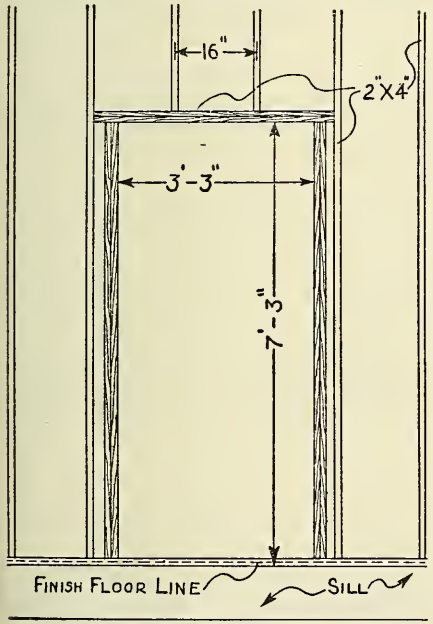


Fig. 1

code of the community in which the building is to be erected should be consulted—also the state law. In public buildings the swing as well as the size of entrance doors are regulated by law. Also regulated by law are the doors to rooms in public buildings where fires might start, such as furnace rooms, projector rooms, etc.

Size of Entrance Doors.—Entrance doors to residences, as a rule, are too small. For small dwellings 2′ 8″ by 6′ 8″ and 3′ by 7′ doors are a sort of standard. But for meeting all requirements the 3′ 6″ by 7′ or 4′ by 7′ doors will serve a more all-round purpose. Whenever a large piece of furniture is to be taken into a building or taken out, the need for wide doors becomes apparent.

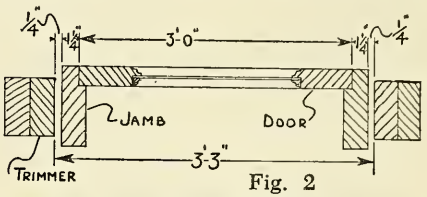


Fig. 2

Rough Door Opening.—Fig. 1 shows a rough door opening ready for the boxing. The double header and double trimmers are shown shaded. The size of the opening is 3′ 3″ by 7′ 3″. The measuring for the height of the opening is started at the rough floor line. Fig. 2 shows how the width of

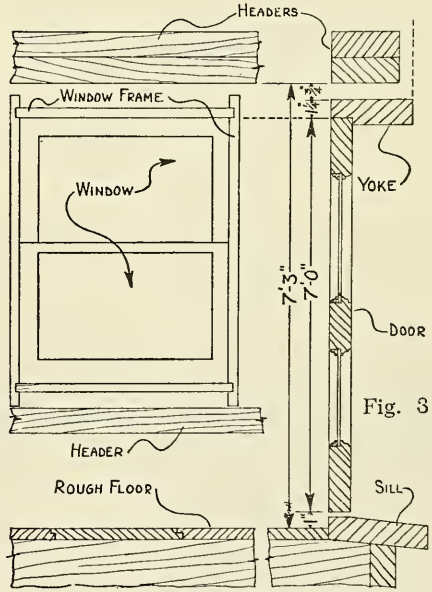


Fig. 3

the opening is found. This drawing is not made to scale. The figures alone count. The width of the opening is 3′ 3″, as shown at the bottom of the drawing. How this was arrived at is shown at the top where, reading from left to right, ¼ inch is taken for play, 1¼ inches for jamb, 3 feet

for door, 1¼ inches again for jamb, and ¼ inch for play, making a total of 3 feet 3

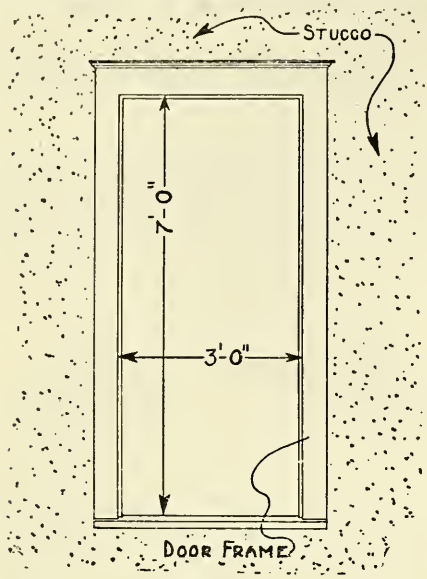


Fig. 4

inches. Fig. 3 shows the relationship of the door to the window with reference to the height. The rough header for both window and door is 7 feet 3 inches above the rough floor line. These figures were arrived at in this way: Reading from the bottom up we have 1 inch for finished floor and clearance

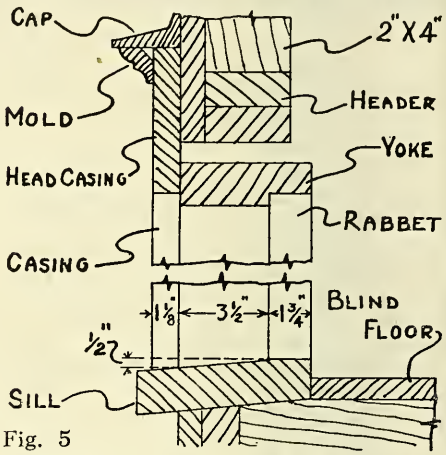


Fig. 5

for the door, 7 feet for door, 1¼ inches for jamb, and ¾ inch for clearance between the head jamb and the rough header, which adds up to 7 feet 3 inches, as the figures show.

Door Frame.—Fig. 4 gives an elevation of a door frame in place. This door frame is for a 3′ by 7′ door, as indicated by the figures. Fig. 5 shows details of the head and sill of the door frame shown by Fig. 4. The different parts are pointed out on the

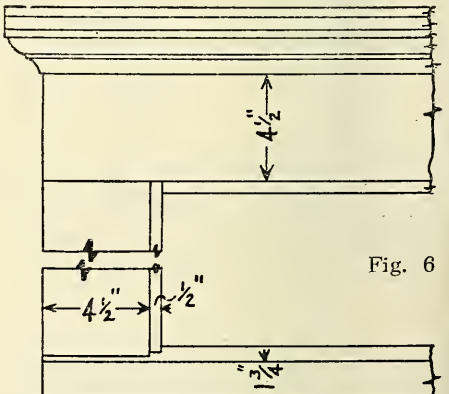


Fig. 6

drawing. Fig. 6 gives face-view details of the two left corners of the frame. The width of the casings and the sill are given in figures—also the exposed part of the head casing.

How the Jamb Joints are Made.—Fig. 7 shows the two joints to the right of the door frame shown in Fig. 4, ready to go together.

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The parts where the yoke (or head) joins the side jamb are shown at **A** and **B**. **C** and **D** show the parts where the sill joins the side

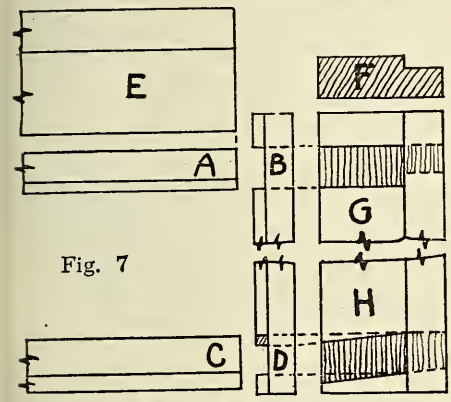
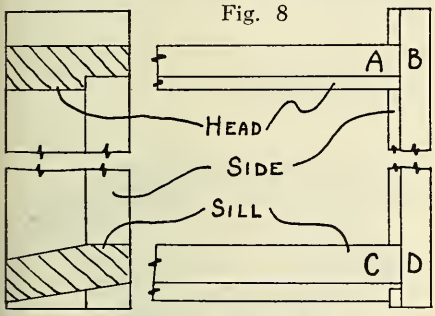


Fig. 7

jamb. At **E** is shown a face view of a part of the head, the edge of which is shown just below it at **A**. At **F** is shown a cross section

Fig. 8



of the side jamb, and at **G** is a face view of the upper part of the jamb, showing the gain for the head, shaded. At **H** is shown a face view of the bottom part of the side jamb, where the gain for the sill is also shown shaded. The two joints just discussed are shown completed in Fig. 8. The reference letters, **A** and **B**, and **C** and **D** refer to the same parts of the jamb that they do in Fig. 7. To the left are shown face views of the top and bottom parts of the side jamb. The side and head jambs are made of 1¾ inch thick material. Study these drawings and compare them with the drawings in the previous figure.

Assembling the Frame.—In putting together a door frame, it should be kept in a level position, either on trestles or on the floor. The exposed parts of the joints should be kept tight while the nailing is underway. The nailing is usually done with 8d nails. After the jambs are together the side casings are nailed on with 10d casing nails. The head casing is put on last. Occasionally a carpenter is found who puts on the head casing first and then the sides. If a frame must be handled a great deal before it is set, it should be squared up and braced, but if it is set immediately the bracing can be omitted.

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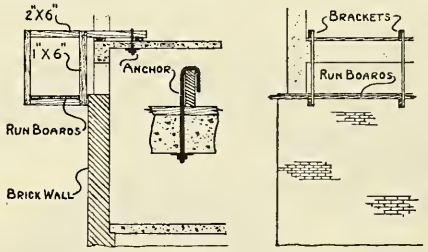
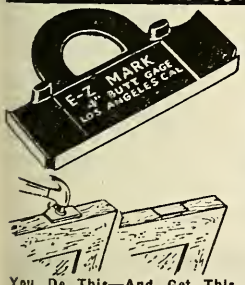


Fig. 1

shown to the left in Fig. 1. A single-deck scaffold built with 5′ x 5′ squares, or brackets, as they are sometimes called, is all the scaffolding needed to bring the wall to the right height. Then the cantilever scaffold is put in place, as shown, anchored to

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the concrete slab. A detail of the anchor is shown, inset. These anchors must be placed when the concrete is poured, in such a manner that the cantilevers will be spaced right for the run boards. To the right is shown an outside view, or the outside edge view of the

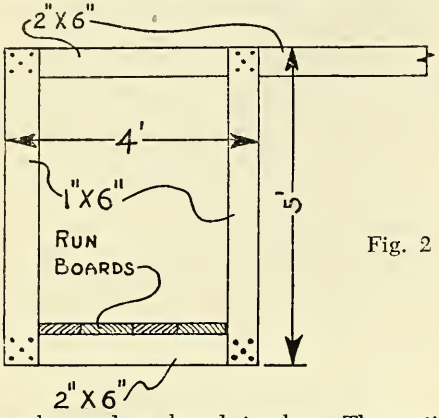
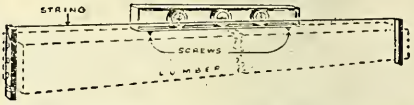


Fig. 2

brackets and run boards in place. The cantilevers are made of 2 x 6 straight-grained material, which is strong enough to support the workmen, but no heavy load of brick and mortar. The hangers are made of 1 x 6's. The ledgers for the run boards are 2 x 6's. Just enough cantilever brackets are made to scaffold for one side, as a rule. When that wall is up to floor level, the bricklayers go to the inside at some other part of the building and work there, while the carpenters move the brackets. With good management these brackets can be used over and over on a job until the brickwork is done.

Fig. 2 shows a detail of the cantilever scaffold bracket, especially the bracket part of it. Here the sizes of the different parts are indicated with figures. The size of the bracket is also given.

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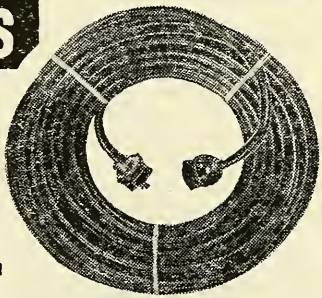


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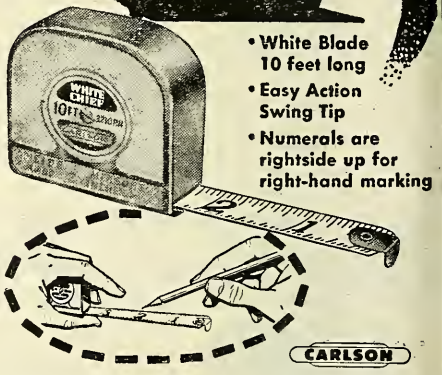
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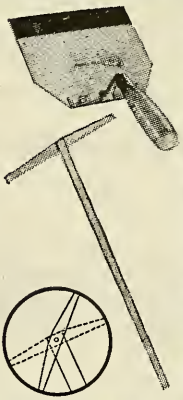
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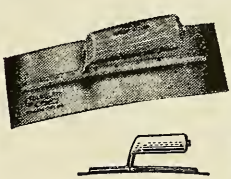


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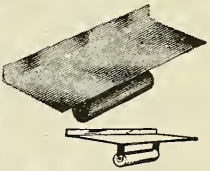
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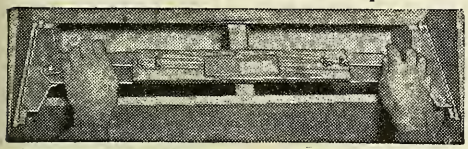
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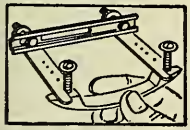


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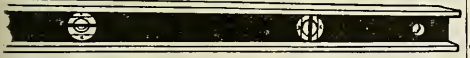
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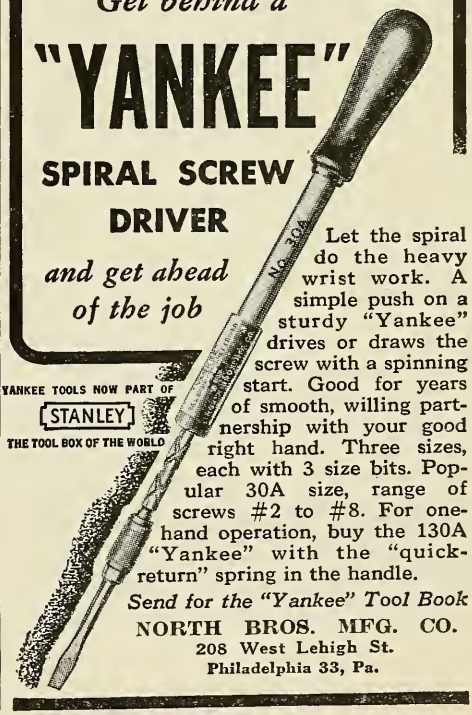
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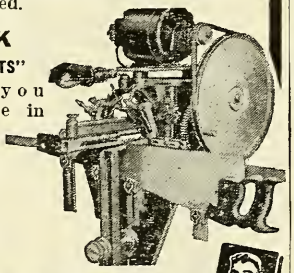
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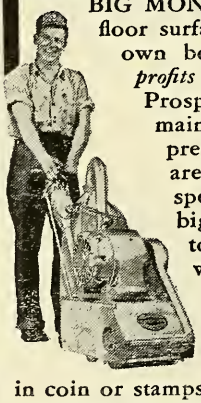
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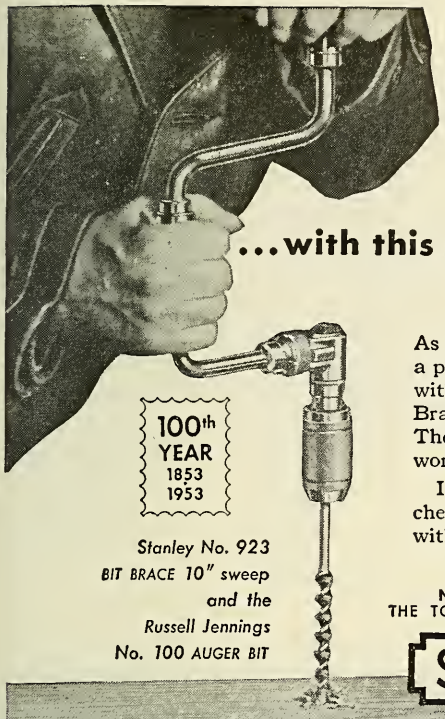
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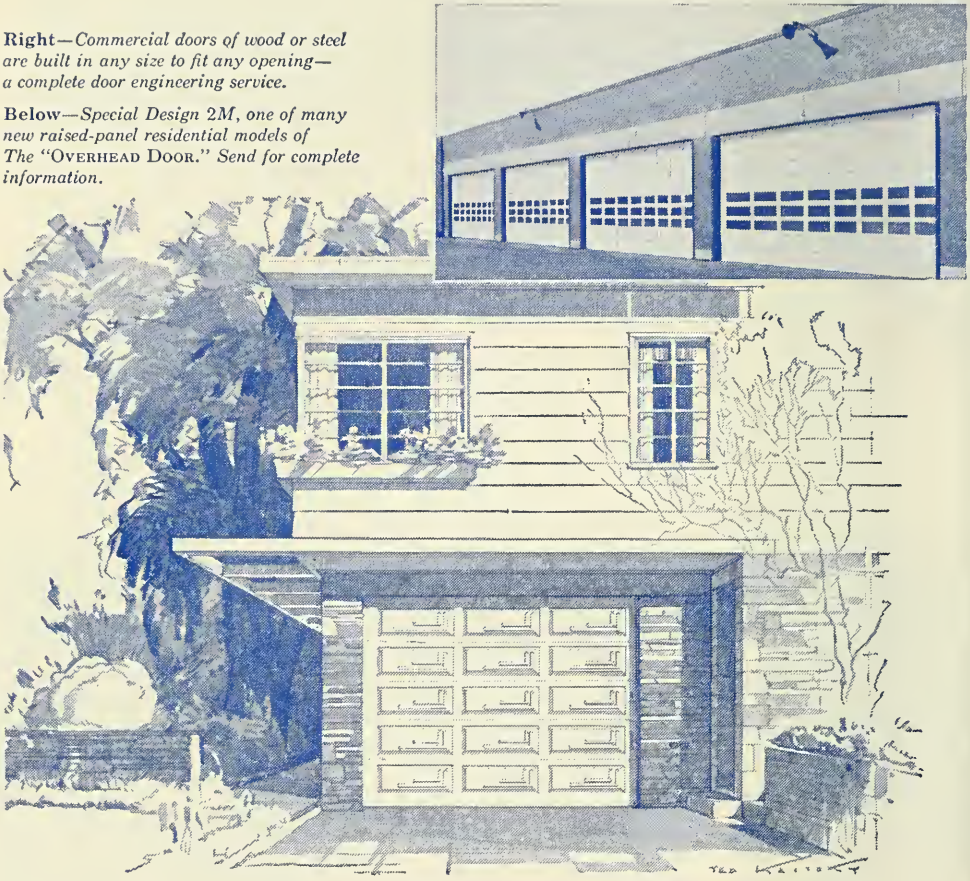
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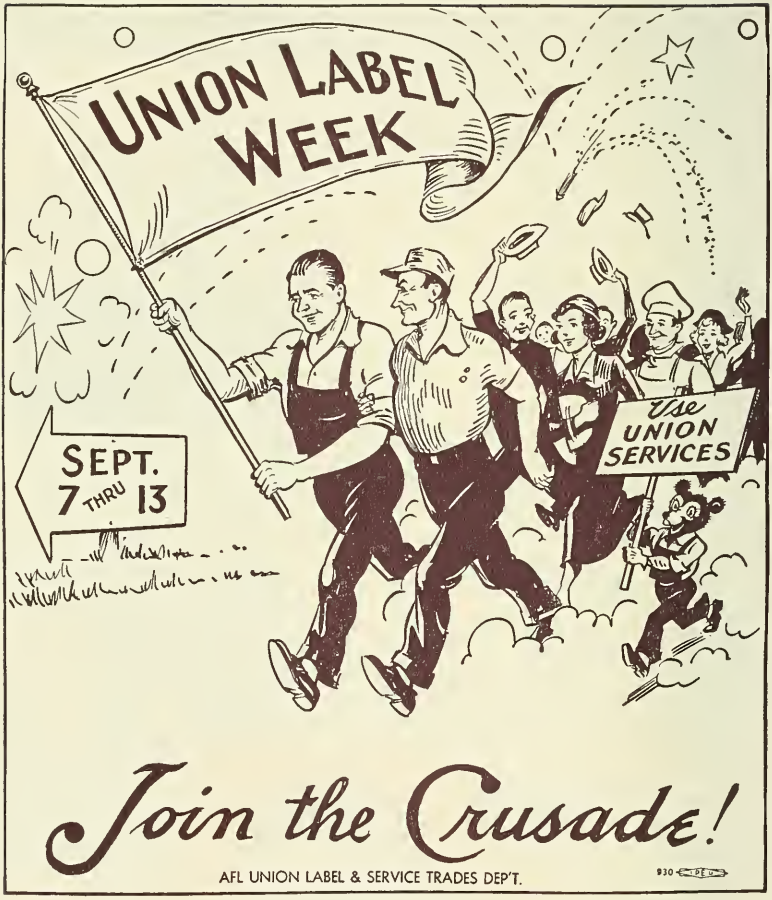
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Official Publication of the
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SEPTEMBER, 1953



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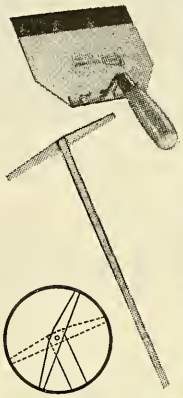
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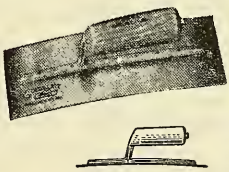


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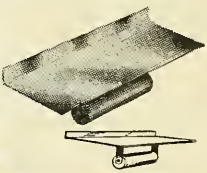
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1953

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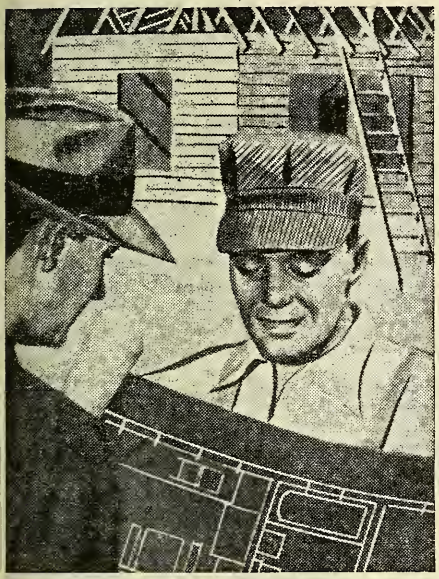
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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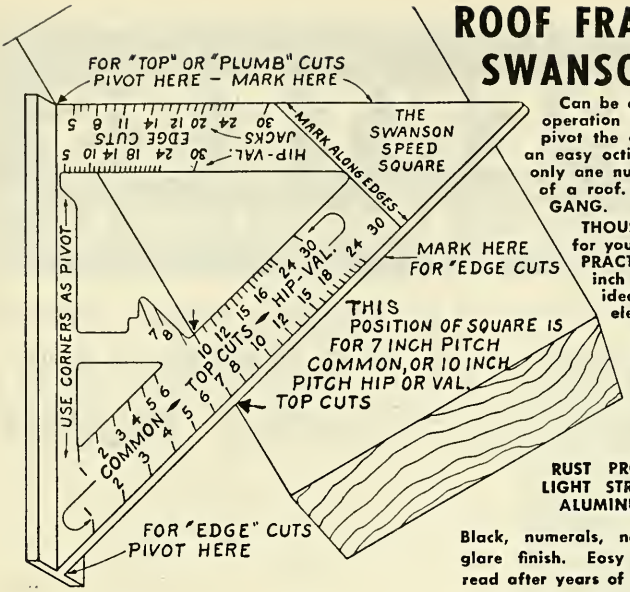
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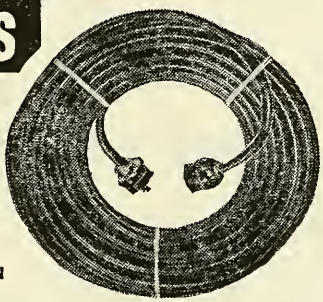
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OUR BROTHERHOOD LEAVES A. F. of L.

★ ★

IN PROTEST over the inability or unwillingness of the American Federation of Labor to set up effective procedures for eliminating the vicious and widespread union raiding which some AFL affiliates have long indulged in, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson on August 12th submitted to the Federation a letter of withdrawal on behalf of our United Brotherhood. Naturally the action received a good deal of attention from the daily press, with the result that all sorts of implications and interpretations have been read into the matter.

To set the record straight, the General Executive Board issued a press statement from Indianapolis on August 19th. That statement tells the whole story. In order that our members may know the truth, it is herewith reprinted in full:

Statement of Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Issued August 19, 1953

Having long been concerned by the unhealthy jurisdictional situation existing within the American Federation of Labor, we, the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by unanimous action, endorsed the letter of withdrawal presented to the Federation by our General President, Maurice A. Hutcheson, last week. That such a step might become inevitable has long been apparent to this Board as it deliberated on jurisdictional matters in many past meetings.

Severing a relationship that dates back seventy-two years is no step to be taken lightly. As one of the unions which helped to establish the American Federation of Labor in 1881, the United Brotherhood since that time has been an integral part of the Federation.

The United Brotherhood has constantly defended the Federation from any and all disruptive attacks that threatened its existence as a free and independent institution. No organization has given the Federation more financial or moral support through the years than the United Brotherhood.

However, the repeated and consistent failure of the Federation to recognize and remedy the situation that threatens to lead to complete chaos, has left the Brotherhood no alternative but to take drastic action.

Ever since the passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act of 1935 the government has had a finger in the organizational activities of unions. Not even the Taft-Hartley amendments made any difference in this respect. A close scrutiny of Section 9 shows that it actually encourages unions to assert jurisdiction over any and all groups they can sell themselves to by hook or crook. Year by year ambitious unions have spread their jurisdiction into fields that originally were totally foreign to them. As a result, jurisdictional lines have all but disappeared and confusion has been compounded upon confusion.

Time after time this unhealthy situation has been called to the attention of the American Federation of

Labor. Just as often the Federation has failed to do anything effective about it. Last week the situation came to a head in Chicago.

Meeting several days prior to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department drew up its annual report. Much of that report dealt with the unhappy jurisdictional situation that exists within the Federation. In part, that report said:

> "One need only look about and ascertain the situation in which organized labor now finds itself. "For example, today we have a miner's union with bargaining rights over all employes in a shirt-waist making concern. We have longshoremen representing employes in a candy making concern. We have steelworkers representing bricklayers. We have chemical workers representing textile workers, and textile workers representing jewelry workers.
>
> "We have now reached the point where many internationals feel obligated to go out and organize and obtain NLRB certification regardless of charter rights and their own constitutional jurisdictional provisions.
>
> "Boiled down, it is a race to see who gets there first and obtains NLRB certification. **Such a situation, in our opinion, amounts to outright surrender to a Governmental Board of the basic and inherent authority and power vested in the American Federation of Labor.** No longer does our A. F. of L. Executive Council decide with authority which international has jurisdiction according to its AFL-granted charter—indeed not, these decisions now rest with a politically appointed governmental board."

To remedy this unhealthy situation, the Building Trades Department's report recommended a plan for bringing orderly procedure into the jurisdictional picture and returning to the Federation the responsibility for handling jurisdictional matters instead of having them kicked around by governmental agencies. It involved nothing more complicated than recognizing the seriousness of the jurisdictional problem, analyzing it as completely as possible, and finally, setting up an impartial umpire to make jurisdictional decisions.

This report was submitted to the Executive Council of the AFL. However, the report received no attention. Instead the Executive Council decided to take up the matter of a no-raiding agreement which had been worked out between officers of the Federation and the CIO. To this procedure General President M. A. Hutcheson objected very strenuously. His objections did not stem from any opposition to reducing or eliminating the raiding between AFL and CIO unions, but rather from a conviction that the AFL should first put its own house in order before taking on any additional problems in the jurisdictional field.

Citing the need for action, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson pointed out that recently President Meany reported that in 1951 and 1952 there were 694 petitions filed by A. F. of L. Unions against A. F. of L. Unions. He said that these are the cases that got to the point where there was some action taken by the Board and they included a great many of the building trades unions, and of course a great many raids against building trades unions.

He further cited President Meany had stated that it puts the A. F. of L.

in a peculiar position to talk about no-raiding agreement with the CIO and their record on this is good, at least they do not raid one another, but there are hundreds of cases of A. F. of L. unions raiding A. F. of L. unions, and yet we have A. F. of L. unions that will make no-raiding agreements with the CIO.

Building trades unions have been particularly hard hit by trespassing unions. A recent survey indicates that at least $300,000,000.00 worth of construction work has been lost to building tradesmen through usurpation of jurisdiction by non-construction unions, most of them affiliated with the Federation. At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, President Gray cites an instance of a single union (not a building trades union) erecting an entire building.

In view of the unhappy situation on jurisdiction existing within the Federation, it appears somewhat ludicrous to us that the Federation should be worrying about a no-raiding pact with the CIO while its own house remained in such disorder. There is no point in taking on a thousand more jurisdictional cases by embracing the CIO, when hundreds of inter-AFL suits wind up before the NLRB each year.

It seems ironical that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, one of the few AFL unions which has refrained from raiding as much as possible, should be cast in the role of a union objecting to a no-raiding agreement. According to President Meany's statement our organization was involved in only fourteen out of 694 cases mentioned. THE DESIRE TO ELIMINATE RAIDING IS THE VERY REASON WHY THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS LEFT THE FEDERATION.

Until such time as the Federation adopts a more realistic attitude toward jurisdictional raiding among and between its affiliates, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters will have to go it alone. We have no intention of encroaching on anyone's jurisdiction, and by the same token we do not intend to let anyone encroach on ours. For nearly three-quarters of a century we have been a vital part of the labor movement. We are still part of it. Our hand is extended to those who desire our friendship.

A BIT ABOUT THE METRIC SYSTEM

From Brother Conrad Schreiber, one of the grand old timers of our organization who hails from San Francisco and holds membership in Local Union No. 42, we received a steel tape measure manufactured in Germany. Naturally it is marked in the metric system instead of inches and feet. It was recently brought to Mr. Schreiber by a friend.

Being one of the best mathematicians in our Brotherhood, Brother Schreiber has worked up some interesting comparisons between the metric system and our own system of inches, feet, yards, etc. No doubt many readers blessed with curious minds will enjoy Brother Schreiber's findings.

Measures of length

	Meters	U. S. Inches	U. S. Feet
Millimeter	001	.039370	.003281
Centimeter	010	.393704	.032809
Decimeter	100	3.937043	.328087
Meter	1000	39.370432	3.380869

Brother Schreiber drew a circle having a diameter of 24 inches. He also drew a circle with a diameter of 61 centimeters, and he found the circles identical.

To obtain the length of circumference of a 24 inch circle, multiply the diameter (24) by the ratio (3.146). This gives the following formula: 24 inches x 3.146 inches = 75.504 inches.

In the same way the circumference of the 61 centimeter circle is found to be: 61 centimeters x 3.146 centimeters = 191.906 centimeters. To all intents and purposes, 75.504 inches and 191.906 centimeters are identical.

First International conference shows the need for a—

SPOTLIGHT ON APPRENTICESHIP

★

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice-President

DURING the week of August 2nd, San Diego, Cal., was undoubtedly the apprenticeship capital of the world as hundreds of delegates to the First North American Conference on Apprenticeship met there to mull over the problems of apprenticeship. For a full week representatives of labor, management, education, government and various youth groups appraised and discussed apprenticeship in all its phases. General meetings focused attention on the broad, overall needs of apprenticeship, and sectional meetings attacked specific problems in various fields. As a representative of our United Brotherhood to the conference, I was privileged to sit in on many of the meetings and in the main I found them constructive and forward-looking.

More than 1,200 delegates participated. They represented some 28 states, plus Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. For a conference covering the entire North American Continent, the representation from countries other than the United States was somewhat weak. However, since this was the first conference of its kind, such a shortcoming is naturally understandable—particularly in view of the fact that nearly half of our own states were not represented. I am inclined to believe that future conferences will draw much heavier representations from sister nations, since this first one got off to a good start.

As the work of the conference progressed and as delegates from various fields outlined the apprenticeship problems confronting them, the feeling kept growing that our United Brotherhood has been right up among the leaders in the development of an efficient, workable and standardized apprenticeship program. Before the conference was finished, I knew that this feeling was no idle dream—whether popular acceptance, results, or efficiency is the yardstick, our own apprenticeship program is second to none.

Prompt action looking toward a revision of the cumbersome Veterans Administration rules that tend to "restrict a natural development of apprenticeship programs" was one of the important decisions reached by the conference. In many respects the VA approach to apprenticeship is unrealistic and therefore impractical. By modifying a few VA rules, apprenticeship can be made more attractive to veterans. These existing rules and administrative procedures have a strong tendency to disrupt pre-existing local apprenticeship practices and procedures, thereby holding back both apprentice training programs and the progress of the apprentice.

However, the theme hammered home most often at the conference was the need for more adequately publicizing labor and management's joint sponsorship of the vast bulk of the apprenticeship training existing in the nation today.

Management and labor should spend more time discussing apprenticeship outside their own circles if they expect to arouse interest in apprenticeships among young people, a Parent-Teacher representative told the Apprenticeship Conference.

The speaker was Mrs. P. D. Bevil, president of California Congress of Parents and Teachers, from Sacramento.

Mrs. Bevil was one of three educators and an editor who discussed "Public Information and Public Relations" before the conference members.

Management and labor discuss apprenticeship problems among themselves so much that they leave the public lacking needed information, Mrs. Bevil told the conference.

Mrs. Bevil said many parents discourage their children from apprenticeships because of the lack of prestige attached to craft training.

Dr. E. C. Estabrooke, director of education, American School, Chicago, said more than 160,000 registered apprentices are training in 90 trades in the United States. All are trained under a joint management-labor program.

"I doubt that one layman in a thousand knows about this democratic, co-operative and effective type of organization for apprenticeship," Estabrooke said.

With speaker after speaker reiterating the same theme, the Conference took action calling for the establishment of publicity bureaus in each state's apprenticeship agency. All unions were also urged to give as much publicity as possible to their apprenticeship activities.

To help meet current shortages of apprentices, the conference urged that age limits be changed to allow training opportunities to more persons.

Need for more effective safety training also was recognized by the delegates, as they agreed that safety education should be included as an integral part of all apprenticeship training manuals and instruction programs.

To combat the problem of providing supplemental and technical instruction to apprentices in small towns and villages, where it now is often impossible because of small numbers of apprentices, the conference called for programs that would make such training available to every apprentice in every North American community.

Other action taken at the conference included: proposal of a plan to pool small shops that now are unable to participate in apprentice training programs; steps toward revision of seniority rights which now, in many instances, are lost when an apprentice attains journeyman status; a call for greater support and financial aid to state and federal apprenticeship programs; extension of apprenticeship standards throughout the North American continent; and plans for establishment of training programs in certain trades that have been inactive in the past.

Conference delegates were unanimous in their belief that this first international workshop had been a practical and valuable step toward solution of many problems confronting apprenticeship programs, and tentative plans were made for the second such conference in 1959, with Colorado mentioned as the possible site.

GOOD FORESTRY PRESERVES TIMBER

Although we have cut or wasted at least twice as much timber as existed in 1620 in the United States, we still have two-thirds of the forest area which was in existence when the Pilgrims landed. Approximately 630 million acres are in woodlands today, due to improved logging and conservation methods.

PLANE GOSSIP

PICKETING GETS DE LUXE

Last month in this column we told of employes of a New York museum getting quick action on their grievances after pickets appeared on the sidewalk in such odd costumes as medieval armor, Greek togas and bear skins such as the caveman wore.

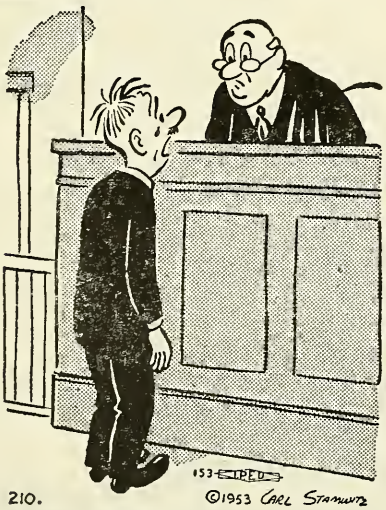
In France a group of disgruntled circus performers used something equally dramatic to point up their differences with a booking agent. When a scheduled performance fell through because the booking agent was not on his toes, the circus performers took him to task. The next day the agent found himself picketed by two waltzing bears, 12 trained dogs, one tame and toothless lion, four zebras, two kangaroos, and five clowns. Except for the gentle persuasiveness of sympathetic police, two giraffes and a hippopotamus would also have been on the picket line.

P. S. The performance got quick action from the agent.

★ ★ ★

SURE SIGN

A man is getting old, says Joe Paup, when his wife tells him to pull in his stomach, and he already has.



"I'm so underpaid I had to raise my pay check in order to raise my rent this month!"

TIME MARCHES ON

Recently a railroad worker in Virginia dug up several sets of rules that were in effect on American railroads in the 1800's. For example, in 1854 the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad issued this strict order to its employes:

"Conductors and other trainmen must not attempt to influence passengers in favor or against certain saloons, but must act impartially in this respect."

In 1897 the Dayton & Ironton Railroad printed these rules for the guidance of its personnel:

"All trains will leave on time. No collisions allowed. Trains must stop before running over livestock. Drink nothing but cold water while on duty. Passenger conductors must wear shoes while on duty; socks not required."

★ ★ ★

AND THAT AIN'T FOOLING

Said the sales lady to the state council convention delegate looking for a gift to take home to his ever-loving:

"Now here is a stunning number. If you take off the jacket of this beautiful outfit, you have a playsuit. If you take off the skirt, you have a sunsuit. If you remove anything else, you have a lawsuit."

★ ★ ★

TAKE IT EASY, PAL

Lon Scott of Tulsa, a man with an observing eye and a philosopher's heart, submits the following:

When you're lying down awake you use but 0.5 calories per pound of body weight. When you sit up relaxed you expend .65 and you burn up .74 standing at attention.

When you walk at a fairly fast clip you waste 1.95 and in walking sedately down stairs you knock off 2.38 calories. It's getting back upstairs again that hurts the worst because you spend a total of 7.18. In other words you lose 1336 times more hard earned calories stumbling upstairs than you do lying comfortably on the couch. There's no profit in that and it just goes to show how futile it is to keep stuff down in the cellar.

MAN BITES DOG

Hardly a day goes by but what some corporation executive gets off a blistering piece about the "need" for whittling unions down to bite size. One and all, these pieces visualize labor unions as monopolies threatening the very fabric of our industrial system. They all cry for more and more curbs on unions. But about the insidious growth of corporate monopolies they say nothing.

Recently, however, this unfortunate state of affairs was corrected slightly; a high corporation executive got religion or something and bared his breast of a few thoughts that long bothered him. His name is Quinn and for years he was a vice-president of a major electrical equipment firm. In a book entitled "Giant Business; Threat to Democracy." he outlines the alarming spread of monopoly control in American business. In fact he fears that a continuation of the trend may bring totalitarianism to America without any aid from communism. Bigness, he says, is neither efficient nor necessary. All it does is produce regimentation.

A corporation executive blasting the growth of monopoly in industry is truly a "man bites dog" situation. To our way of thinking it is about like the old story of the couple parked out by the lake.

"I have a mad, insane desire to crush you in my arms," he panted in her pretty ear.

"Now you're talking sense," she replied.

★ ★ ★

A MIGHTY LARGE ORDER

A good brother from San Francisco writes in to protest because Hearst papers are now advertising a new "make-it-yourself" house that anybody is supposed to be able to build. The papers are selling house "patterns" much as department stores sell dress patterns to women. Naturally our West Coast reader sees the situation as a menace.

Perhaps it is a menace to the livelihood of carpenters, too. However, only time will tell. Too often the "do-it-yourself" stuff, while seemingly cheap in the beginning, turns out to be expensive as the dickens over the long haul. Toe-nailing and puttying and gluing cannot compete with mortising, tenoning and beveling to fit, regardless of how cheaply they can be done.

The demand for stitched-together houses may last, but that is more than the houses will do. In the end houses put together with precision and skill will have to replace them. The bigger the demand for the toe-nailed cracker boxes today, the bigger the demand for union built houses tomorrow.

And this might be a good place to tell the one about the sales manager of the Biffo Baby Bottle Company.

"Men," he said to a meeting of his sales staff, "we have 50,000 Model H baby bottles on hand and we expect you salesmen to go out and create a demand for them."

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NOBODY CAN WIN

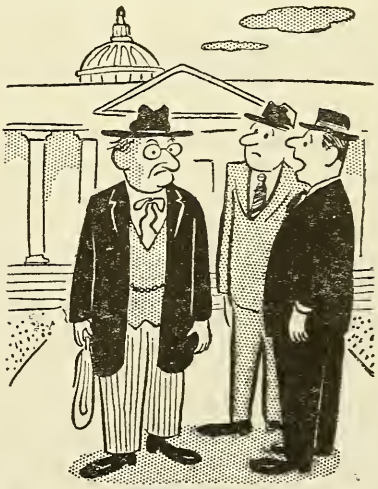
Six months ago Congress was all set to put into effect a strong program, including such things as a reduction in income taxes, amendment of the Taft-Hartley Law, and statehood of Hawaii and Alaska. All there has been since then is a lot of talk. When the Senate has been in a mood to grant statehood to Alaska, the House has been engrossed in tax reduction talks. When the House has been toying with the idea of changing the Taft-Hartley Law, the Senate has been debating statehood for the Hawaiian Islands. It all sort of reminds us of the two bums who were reminiscing.

"Were you ever in love, Weary? asked Willie.

"Sure," replied Weary, "once when I was young."

"How come you never married then?"

"Well, it was this way. She wasn't very good looking but she was mighty strong minded. She wouldn't marry me when I was drunk and I wouldn't marry her when I was sober, so there you are."



197.

"Is that a promise, Senator; or will you really do something about it?"

YEAR'S CONSTRUCTION TO SET RECORD

★ ★

EXPENDITURES for new construction this year are expected to reach $34⅔ billion, exceeding last year's record by 6 per cent or $2 billion, according to revised outlook estimates prepared jointly by the Building Materials Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This year's dollar volume of new construction also will represent a new peak in work actually put in place, when adjustment is made for price changes.

The continuation of the steady postwar climb in construction activity into 1953 will result primarily from a sharp rise in commercial building, and substantial increases in expenditures for privately owned public utility construction, private housing, and schools and highway work. The only major types of construction for which expenditures are expected to decline are private industrial construction and farm and hospital building.

The rate of increase over 1952 will probably decline moderately in the second half of the year, reflecting a smaller rise for the last 6 months than is usual, as outlays for private plants decline steadily, and expenditures for private housing and military facilities taper off.

The present outlook for 1953 construction activity is based largely on relatively firm estimates of work already put in place during the first 7 months, and on documented information about work under contract and to continue or be completed during the remainder of the year. The former accounts for 65 per cent and the latter for something over 25 per cent of the expected annual total. In estimating for the balance, the assumptions were that only mild readjustments in the general economy would take place this year; that close to 1,100,000 dwelling units (private and public) will be started, compared with 1,127,000 in 1952; and that the Korean truce will have no effect on construction this year, and no other major changes in the international situation will occur to affect the level of construction activity.

Private and public construction both will share in the 1953 rise. The dollar volume of private work is expected to reach the unprecedented sum of $23.1 billion, or two-thirds of the total. The sharpest upturn in private activity this year will occur in commercial building, for which outlays will increase about 45 per cent to a peak of $1.7 billion. Facilities actually put in place, however, (expenditures adjusted for price changes) were exceeded during the prosperous 1920's.

Public utility construction, at $4.4 billion, is expected to be at an all-time high both in dollar volume and in physical plant installed, marking the tenth successive year of expansion. Most of the 11 per cent rise in expenditures over 1952 will occur in the gas and electric light and power group, with only moderate increases on railroad and telephone and telegraph work.

Expenditures for new construction, 1952, and outlook for 1953

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)						Per cent change, 1952 to 1953		
	1953 (Outlook)			1952					
	Total	First half	Second half	Total	First half	Second half	Total	First half	Second half
Total new construction	$34,660	$16,035	$18,625	$32,638	$14,821	$17,817	+ 6.2	+ 8.2	+ 4.5
Private construction	23,135	10,919	12,216	21,812	10,025	11,787	+ 6.1	+ 8.9	+ 3.6
Residential building (non-farm)	11,700	5,498	6,202	11,100	4,963	6,137	+ 5.4	+ 10.8	+ 1.1
New dwelling units	10,350	4,870	5,480	9,870	4,400	5,470	+ 4.9	+ 10.7	+ 0.2
Additions and alterations	1,100	507	593	1,045	485	560	+ 5.3	+ 4.5	+ 5.9
Non-housekeeping	250	121	129	185	78	107	+ 35.1	+ 55.1	+ 20.6
Non-residential building (non-farm)	5,400	2,651	2,749	5,014	2,428	2,586	+ 7.7	+ 9.2	+ 6.3
Industrial	2,150	1,175	975	2,320	1,186	1,134	− 7.3	− 0.9	− 14.0
Commercial	1,650	729	921	1,137	509	628	+ 45.1	+ 43.2	+ 46.7
Warehouses, office and loft buldings	680	307	373	515	242	273	+ 32.0	+ 26.9	+ 36.6
Stores, restaurants, and garages	970	422	548	622	267	355	+ 55.9	+ 58.1	+ 54.4
Other non-residential building	1,600	747	853	1,557	733	824	+ 2.8	+ 1.9	+ 3.5
Religious	450	208	242	399	178	221	+ 12.8	+ 16.9	+ 9.5
Educational	410	190	220	351	160	191	+ 16.8	+ 18.8	+ 15.2
Social and recreational	150	69	81	125	55	70	+ 20.0	+ 25.5	+ 15.7
Hospital and institutional	300	156	144	394	198	196	− 23.9	− 21.2	− 26.5
Miscellaneous	290	124	166	288	142	146	+ 0.7	− 12.7	+ 13.7
Farm construction	1,475	711	764	1,610	760	850	− 8.4	− 6.4	− 10.1
Public utilities	4,430	2,001	2,429	4,003	1,837	2,166	+ 10.7	+ 8.9	+ 12.1
Railroad	480	211	269	438	199	239	+ 9.6	+ 6.0	+ 12.6
Telephone and telegraph	600	287	313	570	272	298	+ 5.3	+ 5.5	+ 5.0
Other public utilities	3,350	1,503	1,847	2,995	1,366	1,629	+ 11.9	+ 10.0	+ 13.4
All other private	130	58	72	85	37	48	+ 52.9	+ 56.8	+ 50.0
Public construction	11,525	5,116	6,409	10,826	4,796	6,030	+ 6.5	+ 6.7	+ 6.3
Residential building	560	290	270	654	341	313	− 14.4	− 15.0	− 13.7
Non-residential building	4,510	2,123	2,387	4,119	1,881	2,238	+ 9.5	+ 12.9	+ 6.7
Industrial	1,920	896	1,024	1,667	691	976	+ 15.2	+ 29.7	+ 4.9
Educational	1,750	817	933	1,619	795	824	+ 8.1	+ 2.8	+ 13.2
Hospital and institutional	355	199	156	473	234	239	− 24.9	− 15.0	− 34.7
Other non-residential building	485	211	274	360	161	199	+ 34.7	+ 31.1	+ 37.7
Military and naval facilities	1,400	674	726	1,388	632	756	+ 0.9	+ 6.6	− 4.0
Highways	3,150	1,155	1,995	2,860	1,096	1,764	+ 10.1	+ 5.4	+ 13.1
Sewer and water	750	351	399	692	328	364	+ 8.4	+ 7.0	+ 9.6
Miscellaneous public service enterprises	190	83	107	193	88	105	− 1.6	− 5.7	+ 1.9
Conservation and development	865	398	467	854	398	456	+ 1.3	0	+ 2.4
All other public	100	42	58	66	32	34	+ 51.5	+ 31.3	+ 70.6

*Joint etimates of the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce.

Although the downtrend in private industrial building begun in March is expected to continue through the year, a total of nearly $2.2 billion will probably be spent for this work. This is exceeded only by the $2.3 billion spent last year.

A third of all new construction activity and half the outlays for private work will be for residential building ($11.7) billion). The 5 per cent increase over 1952 in expenditures for new non-farm dwelling units will occur in spite of a decline in units started. This results from higher prices and the unseasonally large number of dwellings begun during the latter part of last year, which were still under construction early in 1953.

The expected total volume of new public construction this year, $11.5 billion, will, like private residential building, account for about a third of all 1953 activity. Only about 3 out of every 10 dollars of public work will be for direct defense purposes—public industrial plant and military and naval facilities. Public industrial construction, largely work on atomic energy establishments, will advance 15 per cent to a peak of nearly $1½ billion, as construction of the Portsmouth, Ohio facility gets into full swing. On the other hand, military and naval construction is expected to be about the same as in 1952. Some projects were delayed and some may be set aside as a result of the Budget Director's instruction to review Federal projects for essentiality.

On the other hand, expenditures for two important civilian types of public construction—highways and schools—will probably rise by 10 and 8 per cent respectively this year, to new record levels both in dollar volume and in physical capacity provided. Most of the funds involved are from State and local sources.

BUILDING TRADES GET PAY INCREASES

Hourly wage scales of union construction trades workers rose 2.6 per cent between April 1 and July 1, according to a survey by the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Painters showed the greatest gain over a 3 month period, with an average increase of 9.9 cents an hour. Carpenters advanced 7.3 cents; electricians, 6.5 cents; building laborers, 6.2 cents.

Average hourly scale in the trades on July 1 was estimated at $2.69, about 31 per cent above the average for the 3 years of 1947-49.

The Bureau surveyed 7 major building trades in 85 cities. Upward adjustments were recorded for at least 1 trade in 79 of the cities studied. In about three-fifths of the cities, four or more trades registered gains. In one-eighth, all trades showed increases.

About three-fifths of the 585,000 workers covered by the study received higher scales. Carpenters, painters and building laborers accounted for over three-fourths of the workers whose scales were increased. Nearly 2 of every 3 adjustments ranged from 10 to 15 cents an hour, about 1 of every 12 was for 5 cents or less and a similar proportion was for at least 2 cents.

Over the first 6 months of the year, unions scales increased about 8 cents an hour, or 3 per cent. Last year, scales rose 11 cents, or 4.6 per cent in the same period.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

New Local Unions Chartered

2904	Tweed, Ont., Can.	2921	Penticton, B. C., Can.
2909	Russellville, S. Car.	2945	Piqua, Ohio
2937	Pensacola, Fla.	2339	Simcoe, Ont., Can.
1474	Williams Lake, B. C., Can.	2980	Kamiah, Ida.
2938	Chatham, N. B., Can.	2948	Port Washington, Wis.
2914	Toronto, Ont., Can.	2484	Orange, Texas
2920	New York City, N. Y.	2984	Salamanca, N. Y.
1931	New Orleans, La.	2990	Brookings, Ore.
1421	Arlington, Texas	1853	Cedar City, Utah
2939	Burlington, Vt.	2994	Marinette, Wis. & Menominee, Mich.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card should expire one month from date of issue, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
June 22, 1953

Since the issuance of Executive Order #10,434 by the President of the United States February 6, 1953, which terminated all wage and salary controls adopted under the Defense Production Act of 1950, the following trade movements were duly acted upon:

February 12, 1953

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

February 18, 1953

Dawson Creek, B. C., Canada, L. U. 1237.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective January 28, 1953. Official sanction granted.

February 19, 1953

Quincy, Ill., L. U. 1366.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 2, 1953

Bellaire, Ohio, L. U. 17.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 10, 1953

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Canton, Ill., L. U. 293.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour (residential) effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Brantford, Ontario, Canada, L. U. 498.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.80 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Kane, Penn., L. U. 545.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Henderson, Ky., L. U. 601.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.35 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Sidney, Mont., L. U. 619.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.73 to $2.15 per hour, effective February 24, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Williamstown, Mass., L. U. 979.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Alliance, Ohio, L. U. 1023.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.40 to $2.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.90 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Delaware, Ohio, L. U. 1287.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Vero Beach, Florida, L. U. 1447.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, L. U. 1669.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.15 per hour, effective March 31, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Chanute, Kans., L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.82½ to $2.00 per hour (residential) and $2.07½ to $2.25 per hour (commercial), effective April 25, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Dumas, Tex., L. U. 2369.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 9, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 11, 1953

Reading, Penn., L. U. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.56 to $2.91 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid. (carpenters)

Reading Penn., L. U. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.67 to $1.92 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid. (millmen)

March 13, 1953

Waterville, Maine, L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.81½ to $2.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Coshocton, Ohio, L. U. 525.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.35 per hour, effective February 16, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Wolf Point, Mont., L. U. 1294.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.35 per hour, effective June 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.80 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Weirton, W. Va., L. U. 1574.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.48½ to $2.73 (residential); $2.62½ to $3.00 (commercial); and $2.75 to $3.25 (millwright) per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Lamar, Colo., L. U. 2426.—Movement for an increase in wages from 1.87½ to $2.35 per hour, effective May 6, 1953. Official sanction granted.

March 18, 1953

Derby, Conn., L. U. 127.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.56 to $2.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Pittsfield, Mass., L. U. 444.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Pinckneyville, Ill., L. U. 1056.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Crawfordsville, Ind., L. U. 1355.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective March 18, 1953. Official sanction granted.

March 23, 1953

Hawthorne, Nev., L. U. 632.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.47½ to $2.65 per hour, effective May 6, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Salina, Kans., L. U. 1095.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Henryetta, Okla., L. U. 1943.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.35 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Berlin, N. H., L. U. 2276.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.35 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

March 24, 1953

Clinton, Iowa, L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.70 per hour, effective May 20, 1953. Official sanction granted.

South Pittsburg, Tenn., L. U. 1608.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 26, 1953

East Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.37½ per hour to $2.62 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Rawlins, Wyo., L. U. 659.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.75 per hour, effective May 1953. Official sanction granted.

Bluefield, W. Va., L. U. 1228.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective March 26, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Leadville, Colo., L. U. 1351.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.62½ per hour, effective April 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.46 to $2.80 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Casper, Wyo., L. U. 1564.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.94 per hour effective May 24, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Eastland, Tex., L. U. 2016.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 21, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Festus, Mo., L. U. 2214.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.75 (commercial) per hour and $2.00 to $2.50 (house) per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Marquette, Mich., Cloverland District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 1, 1953

East Palestine, Ohio, L. U. 294.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Lima, Ohio, L. U. 372.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.40 to $2.60 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Concord, N. H., L. U. 538.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Blackwell, Okla., L. U. 686.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.30 per hour, effective March 28, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Prestonburg, Ky., L. U. 723.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 4, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Deer Lodge, Mont., L. U. 1229.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1953. Official sanction granted.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Denton, Tex., L. U. 1526.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada, L. U. 1735.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 per hour to $2.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Madisonville, Ky., L. U. 2310.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.98 to $2.30 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

April 7, 1953

Charleston, S. C., L. U. 159.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.25 (carpenters & piledrivers); $2.35 to $2.60 (millwrights) per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Sharon, Penn., L. U. 268.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.62½ to $2.95 per hour, effective March 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Texarkana, Tex., L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.30 per hour, effective May 5, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Keokuk, Ia., L. U. 523.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.40 (carpenters) and $2.65 (piledrivers and millwrights), per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Meridian, Miss., L. U. 2313.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.25 per hour, effective May 24, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.27½ to $2.40 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 9, 1953

Danville, Ill., L. U. 269.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.47½ to $2.75 per hour, effective January 19, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.45 per hour (residential); $2.65 per hour (commercial), effective June 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Uniontown, Penn., L. U. 1010.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.75 per hour, effective April 17, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 3140.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00-$1.35 to $1.25-$1.60 (wood preservers) per hour, effective April 4, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Dayton, O., Miami Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.72½ to $2.97½ per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Offical sanction granted without financial aid.

April 15, 1953

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.35 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.85 per hour, effective April 14, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour (dock builders and pile drivers) and from $2.30 to $2.55 (carpenters), effective July 1, 1953 and August 5, 1953 respectively. Official sanction granted.

Denison, Texas, L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 3, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from $$2.50 to $3.00 per hour, effective July 6, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Marion, O., L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1312.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.70 per hour (millmen) and from $.85 to $1.00 per hour (helpers), effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Moundsville, W. Va., L. U. 1830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.72½ per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 3150. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00-$1.35 to $1.25-$1.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1953, (wood preservers). Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 21, 1953

Cambridge, O., L. U. 245.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 per hour to $2.60 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.85 per hour (linoleum layers); $2.65 to $2.90 per hour (carpenters); $1.74 to $1.89 per hour (fixture workers). Official sanction granted without financial aid. Effective May 1, 1953.

Gloster, Miss., L. U. 1106.—Movement for an increase in wages—variable increases according to their classification. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., L. U. 18.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.95 to $2.20 per hour, effective March 1, 1953.—Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Benton, Ky., L. U. 2049.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.24 to $2.75 per hour (carpenters); $2.24 to $2.90 (piledrivers); $2.35 to $2.90 per hour (millwrights), effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 23, 1953

Barre, Vt., L. U. 481.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.90 per hour, effective June 15, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Norfolk, Va., Eastern District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 (Newport News); $2.05 (Richmond and Petersburg); $2.15 (Norfolk and Portsmouth) to $2.20, effective April 15th and $2.30, effective October 1st. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 24, 1953

Hamilton, Mont., L. U. 1101.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Glace Bay, N. S., Can.-Cape Breton Island District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 28, 1953

Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. 65.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.95 to $3.45 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 717.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.22 to $1.52 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Warrensburg, Mo., L. U. 1953.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 (residential); $2.00 (commercial) to $2.25 per hour, effective June 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

April 30, 1953

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 to $2.65 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Manhattan, Kan., L. U. 918.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 20, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.40 to $2.55 per hour, effective June 19, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Hampton, N. H., L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.91½ to $2.15 per hour, effective April 23, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Dayton, O., Miami Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.71 to $1.96 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 6, 1953

Worcester, Mass., L. U. 107.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.53 to $2.83 per hour, effective July 2, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $3.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Grand Junction, Colo., L. U. 244.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.18½ to $2.45 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.50 per hour, effective March 31, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Cheyenne, Wyo., L. U. 469.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. 576.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.40 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Taylorsville, Ill., L. U. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 24, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Port Washington, Wis., L. U. 1131.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.36 to $1.61 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Indianapolis, Ind., Indianapolis District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.68 to $3.00 per hour, effective May 5, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Philadelphia, Pa., Metropolitan District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.90 to $3.25 per hour (carpenters, millwrights, dockbuilders, piledrivers and hardwood floorlayers) and $2.46 to $2.75 (resilient floorlayers), effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Pocatello, Ida., Rocky Mountain District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.55 per hour, effiective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Akron, Ohio, Summit, Medina and Portage Counties District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.15 per hour, effective May 4, 1953. Official sanction granted.

May 19, 1953

Bridgeport, Conn., Bridgeport and Vicinity District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.62½ to $3.00 per hour, effective February 27, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin City Carpenters District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80—$1.93 to $2.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. 203.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.85 to $3.10 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Junction City, Kans., L. U. 750.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Manistee, Mich., L. U. 1226.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Dodge City, Kans., L. U. 1542.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.12½ per hour, effective August 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective July 19, 1953. Official sanction granted.

May 21, 1953

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.70¾ to $2.85 per hour, effective May 21, 1953. Official sanction granted.

May 22, 1953

Trenton, N. J., L. U. 31.—Movement for an increase in wages from $3.05 to $3.30 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

May 27, 1953

Ely, Nev., L. U. 1326.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 28, 1953

Greenville, S. C., L. U. 1798.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.87½ per hour, effective August 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Newark, N. J., L. U. 2212.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

June 3, 1953

Frankfort, Mich., L. U. 1190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.49 to $1.52½ per hour, effective June 21, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Salem, Ohio—L. U. 1282.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.37½ to $2.75 per hour, effective April 15, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 4, 1953

Adrian, Mich., L. U. 227.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.40 to $2.80 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Rock Island, Ill., L. U. 788.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.34 to $1.64 per hour, effective June 14, 1953 Official sancti.on granted without financial aid.

Hutchinson, Kans.—L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.30 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 9, 1953

Harlingen, Tex., L. U. 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.05 to $2.37½ per hour, effective June 13, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Port Alberni, B. C., Can., L. U. 513.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.20 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 1069.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Berea, Ky., L. U. 1270.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.35 per hour, effective June 25, 1953. Official sanction granted.

McLeansboro, Ill., L. U. 1895.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.25 per hour, effective August 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, O., Lake Erie District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.80 to $3.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

June 15, 1953

Brownsville, Tex., L. U. 1316.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.05 to $2.37½ per hour, effective June 20, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 17, 1953

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.06 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

June 18, 1953

Danielson, Conn., L. U. 623.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.45 per hour, effective August 17, 1953. Official sanction granted.

June 23, 1953

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Boulder, Mont., L. U. 1647.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.62½ per hour, effective June 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

June 24, 1953

Centerville, Ia., L. U. 597.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

June 26, 1953

Orlando, Fla., L. U. 1765.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective July 10, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
June 22, 1953

The meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning on the above date. Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided.

Owing to illness Board Members Harry Schwarzer and Andrew V. Cooper of the Third and Sixth Districts respectively were unable to attend.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

The General President reported the death of Roland Adams, Board Member of the Fourth District, who died on May 15, 1953. In memory of Brother Roland Adams, the General Executive Board remained in silent tribute for a brief time, after which a resolution was prepared in his honor, as follows:

> WHEREAS, God in His Infinite Wisdom, has removed from our midst Roland Adams, General Executive Board Member—Fourth District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a prominent figure in the Labor Movement, and,
>
> WHEREAS, we shall sorely miss his wise counsel and sage advice when dealing with future problems and controversies which may beset our organization, and,

WHEREAS, he endeared himself to our hearts by his loving spirit, kind disposition and upright manliness, and,

WHEREAS, his loving wife and family will miss him in the home circle even more than we in every-day life, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and regret at the great and irreparable loss they have sustained through his death, and be it further.

RESOLVED, that a special page of the official minutes of this meeting of the General Executive Board be set aside for insertion of these resolutions, and be it

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy of same published in our official monthly journal, THE CARPENTER.

The General President informed the Board that the sub-committee of the General Executive Board has reached an agreement on conveyors with the committee of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers.

The proposed agreement was thoroughly discussed and considered by the Board at its session on Monday, June 22, 1953.

A motion prevailed that the report of the committee as presented be approved by the General Executive Board. Unanimously carried.

The approved agreement is as follows:

June 3, 1953

CONVEYORS

The undersigned committees of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners recommend to the respective General Presidents the following agreement for settlement of jurisdictional disputes relating to conveyors.

It is the purpose of this recommendation to improve relations between the two trades, to settle jurisdictional disputes directly between the two trades, and mutually to assist each union to secure work coming within its recognized jurisdiction.

It is expressly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not relate to or have any bearing on jurisdictional disputes that may exist, or in the future occur, between either of the parties hereto with any other international union or subordinate body thereof.

1. Monorails

 The erection and installation of steel members from which hangers and monorails are suspended or supported is work of Iron Workers. All structures for housing, such as bridgework or free standing supports, are to be work of the Iron Workers. The erection and installation of Hangers and monorails is work of the Millwrights.

2. Package Conveyors

 Package conveyors covered by this section are designed to carry unit loads such as corrugated cartons, wooden or paper boxes, cloth or paper bags, tote boxes carrying small parts, barrels, crates, bundles, bales, or individual items such as artillery shells, refrigerators, television sets, radios. These conveyors are typically installed in such industries as food processing, breweries, department stores, electrical manufacturing, and similar industries.

 The entire installation of all package handling conveyors to convey a unit load of five hundred (500) pounds or under, and all necessary hangers, legs, and supports required for the installation, but not a part of the building structure, is work of the Millwrights.

 The installation of the framework of all package handling conveyors to convey a unit load of more than five hundred (500) pounds, and all necessary hangers, legs and supports required for the installation is work of the Iron Workers. The installation, aligning, and adjusting of movable parts of all such package handling conveyors is work of the Millwrights.

3. Screw, Cable, Friction and Bucket Type Conveyors

 The erection and the installation of steel members from which these conveyors are suspended or supported is work of the Iron Workers.

 The assembly and installation of these conveyors, including aligning and leveling of moving parts, is work of the Millwrights.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

The Hope Lies In Our Brotherhood

For the first time in many, many years the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is not a part of the American Federation of Labor, an institution which it helped bring into existence some 72 years ago. Our own beloved Peter J. McGuire, who founded our Brotherhood, played the key role in organizing the Federation. He served as its first secretary. Through the years our Brotherhood has constituted the backbone of the Federation. It has defended the Federation against all of its enemies, whether they operated from without or from within. During the depression it paid more than its proportionate share of per capita tax to keep the Federation solvent.

Obviously the termination of such a close alliance of such long standing was a serious step to take. Yet conditions within the Federation had deteriorated to such an extent in the jurisdictional field that any other course would not have been fair to our Brotherhood and the hundreds of thousands who make it up. In the long run, any other course might have been unfair to the Federation, too, for a continuation of the Federation's present chaotic, dog-eat-dog attitude, insofar as jurisdiction is concerned, can lead to nothing except frustration, failure, and eventual disintegration. The hope lies in the fact that our Brotherhood has had the courage to bring the entire matter to a head.

On Page Five is an official statement of the General Executive Board explaining the withdrawal from the Federation and the factors which lead up to it. Every member should read it thoroughly so that he can understand the background of the matter.

There are principles involved in the withdrawal, but bread and butter—the bread and butter of our members—is involved too. A 1950-1952 survey shows that one single AFL union in the railroad field performed $300,000,000 worth of construction work, work that should have been done by building tradesmen if jurisdictional lines received proper consideration in the Federation. In this era of defense buildup, when construction work has been booming, the loss of work to other trades may not be too important. But what of the time when things become tight and construction men are walking the streets in idleness? Are carpenters to be expected to stand in Unemployment Insurance lines while section hands erect warehouses and chemical workers erect gas plants?

The Federation has no answer for that question. It may piously proclaim that jurisdictional lines are important and should be inviolate, but actually it is unable or unwilling to do anything in the clutch to control raiding affiliates. For over six years section hands have been building roundhouses and chemical workers have been erecting gas plants. Each time the Executive Council of the Federation has met, the situation has been called to their attention. Each time the Council has come up with plenty of talk but no constructive action.

Now the time for talk has passed. The time is here when the Federation must make an honest effort to control its affiliates in respect to sanctity of jurisdictional lines extending back half a century or more. Until such time as the Federation assumes this responsibility our Brotherhood can go it alone.

In the past 72 years our Brotherhood has weathered wars, booms, depressions, anti-labor legislation, and communistic attacks. It has adhered strictly to the sound principles of trade unionism laid down by McGuire and has prospered thereby. Withdrawal from the Federation is in line with those principles. If it raises problems or adds difficulties we must be prepared to meet them squarely and unflinchingly. We must concentrate our loyalties on our Brotherhood and give it all of the best that is in us, for, in the final analysis, it is our Brotherhood that has built our wages and working conditions to their present peak. It will be our Brotherhood that pushes them still farther upward—with or without the Federation.

From 1890, when the Federation selected our organization to spearhead the fight for the eight-hour day, the United Brotherhood has always led rather than followed. It has been on the giving end rather than the receiving end of all drives for financial and moral support. It has been the main bulwark against communists and anti-labor drives from the American Plan to Thurman Arnold. Now it is leading a fight for orderly procedure in the jurisdictional field. It deserves the best from each of us.

Most Jobs Are 24-Hour Propositions

One need not be an attorney to get pleasure out of reading opinions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. Occasionally cases are too involved and too closely bound up with abstract theories of law to mean much to an average Joe, but most of the time the court is dealing with simple problems that need common sense more than they need anything else. And that is what the Court gives them.

In reviewing the 1951 session, we noted that the Supreme Court was asked to decide whether or not an American seaman, injured in a foreign port while on shore leave, was entitled to compensation and hospital expenses from the shipping company that employed him. The ship owners maintained that their responsibility for the seaman's safety did not extend beyond the gangplank, that if he injured himself while pursuing his own pleasures on shore leave the risk and responsibility were all his. On the other hand, the seaman contended that his injury really occurred while he was "in the service of the ship" and the fact that he was not actually aboard the ship at the time of the accident did not make any appreciable difference. The evidence was clear that the seaman was neither drunk nor disorderly at the time of the accident—a fall from a balcony.

While the arguments of both sides are long and involved, the basic issue boiled itself down to one question: did the liability of the shipping company extend beyond the gangplank? A majority of the Court ruled that it did. And the reasoning of the Court, citing a previous case of a somewhat similar nature, is interesting. Said the Court in the previous case:

"To relieve the shipowner of his obligation in the case of injuries incurred on shore leave would cast upon the seaman hazards encountered only by reason of the voyage. The assumption is hardly sound that the normal uses and purposes of shore leave are "exclusively personal" and have no relation to the vessel's business. Men cannot live for long cooped up aboard ship, without substantial impairment of their efficiency, if not, also, serious danger to discipline. . . . No master would take a crew to sea if he could not grant shore leave, and no crew would be taken if it could never obtain it. . . . In short, shore leave is an elemental necessity in the sailing of ships, a part of the business as old as the art, not merely a personal diversion. . . .

"In sum, it is the ship's business which subjects the seaman to the risks attending hours of relaxation in strange surroundings. Accordingly, it is reasonable that the business extend the same protections against injury from them as it gives for other risks of the employment."

From a layman's point of view, what the Court's decision seems to say is that there is more to a seaman's job than is involved in performing the chores assigned to him while actually on duty. His job takes him to foreign ports where he certainly would not be if his job did not carry him there. It places him in strange surroundings which he might not choose if the choice were entirely his. Under the circumstances his employer bears a responsibility for protecting him even away from the ship in foreign ports.

Projecting that thinking a little further, should such protection be limited to seamen carried into foreign ports? A seaman's job may carry him to a foreign port but a carpenter's job may take him to strange cities or unfamiliar streets. Is a carpenter run down by a car or bus on an unfamiliar street less the victim of his job than the sailor injured walking in a foreign port? The law probably says "yes" but from a moral standpoint it is hard to see any difference. Both the sailor and the carpenter are taken into unfamiliar surroundings by the demands of their jobs. To draw a distinction would seem to a layman to be splitting legal hairs.

The Court was plain that seamen need relaxation, but do carpenters or bricklayers or factory workers need it any less? Is a night out bowling once a week or a trip to the corner movie on Saturday night less essential to the health and morale of the logger or bookkeeper or plasterer than shore leave is to the seaman? It hardly seems possible to make much of a differentiation.

The plain truth of the matter is that all of us have to make our lives revolve around our jobs. We may work only eight hours per day, but all of the remaining hours are influenced by our jobs. Few of the things we do in the hours away from the job are completely divorced from the job. We go to bed early "because the job will be tough tomorrow," or we start a card game to "get our minds off the job." Or we go to school or read text books to improve our job skills. Anyway you look at it our jobs dominate our lives 24 hours per day.

The State of New York seemingly recognized this proposition a year or two ago when it passed an "off-the-job" injury compensation law. Perhaps it will become universally recognized eventually.

Anyone For Apprenticeship?

At the First North American Conference on Apprenticeship, held recently in San Diego, California, a west coast educator remarked that parents are discouraging their children from entering apprenticeship. The reason given by the teacher was that craft training lacked social prestige.

At present, 160,000 young people are registered in apprentice training courses in the United States. Why have so many devoted their lives to a craft rather than a profession? Surely they wouldn't become apprentices if they felt it were degrading or dishonorable. As we are all painfully aware at times, neither is the reason great compensation. After a few years of practice, the doctor or lawyer achieves a financial status which the bricklayer can never hope to attain.

During the depression of the Thirties a favorite saying among the college boys was, "A Phi Beta Kappa key and a nickel will buy a cup of coffee." But even in bad times, quite often the skilled worker can find employment in his chosen field. He is always in demand, so what is so degrading about his work, Is it a crime to have dirty hands?

Somewhere along the line the American people seem to have acquired the screwy idea that it is shameful to work with your hands. They have also come to believe that craftsmen are inferior mentally. A few tries at roof framing or laying out columns might change their minds. Nearly all craft workers use some kind of blueprints, but the many colored wiring diagrams of electricians take the cake. They resemble an Einsteinian puzzle.

This is not intended as an attack upon professions. It is obvious that they require intelligence and sound knowledge of basic principles. But too little emphasis has been given to the place of skilled craftsmen in modern society.

There is justification for the parent to conclude that the lawyer will achieve a higher social standing than the carpenter, but there is no justification for such a thing to occur. The American economy was transformed very rapidly from an agrarian type to a highly integrated industrial one. The writer and carpenter, the lawyer and boilermaker, the doctor and plumber became more dependent upon each other than ever before in the world's history. This dependency and skill in work, not external signs of wealth, should be the basis for social recognition.

Pride in craftsmanship has long been diminishing in the United States, due mainly to mass production, unequal monetary returns and poor working conditions. The only satisfaction the craftsman has left is pride in his skill with his hands. He can look at his finished work and recognize a job well done. It can be shown to the neighboring lawyer and he will also recognize the skill it required, but it will not put the artisan on the same social plane as the professional man.

A change in thinking is due. Recognition of craft skill and comparable social status for the workman is necessary if future generations are to come forth with an adequate supply of skilled workers.

(Continued from page 23)

4. Bulk Material Handling Conveyors
The erection and installation of the legs and platform or other members of bulk material handling conveyors upon which idlers or saddles fasten is work of the Iron Workers. The erection and installation and alignment of idlers, saddles, and moving parts of all bulk material handling conveyors is work of the Millwrights.
5. Rigging with Power Equipment
The unloading, distribution, and hoisting to approximate position of all material which requires power-operated equipment is work of the Iron Workers.
6. Miscellaneous
The erection and installation of walkways, catwalks and gratings in connection with conveyor installations is work of the Iron Workers.
Field fabrication of all conveyor work assigned to the jurisdiction of the respective trades by this agreement shall be performed by such trade.
The erection of protective screen or metal guards shall be the work of the trade installing the conveyors.
7. Procedures
A. The General President of each organization will designate a representative to be assigned to adjust directly all disputes arising on conveyor work which cannot be adjusted at the local level.
B. Committees of both International Unions shall meet periodically to review work covered by this agreement and to consider new problems which arise in its application.

INTERPRETATION OF CONVEYOR AGREEMENT

1. In regard to monorails: Framework suspended by hangers to carry turns, take-ups, drives, or switches is work of the Millwrights.

2. In regard to bulk material handling conveyors: The erection and installation of head and tail pulley units, including idlers and saddles, bearings, gears, gear boxes, machinery guards, sprockets, chain motor couplings, belts, all rubber or fabric skirts, curtains and sampling equipment is work of the Millwrights.

3. In regard to bulk material handling conveyors: The agreement covers the type of conveyor used to handle iron ore, coal, cement, gravel, and similar bulk materials. The type of bulk material handling conveyors which requires no supporting framework is work of the Millwrights in its entirety.

4. In regard to bucket type conveyors: Where casing or housing of bucket type conveyors are assembled prior to erection and erected by power equipment, the assembly and erection of such sections is work of the Iron Workers. Where individual sections of casing or housing of bucket type conveyors are placed into position by power, the erection and the securing temporarily of such casing or housing is work of the Iron Workers. Where sections of casing or housing are erected manually the assembly and erection of such sections is work of the Millwrights.

5. In regard to screw conveyors: The installation of hangers and saddles is work of the Millwrights.

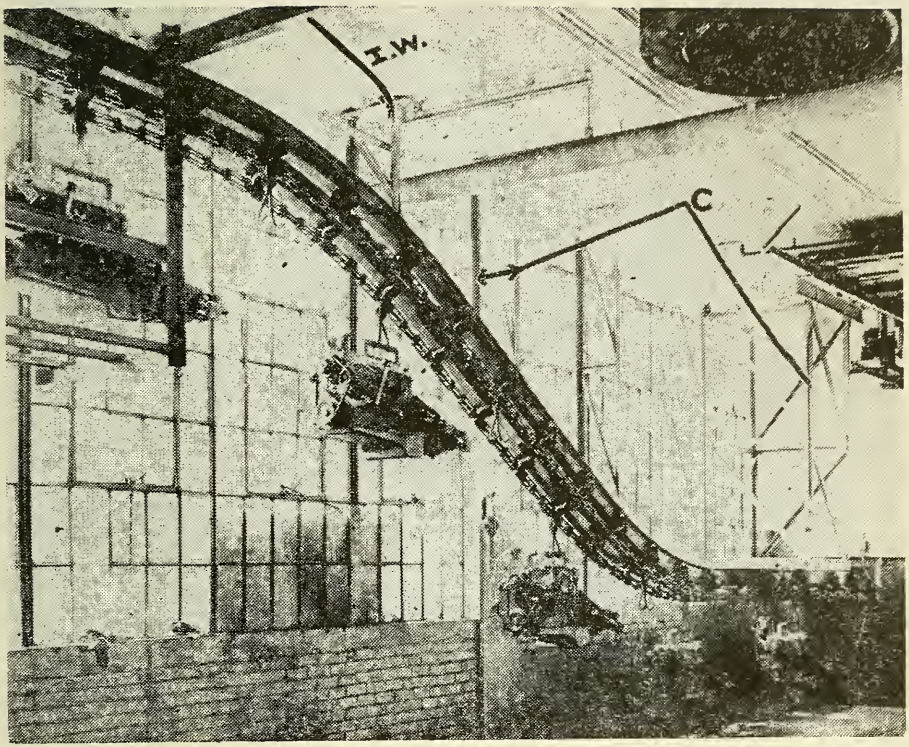
6. All aligning is work of the Millwrights.

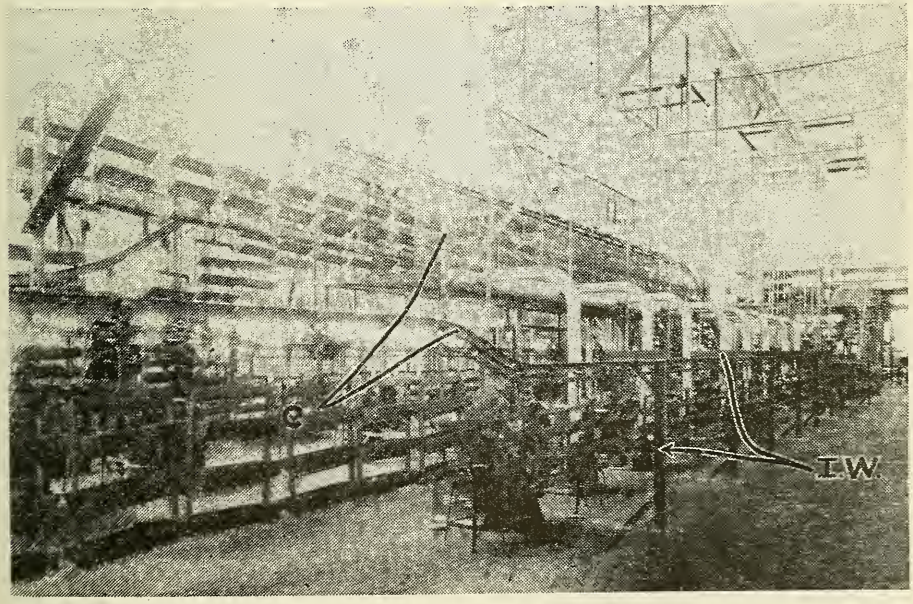
7. This agreement applies only to the type of conveyors specifically mentioned. The committees will continue to meet to reach agreement on other types of conveyors not covered by the agreement.

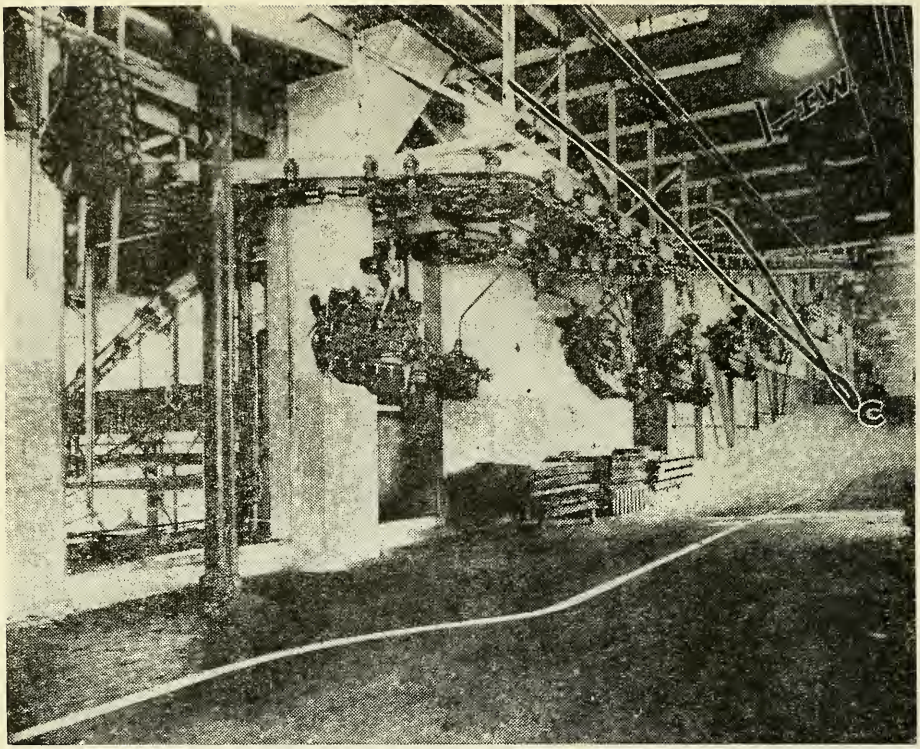
8. Conveyor installations in process on the date of this agreement shall be completed in accordance with the existing assignment or ruling of the National Joint Board.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers
St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. Lyons,
General President
J. R. Downes,
General Secretary
Approved June 22, 1953
General Executive Council

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Indianapolis, Ind.
M. A. Hutcheson,
General President
Albert E. Fischer,
General Secretary
Approved June 22, 1953
General Executive Board


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I.W.



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The annual report of the General Secretary was submitted to the Board and upon motion was filed for future reference.

Committees appeared before the General Executive Board representing the Essex County and Vicinity District Council, Newark, New Jersey and Local Union 1782, Newark, New Jersey, in reference to action taken by the District Council in which the District Council preferred charges against Local Union 1782, as follows:

> Specifications—That the Officers and members by their action at the Local's meeting on January 14, 1953, in sending a letter to Ex-President Truman to commute the death sentence in the Rosenberg case have created dissension against the interest and harmony of the United Brotherhood. The Officers also neglected to perform their duty as required by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and that the Officers and members have violated their obligation of said Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood.

A hearing was held by the District Council March 26, 1953, on the charges, at which time President Laderman acted as spokesman for the Local Union and pleaded not guilty to the charges, and also refused to permit the District Council to examine the records of the Local Union so as to determine if the charges could be confirmed by checking the records, and due to the refusal of the Local Union to submit the records for examination, the District Council found the Local Union guilty of contempt and recommended to the General Office that the charter of Local Union 1782 be revoked.

Local Union 1782 took an appeal from the action of the District Council, which resulted in the hearing before the General Executive Board.

In reviewing the case, the General Executive Board found, from the evidence submitted, that the action of the Local Union was charged with by the District Council was correct, and a moton was entertained and placed before the members by President Laderman.

In reviewing the minutes of the Local Union the General Executive Board found that during the period that Laderman had served as President of the Local Union, on several

occasions subjects were discussed at meetings of the Local Union pertaining to subversive matters, as well as appointing delegates to attend certain conferences of groups that are classified as subversive by the United States Government.

Actions of this kind are contrary to the provisions of our General Constitution, and the obligation, and the General Executive Board decided that Laderman, as President, was responsible for those actions, more so than the members present.

While the General Executive Board was of the opinion that the District Council was justified in their action, they decided, however, that the request of the District Council to revoke the charter of Local Union 1782 was too severe a penalty to place upon the members, and decided to permit the charter to remain in existence, and that the Local Union be placed on probation for five years under supervision of the Essex County and Vicinity District Council.

Furthermore, that A. Laderman in order to retain his membership in the organization will be required to sign an affidavit that he is not now affiliated with—and never will join or give aid—comfort—or support to any Revolutionary Organization—or to any organization that tries to disrupt—or cause dissension in any Local Union—District Council—State or Provincial Council of the International Body—of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and will not be permitted to hold office, act as a delegate or represent the United Brotherhood in any respect, or have a voice or vote in the affairs of the Brotherhood.

Therefore all future actions of Local Union 1782 must be in accord with the General Constitution, and the Essex County and Vicinity District Council will see that they conform to such.

The General President informed the Board of the communication received, appealing for financial assistance towards the relief of thousands of unfortunate residents in the Worcester, Massachusetts area who, in some instances, have lost or seen maimed, members of their immediate families, as well as have their entire possessions destroyed by the terrible tornado which struck that area on June 9, 1953.

In furtherance to this appeal for contribution, the General Executive Board decided to appropriate $5,000.00 to help alleviate the suffering and hardship in the area.

Correspondence was brought to the attention of the Board concerning the consolidation of Local 863, Conneaut, Ohio with Local 1629, Ashtabula, Ohio, which was recommended by Board Member Schwarzer, inasmuch as Local 863 is not fully functioning or showing any progressive efforts as asserted by the Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Carpenters' District Council, Cleveland, Ohio. The recommendation was unanimously carried.

A similar situation prevailed in connection with Local 1087, Mt. Vernon, New York as indicated by the Westchester County Carpenters' District Council, Portchester, New York, the Council requesting that Local 1087 be dissolved—which was recommended by Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. after due investigation.

The request and recommendation to dissolve Local 1087 was unanimously concurred in.

Appeal of Local Union 1765, Orlando, Florida, from the decision of the General President in the case of C. J. Clifton, vs. Local Union 1765, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

A communication was read from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Chicago, Illinois in reference to Earl W. Jimerson celebrating his fortieth Anniversary as an official in the trade movement and their organization was issuing a special edition of their journal "The Butcher Workman" to be of honor to some worthy, charitable cause in addition to the tribute it will pay him.

Their organization has arranged a program and solicit a contribution for an ad to appear in the special edition of their official journal, to be published in the month of October. The proceeds from these ads will go to the City of Hope.

The Board decided to take an ad in this journal, the amount of ad to be left to the discretion of the General President.

Communication from the American Federation of Physically Handicapped, Inc., requesting a financial contribution of $5,000.00 was read. After some discussion it was decided that $2,500.00 be donated.

A telegram from the Seattle, Kings County and Vicinity District Council, Seattle, Washington, was considered by the Board, requesting that action be deferred in reference to letter from Local Union 2162, Kodiak, Alaska, concerning the consummating of agreements over the carpenter work, etc., around the canneries in Alaska.

A motion prevailed that the request in the telegram from the Council be complied with accordingly.

The General Executive Board at its recent meeting considered a resolution presented and endorsed by a sufficient number of Local Unions as required by the General Constitution to increase per capita tax for the Home and Pension Fund. It was decided that the General President appoint a committee to make a thorough study of the financial structure of the organization.

Communication was read from Free Trade Union Committee, Labor League for Human Rights, appealing for a generous contribution to the Free Trade Union Committee in order to continue the work they have been doing.

After some discussion it was decided that inasmuch as the United Brotherhood is paying per capita tax on its full membership to the American Federation of Labor, the Board felt this should give the American Federation of Labor sufficient funds to carry on the activities of the committee.

A communication from the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel requesting financial support of Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) in furtherance to their program to support and strengthen democracy in Israel, in which Histadrut is now preparing to face a new challenge.

The petition for contribution was carefully discussed and it was unanimously decided that the Secretary of the Board cite what the Brotherhood's actions have been in the past in this matter.

At a previous meeting of the General Executive Board a sub-committee of the Board was appointed to review the briefs as prepared by the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers concerning matters between mill and cabinet makers and lumber and sawmill workers in the Northwest.

The committee reported of having several meetings in reviewing of briefs and made extensive notes on same. The report was accepted as progress and it was concluded that all parties involved be afforded an opportunity to appear before the committee at a designated place in the near future.

The General President informed the Board as to the action taken at the May 1953 meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, requiring the national and international organizations to pay full per capita tax on their full membership as of July 1, 1953. Upon motion same was referred to the resident General Officers.

A committee representing Local Union 56, (Pile Drivers) Boston, Massachusetts, namely, Michael Harrington and Kenneth Strong submitted their objectives in a prepared brief, of which each Board Member was furnished a copy—relating to the many adverse conditions existing on pile driving and their efforts to control this trade autonomy in its entirety in the given area as set forth in their brief and that the Local Union is willing to patrol the area involved in order to protect our trade autonomy.

The committee gave explanatory reasons at various times and members of the Board made many inquiries.

It was unanimously decided that the area jurisdiction decision rendered December 7, 1933 be recognized, and that Local Union 56 be informed that they have jurisdiction in the State of Massachusetts.

In furtherance to correspondence of previous date from Local Union 589, Aiken, South Carolina in which certain allegations were made, a review was made by the Board at their previous session. The reply of the General President was unanimously sustained by the Board.

In view of the accusation made by Local Union 589, the General President, under the General Constitution, appointed Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier, Charles Johnson, Jr. and Raleigh Rajoppi, Board Members of First and Second Districts respectively, to investigate.

The committee reported meeting with the officers of Locals 589 and 537, also of Aiken, South Carolina and made a written report on their findings and conclusions. The report of the committee was accepted and referred to the General President for further disposition.

The past decades—particularly those years since the end of World War II—have seen a tremendous increase in the number of retirement plans in existence in our economic structure. The plans have grown not only in number and coverage, but also in complexity. The passage of years and past experience with retirement plans have brought about changes in the various fundamental principles in the retirement field. For example, such things as flexibility of funding and benefit schedules have added new complexities to an already complex subject.

At several sessions of the General Executive Board this matter was taken under consideration and at the last session the General Secretary was to secure the latest data of all factors involved in connection with establishing a retirement plan for clerical employees at the General Office with the thought in mind of presenting to the Board a plan or plans that will meet the situation adequately.

Several proposed plans were submitted which were thoroughly discussed by the General Executive Board and a retirement plan was approved to become effective July 1, 1953.

Appeal of Local Union 1314, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Frank Arthur Fitzgerald for the reason he automatically suspended himself from membership as provided in our Constitution, therefore was not legally a member in good standing at the time of death.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth.

Appeal of Edwin E. Wahl, member of Local Union 440, through Local Union 440, Buffalo, New York, against the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for disability donation was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason the claim was not filed within two years from date of accident.

Appeal of Roosevelt Weken, member of Local Union 2317 through Local Union 2317, Bremerton, Washington, against the decision of the General Treasurer, in disapproving the claim for funeral donations on Lucille Grace Weken, wife, was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason Roosevelt Weken was three months in arrears and out of benefit standing at the time his wife passed away.

Appeal of Local Union 1565, Abilene, Texas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Ben G. Faulkner, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1691, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Fred G. Westerberg, for the reason he was three months in arrears and not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Paul Ford, member of Local Union 2845, through Local Union 2845, Forest Grove, Oregon, against the decision of the General Treasurer, in disapproving the claim for funeral donations on Ann Bernice Ford, wife, was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason that Paul Ford was three months in arrears and out of benefit standing at the time his wife passed away.

Appeal of Local Union 2605, Puyallup, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Trean Marie Buck, for the reason she was three months in arrears and not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1788, Indianapolis, Indiana, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of George Herzberger, for the reason he was three months in arrears and not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 551, Carmi, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Lee Storey, for the reason he was three months in

arrears and not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 2071, Bellingham, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Arthur Penner, for the reason he was not in benefit standng at the time of death was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 2238, Sweetwater, Texas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Merl Kenneth Russell, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 3194, Salamanca, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Frank A. Shubert, for the reason he was three months in arrears and not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Renewal of bond on Assistant Superintendent of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of $20,000 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland for one year, ending March 10, 1954. Same was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of employers' insurance (workmen's compensation) for States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Oregon and Washington and Dominion of Canada, amount statutory, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1954 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of public liability insurance on Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana and on Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1954 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation insurance for States of Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1954 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of bond on Chief Clerk of the Bookkeeping Department of the United Brotherhood in the sum of $10,000 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana for one year, ending April 1, 1954. Same was filed with the General Secretary.

Comprehensive General Liability Policy on Carpenters' Home, etc., Lakeland, Florida for bodily injury liability and property damage liability through the Great American Indemnity Company of New York, expiring June 26, 1954, was referred to the General Secretary.

The attention of the General Executive Board was called to the Union Industries Show which was held in the Minneapolis Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 18 through 25, 1953 in which the Brotherhood (in conjunction with the Twin City Carpenters District Council) participated. It has proved itself as one of the outstanding exhibits, and it was the opinion of the Board that we should continue our activities, in this respect.

A committee of the Board was selected to go to the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, to check securities of the Brotherhood. The committee consisted of Charles Johnson, Jr., Raleigh Rajoppi, R. E. Roberts and A. W. Muir.

The committee reported that they have found the bonds, notes and securities accounted for in accordance with established records.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. C. ADCOCK, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
CHARLES ARMSTRONG, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
EARL L. BAGLEY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
E. A. BAKER, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
FRED BARWELL, L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y.
JOSEPH BELANGER, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
CHARLES J. BLASZ, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT BLOMQUIST, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
DAMIEN BOISVERT, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
T. W. CAPPS, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
PETE CAR, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
DORIC COTE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
HENRI E. DEMERS, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
W. C. DIAL, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
NICHOLAS DURDALLER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
PHILIP EMANUEL, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH EPHLIN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
C. H. EYLER, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
WILLIAM H. FOOTE, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
CHARLES FRIEL, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
EINAR FRITZ, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
EDGAR GAGNE, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
FRANCIS GANO, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS GARRARD, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
FERDINAND GATZKE, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
JAMES J. GLENN, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
HENRY GRABENSTEIN, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
WILBUR W. GRIFFITHS, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. G. HART, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
PRESTON HENRY, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
MILTON B. HINCH, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, L. U. 1938, Crown Point, Ind.
D. S. ISENHOWER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
FRED ITTIG, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
JOHN M. IVERSON, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
C. F. JAMESON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
FRED KEE, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
J. H. KENNEDY, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
JACOB KELBERGER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
V. KOLASKA, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
GEORGE KRAPP, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
GEORGE H. KURZ, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
H. B. KUDER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
H. A. LAMPERT, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
SAM E. LARSON, L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, New Mex.
JOSEPH E. LE BLANC, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
PARLEY D. LEE, L. U. 1886, Brigham City, Utah
HASKELL LUNDGREN, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
PHILIP D. MAC ASILL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
F. O. MC KINNEY, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
LOUIS MC LAUGHLIN, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
DONALD MILLER, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
H. L. MORGAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
E. F. MORRIS, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
CECIL C. MOWLDS, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM NEARY, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.
GUST NELSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
PERCY D. NELSON, L. U. 1886, Brigham City, Utah
P. A. NEWGREN, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
JOHN OLSON, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
ANDREW OSWELL, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
J. PAKANNEN, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
JOHN T. PAYNE, JR., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
W. D. PEARCE, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
JAMES PENNY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
VICTOR PERRON, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
WAYNE PUARIES, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
ALBERT P. PYLE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN RADCLIFF, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN REVEAL, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
LUIGI RIINA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH RIZZI, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
JOHN T. SAILORS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WALTER SANDERSON, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
BROWARD B. SAUNDERS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JACOB SHULTZ, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
CLARENCE SMITH, L. U. 1886, Brigham City, Utah
WALTER H. SMITH, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
MARK V. SOUPENE, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
PAUL SPERLICH, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
BERTRAM STEWART, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BERT TOWNSEND, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
CHRIST UTZ, L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y.
ALEX VANISKY, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
HARRY VICKERS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH VITANZA, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
ISBRAND WERKEMA, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. C. WILLIAMS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
F. M. WILLIAMS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

DOUBLE HEADER

THE MYSTERIOUS NIB AGAIN. Two years ago we wrote about the little nib on the point of the old time handsaws, the reason for which has puzzled so many carpenters for numberless years. Since then the Bureau of Research maintained by this department has made further investigation into this interesting subject, with the happy result that now we may, at long last, definitely state the mysterious nib is no longer a mystery.

For the benefit of the many younger members of our organization we should explain that at one time practically all straight-back handsaws had a sort of a breakaway and a little nib or tit on the back near the point. If you look up Audel's Carpenters and Builders Guide you will find—oddly enough—this type of saw still being illustrated in the tool section! No two carpenters could ever agree as to the reason for this mysterious appendage. All kinds of crazy explanations were given, few of them even remotely logical. The handsaws made today do not have this what-you-may-call-it on them. So only the old sweats still argue about it.

Now if anyone could be expected to know the reason for this nib being on the saw, surely it should be the manufacturer who put it there. We therefore communicated with four sawmakers; two American, one English, and one Swedish. Went right to the horse's mouth, so to speak. A digest of the information received follows—with added comment as a side dish.

Atkins, Indianapolis: **"No longer make a saw with this small point at the end. Years ago this was put on a handsaw to act as a sight, similar to the sight on a gun, so that a carpenter could be sure he was cutting to a straight line. Improvements made in the Atkins handle make this sight no longer necessary."**

A good guess Atkins—but why was the "sight" confined to the straight-back saws? The skew-back saws did not carry it. Any of you carpenters ever use this tit as a sight to cut a board fair on the line?

Disston, Philadelphia: **"Thousands of persons have inquired about the nib on the back of a handsaw, near the point. Can't imagine any practical use for the thing. Most likely explanation—an ornamental idea to break the straight line of the back. But—here's another explanation—take it for what it's worth. The English carpenter used to protect the teeth of his saw with a slotted wooden strip having a tying string at either end. One string was tied to the handle, the other was tied around the point of the saw. The nib was put there to keep the string from slipping off."**

Your first explanation is plausible, Disston, but the string-tying story won't stand up no how. All that tells us is, that at least the bright English carpenters found some use for the damn thing. It surely never was deliberately put there for that purpose. You don't believe that story yourselves, I'm sure.

Drabble & Sanderson, England: **"Interested to receive letter asking for information as to the tit and cut-out on the old handsaws. Frankly we don't know. Have heard many suggestions but nothing authoritative that can be of assistance."**

Well, that's certainly candid; a good, honest reply. They just don't know. So this English sawmaking firm made saws with a curious little doodad stuck on it for maybe a hundred years or so and never knew what the silly thing was doing there!

Sandvik, Sweden: **"Thanks for the inquiry. The cut-out and nib were placed on oldtime handsaws to add to the appearance of the saw. It was easier on the eye—looked nicer not to have a solid, unbroken straight-line back. There was no special purpose in mind other than ornamentation. But, whoever thought of this failed to recognize the practical value of a long straight back on a handsaw for use as a straightedge. Sandvik still makes this type of ornamented saw for carpenters in certain foreign countries, India for instance. They fussily insist on the nib and cut-out on their saws, so Sandvik gives it to them."**

This information is solid, positive, and conclusive. No suggestion of any fancied theory that might make for a more amusing and interesting explanation. The nib was put there for decoration, period. It substantially supports the statement of Disston favoring the artistic motive.

Further research by our one-man Bureau led to this interesting piece of information which corroborates the Sandvik and Disston explanations. Albrecht Durer, a famous Ger-

man artist, made an engraving in the year 1514 entitled The Carpenter. Among the various tools shown therein is a handsaw. It has a sort of a pistol grip handle, not the holed handle we have today, and the point is finished off with a bold ogee curve like the ogee they used to put on rafter ends at one time. A little bit down on the curve is a three-quarter-round tit. This was around the period of Gothic influence in design, when nothing could run in a straight line for more than a foot and a half without sticking on a curlicue or some other kind of a folderol. So the straight back of the carpenter's handsaw was embellished in Germany. The design was evidently copied by other European countries. Gradually, in the course of years, the elaborate ogee was reducfied to the simple breakaway we know today, the nib being carried as an essential feature of the design.

Regardless of what whimsical notion a carpenter had concerning this nib, the positive reason for its being there was this: Decoration—a little bit of fancy work to doll up the saw. Now, after hundreds of years it has been eliminated, being considered silly and superflous. And that's that.

UP WITH THE BUSH! In the good old days when the noble art of carpentry was in its full, magnificent glory, a house was built—not slapped together like the toe-nailed canary cages we see cropping up overnight by the hundreds in fertile fields, which once grew potatoes and now grow houses—with equal abundance. In those days the framing members were very often massive, ax-hewn oak timbers. They were mortised and tenoned and pinned together with treenails. All the preliminary work was done on the ground near the job site. Eventually when all four walls were framed the owner circulated the good word that his house-raising was scheduled for a certain day. Come one—come all. Everybody welcome. The more the merrier, especially the men. On the appointed day all the neighboring menfolk were on the job bright and early, to help the carpenters set up the framed walls and roof timbers. After they were erected and the last rafter fixed in place a cry rang out, "Up with the bush!" A newly cut bush was then passed up to the carpenter who straddled the ridge, and amid cheers was securely fastened at the peak. And that's all the work that was done that day by the carpenters and their volunteer assistants.

In the meantime, while the men were busy on the wall-raising, the neighboring women were likewise busy preparing the refreshments. Planked tables were set up in a shady spot, sagging with all kinds of food. Under a nearby maple a barrel of beer and a demijohn or two of applejack or some other chest-hair grower were waiting to be broached. The raising of the bush was the signal for the festivities to begin. The mounds of food soon vanished and after a while the men, loosening their belts, drifted over to the maple. Later on in the evening a musically gifted carpenter sawed out a tune on his fiddle and the square-dancing started up. And so on into the cool summer night. That was a house-raising, brothers—a good old American raising bee. See anything like it today? Why, hundreds of thousands of our members never even had a can of beer on the bush. They just read about it in The Locker.

It is commonly believed that displaying the bush on the erection of a newly built house is strictly an American custom. This is not so, the custom having originated in a slightly different form in Europe several hundred years ago.

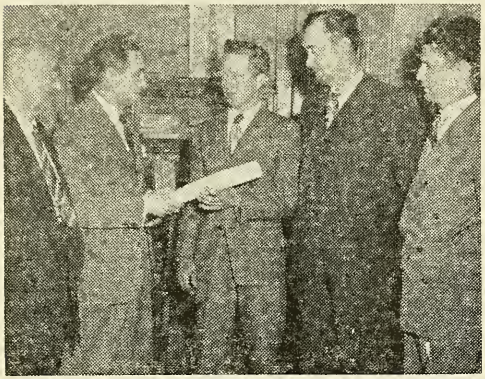
Before the blessed light of Christianity penetrated the darkness of their pagan ignorance it was a superstitious belief among certain European countryfolk that Death rode on a black horse through the night, maliciously seeking his victims. To avert an unpleasant visit from the dread horseman oats were scattered in front of the house as a sort of appeasing bribe for the rider's horse. At harvest time the first sheaf of oats heaped was set aside for Death's black horse, and with much ceremony was rigged up conspicuously at the roof peak. Later on this custom was copied in a varied form by using a bush as a good luck omen whenever a new house was built. Even the architects observed this superstitious custom by designing ornamental, sheaf-like little pinnacles which were placed at either end of the ridge. These are now called finials, and may be seen on some old American houses.

So, in time, the bush-raising custom prevailed, though very often the branch of a tree is used. When the topmost beam was bolted into place on the Empire State Building the ironworkers hoisted a huge American flag. That was around 1930. In 1945, Death, riding an Army bomber crashed his way smack through that same building 915 feet up claiming 13 victims. Bush, sheaf, tree, flag—if the old boy is going to drop his calling card, nothing can keep him away. Just the same—don't give up the bush, men! Once in a while it works.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COUNCIL CHARTERED



Vincent McKenzie accepts the new charter of the New Hampshire State Council from the president of Local 625, Jack Hopcroft, while other executive board members look on. From left to right: H. O. Gilpatrick, Hopcroft, McKenzie, John MacDougall and Louis Martel.

Local 625, of Manchester, New Hampshire, played host recently to the first convention of the newly chartered New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters. Chartered in April, 1953, delegates to the state council's convention met at the hall of Local 625 and elected officers for the coming term.

Newly elected officials included: Vincent D. McKenzie, president; John D. MacDougall, vice-president; Louis I. Martel, secretary-treasurer and business representative; Howard O. Gilpatrick, warden; and Edward Rogalski, Lawrence Gordon, Theodore Kenney and Raymond Eisner, executive board members.

By acting in the same honest, forthright manner as it predecessors, the New Hampshire State Council hopes to grow and prosper, ever maintaining the ideals of the United Brotherhood.

TWO NEW YORK LOCALS HOLD JOINT CELEBRATION

Locals 353 and 950, of New York City, joined together, as is their custom, to stage their annual dinner-dance. The affair was held in May at Valley Stream Park Inn on Long Island.

During the festivities, Thomas A. McLaren, president of Local 353, and George Templeton, president of Local 950, presented fifty year pins to a member of each Local. Oscar Sandholm, a charter member of Local 353, and Leonard Bingstrom, of Local 950, were the recipients.

Joining together in mutual effort, whether in work or play, the two Locals have found great success in overcoming the obstacles that confront them.

Due to the hard work of the entertainment committee, consisting of members of both Locals, the evening was a very enjoyable one for all who attended. Members of the committee included Angelo Pancia, Mario Russo, Robert Kanley, Sam Irving, Arnold Arledge, Harry Higbie, Joseph Schmitt, Al Waring, Al Fair and Frank Bondi.

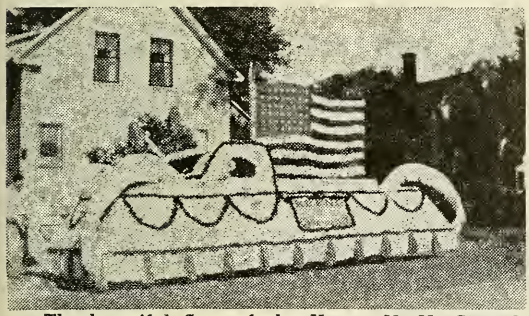


Shown during the presentation of fifty year pins at the joint celebration of Locals 353 and 950 are, from left to right: Leonard Bingstrom, Oscar Sandholm, Thomas McLaren and George Templeton.

NEW LOCAL STARTS WITH A BANG

After one year of existence, Local Union 1820, of Keene, New Hampshire has given ample proof thtat it is solidly behind the American Labor movement.

The Local staged a small celebration of its first anniversary on February 14, 1953.



The beautiful float of the Keene, N. H. Central Labor Union, which took first prize in the Keene Independence Day parade. Members of Local 1820 joined with members of other unions to make it a possibility.

On July 4th this year, the Keene Central Labor Union which sponsored Local 1820, decided to enter a float representing labor in the Independence Day parade. Each member union was requested to donate a sum of $25.00, but the small carpenters' Local felt it could provide a greater service by offering its labor instead. A fund of $225.00 was collected for the float and a local garage donated a used truck.

With lumber provided by a local yard the members of Local 1820 went to work on the float. After 50 hours of labor it was ready to roll. Members of several crafts added their skills to that of the carpenters. Included in the work were machinists, textile workers, upholsterers, teamsters and chauffeurs; all members of recognized labor groups.

Driven by a union driver, the float was awarded first place as the most beautiful in the parade. Even habitually strong anti-union groups offered favorable comments concerning the young Local and its contribution and the members of the group felt that their efforts had received sufficient reward.

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE HOLDS THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

Exercises marking the graduation of twenty-four young apprentices were held in the Terrace Room, Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C., on June 27th. The men were given thorough on-the-job and class-room training in carpentry, millwork and floor covering.

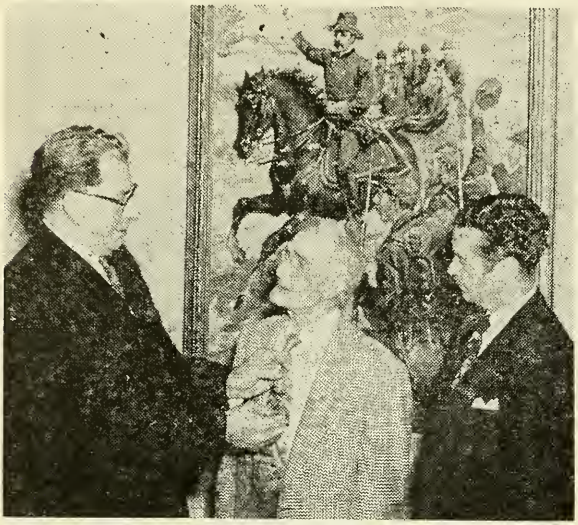


Shown seated and kneeling are the twenty-four apprentices graduated at the third annual apprenticeship committee exercises at Washington, D. C. Standing in the back row are the members of the joint committee.

This was the third annual exercise sponsored by the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C. and Vicinity. Included on the committee are representatives of the United Brotherhood, mill operators, general contractors and the Master Builders Association.

CALIFORNIA BROTHER PRESENTED FIFTY-YEAR PIN

Brother William Roach became the third member of Local 929, of Los Angeles, to reach fifty years of membership in the past year. His fiftieth anniversary of joining the United Brotherhood was celebrated by a special meeting held by the Local.



General President M. A. Hutcheson presents Brother William Roach with a pin in recognition of fifty years of membership in and service to the United Brotherhood. Local 929 President L. H. Pattisson watches the ceremony.

As a special guest at the proceedings, General President M. A. Hutcheson presented Brother Roach with his fifty year pin.

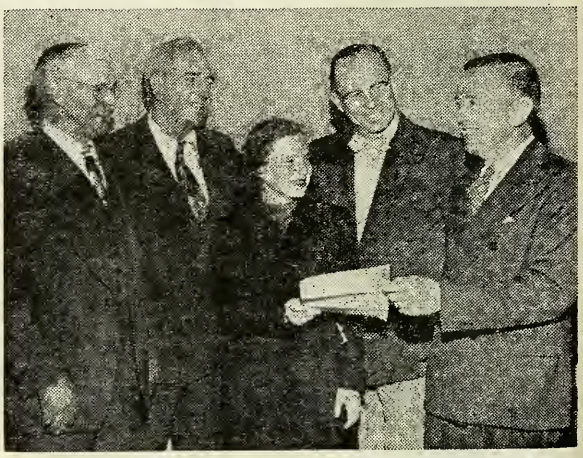
Born November 20, 1872, Brother Roach first became a member of the United Brotherhood when he joined Local 1232, in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. In 1905 he aided in organizing Local 1611, of that city and was instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the two Locals to form what is now Local Union No. 71.

Moving to California, Brother Roach became a charter member of Local 929 when it was formed on December 16, 1948.

His loyalty and active work in behalf of the United Brotherhood is typical of the many fine members of Local 929. The General President and members of the Local were proud to be able to so honor such a fine fellow member.

LOCAL 162 PRESENTS SCHOLARSHIP

A Mountain View, California high school senior was recently announced as the winner of the first scholarship offered by Local Union 162 of San Mateo, California. Miss Anna Lee Canter, the winner, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Canter. Her father is a member of Local 162. She plans to use the $500 scholarship to further her education toward becoming a home economics teacher. In her letter of application Miss Canter wrote, "I have had much experience in cooking at home and I have taken care of children between the ages of three months and four years." Her experience and aptitudes lead her teachers to foresee an "excellent" career in her chosen field of teaching home economics.



Anna Lee Canter wins the first scholarship offered by Local 162. Shown at the presentation are, from left to right: Andrew Ewen, Floyd Murphy, Miss Canter, Mayor Simonds of Burlingame and Malcolm Kidd.

Anna Lee was an active member of the Future Teachers of America, the California Scholarship Federation, and the Pep Club in Mountain View High School. She was assistant director of the senior play and assistant stage manager of Senior Night.

Local Union 162 announced that this scholarship will be offered annually on open competition to high school seniors who are children of members of the union. The purpose

of the scholarship was stated in a letter sent to this year's applicants: "Today, education is of greater value than ever and any contribution which we as a Brotherhood can make to further the educational advancement of our children is a direct aid to the future well-being of our country." This scholarship may be used at any accredited institution which grants a bachelor's degree.

The award is administered by a committee of the Local headed by President Malcolm Kidd. Members of the committee are Floyd Murphy, secretary; Andrew Ewen, trustee; and U. S. Simonds, Jr., member of the Local, Mayor of Burlingame, California ,and a Trustee of San Mateo Junior College. Judges in the selection of the first recipient were Dr. Elon E. Hildreth, President of San Mateo Junior College; Dr. Harold F. Taggart, Dean of Instruction; and Miss Ada R. Beveridge, Director of College-Community Relations of the College.

In announcing the first winner, Local 162 expressed the hope that it can increase the number of scholarships which it can offer in the future. The goal of Local 162 is to offer scholarships to junior college graduates as well as to high school seniors and thus help a greater number of young people to complete their college education.

LOCAL 514 HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS



Fifty years of service to the United Brotherhood is the record of three members of Local 514. From left to right: Brothers Hildebrand, Reed and Patterson, accepting the congratulations of Local President Feist. Two other fifty year men were unable to be present for the photo.

Setting aside part of its meeting time for the ceremony, Local Union 514, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania paid tribute to five of its members with fifty or more years active service.

Those so honored included R. H. Hildebrand, Eugene Reed, Alex Patterson, David Cooper and Myron Shales. John K. Feist, president of the Local made the presentation and a speech in recognition of the contribution made by these men. Many of the members also paid their respects, proud to be associated with such men.

That these three men have maintained their membership through many years of hard times, including depressions and two World Wars, is a tribute to their integrity. The very length of their membership is a tribute to their faith in the ideals of the American labor movement and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

To have joined the United Brotherhood at the turn of the century is a testimonial to their fearlessness and desire to better living conditions, conditions that were, in 1900, poor indeed. Today they have a higher standard of living than any workingmen in the world. Working conditions are safe and healthful, because of themselves and others like them and their faith in their United Brotherhood.

OLD TIMERS FETED

On April 10th, Local 604, of Murphysboro, Illinois played host to the delegates of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of fifty year pins to two veteran carpenters. General Representative J. Earl Welch presented the pins to Brothers W. O. Freeman and Robert L. Slaughter, both members of Local 604.

Members of the Local appreciated the honor of entertaining the delegates and were especially pleased to have Brother Welch on hand to make the presentation of the pins.



OKLAHOMA LADIES SPEND ACTIVE YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 211, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, wish to send greetings to all Ladies Auxiliaries. We always appreciate hearing from them, either directly, or through the "To the Ladies" column of THE CARPENTER. Many ideas for entertainment and fund raising have been derived from the column and for this we wish to express our thanks.

We meet twice each month and the latter meeting is devoted to entertaining the men of Local 329.

Newly elected officers of Auxiliary 211 include: Mrs. Edith Adams, president; Mrs. Lillie Mae McCalip, recording secretary; Mrs. Neva Rae Fruit, financial secretary; Mrs. Vergia Brooks, conductress; Mrs. Gertrude Evans, warden; and Mrs. Emma Gray, Audrey Latta and Anna Thomas, trustees.

It has been our practice to select "Secret Pals" among our members and present them with suitable gifts on birthdays, anniversaries and at Christmas time.

At each meeting we have a small door prize, for which each member pays five cents for a chance. This money is paced in our "Flower Fund," to purchase cards and flowers for ill members and shut-ins.

Each month we have a birthday party in honor of all members who have birthdays in the month. Small gifts and cards are presented.

Last September we sponsored a party at the Crippled Children's Hospital. We served refreshments and presented gifts to the unfortunate children and it seemed to be greatly appreciated.

In October we played host to the State Carpenters and Auxiliaries Convention. Although it required much hard work, all the members strove to make the affair a great success. During the convention we entertained at a luncheon in the Hoskins Hotel. Place settings included blue maps of the state, with Oklahoma City in the center, and silver lines leading in from each Auxiliary. The menu was on the opposite side of the map. Small wooden wheelbarrows containing flowers of blue and gold served as centerpieces. These are the colors of our Auxiliary.

We contributed to a fund for a Christmas Party at the Central State Hospital at Norman and gave gifts of $5.00 to needy families in Oklahoma City for Christmas dinners.

Rummage sales and card parties were instrumental in helping us gather funds for our activities. A quilt was raffled off during the Christmas party and this brought in a good sum. At present we are passing around an apron upon which each member sews a patch and encloses a penny for each of her birthdays. When it is finally returned, this money will be added to our flower fund.

From August, 1952 to the present our membership has increased by nine, and we have hopes of further rapid increases. The last audit, reported July 13, showed we now have a membership of thirty-nine ladies in good standing.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Lillie Mae McCalip,
Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 300

Window Frames.—Job-made door and window frames are still practical. This is especially true in slack times on small jobs,

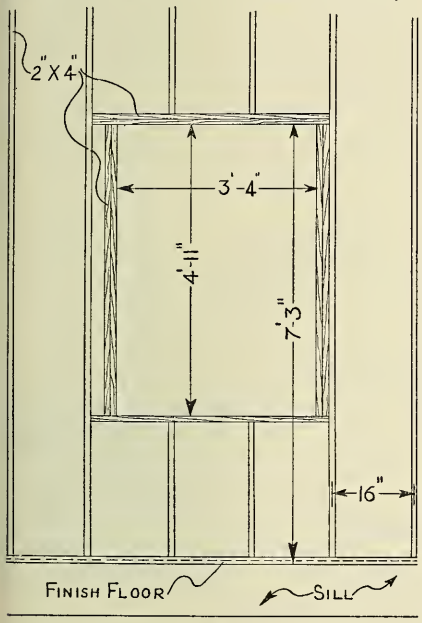


Fig. 1

when the owner, builder, and carpenter are one and the same person. Or perhaps the

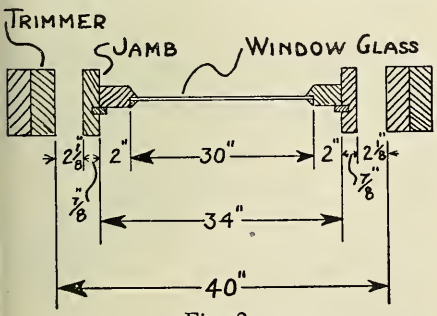


Fig. 2

carpenter (and builder) is doing the work for a relative or friend, and by making the window and door frames on the job, is salvaging for himself time that otherwise would be lost. The wise carpenter, therefore, will prepare himself while work is plentiful to do this kind of work, although he might never actually be called on to perform it.

Rough Window Opening.—Fig. 1 shows a rough window opening 3 feet 4 inches wide and 4 feet 11 inches high. This size opening is just right for a 30″ by 24″ 2-light window. But perhaps the apprentice will ask, how do you get these figures? The answer is found in Figs. 2 and 3 where we have drawings that were made without

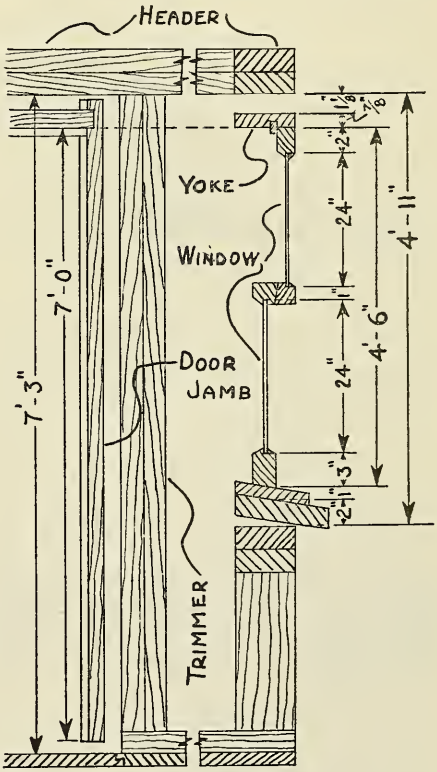


Fig. 3

scale—that is, the figures alone count so far as measurements are concerned. In Fig. 2, the left trimmer, the left jamb and the window glass are pointed out at the top. The right jamb and trimmer correspond

with the trimmer and jamb at the left. The first line of figures below the drawings is a break-down of the width of the rough

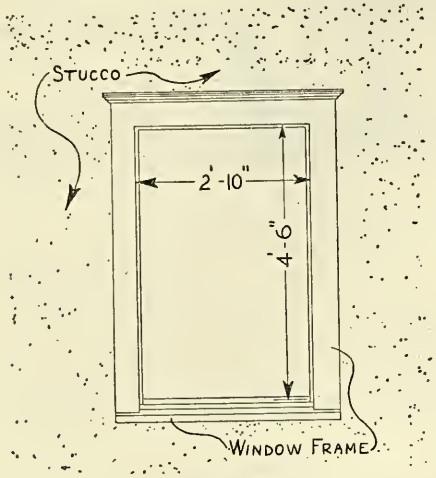


Fig. 4

opening, as follows: For pocket room 2⅛ inches, for jamb ⅞ inch, for sash 2 inches, for glass 30 inches, and again for sash 2 inches, for jamb ⅞ inch and for pocket room 2⅛ inches, making a total of 40 inches, as shown by the overall figure at the bottom. The distance between the jambs, as the figures will show, is 34 inches. The height of the opening is illustrated in Fig. 3. To the left are shown a part of a rough door opening and a part of a door jamb. The header is 7 feet, 3 inches above the rough floor. The rabbeted part of the yoke, or head jamb, as it is commonly called, is 7 feet above the finish floor line. The dotted line running from the yoke of the door to the yoke of the window, indicates that sections of the rough window opening and the window frame are shown to the right. (The drawings, as mentioned before, are not drawn to scale—the figures alone count.) To the extreme right the height of the rough opening is given in figures, or 4 feet 11 inches. The distance between the bottom of the bottom rail and the top of the top rail is given by the second line from the right in figures, or 4 feet 6 inches. The

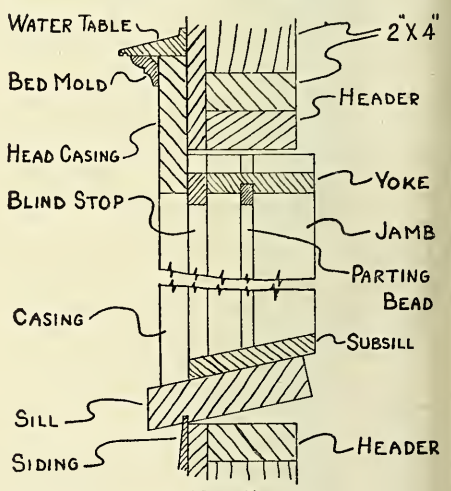


Fig. 5

third line of figures from the right gives a break-down for obtaining the height of the rough opening. Starting at the bottom we have 2 inches for sill, 1 inch for subsill, 3 inches for bottom rail, 24 inches for bottom window glass, 1 inch for meeting rail, 24 inches for top window glass, 2 inches for top rail, ⅞ inch for yoke, 1⅛ inches for play between the yoke and the rough header, making a total of 4 feet 11 inches, as shown by figures to the extreme right. Fig. 4 shows an elevation of the window frame in place, giving the width and the height of the window.

Details of Window Frame.—Fig. 5 shows details of the head and sill of the window

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CHRISTMAS—Order the books you want for Christmas early. Why not the full set.

frame discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Pointed out at the left are water table, bed mold, head casing, blind stop, casing, sill

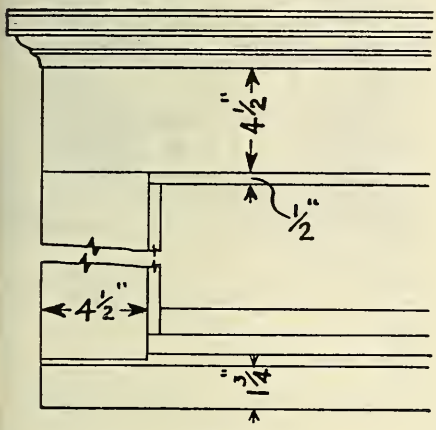


Fig. 6

and siding. Pointed out on the right are 2 x 4's, header, yoke, jamb, parting bead, subsill and bottom header. Fig. 6 gives face-view details of the two left corners of the window frame shown in Fig. 4. The figures give width of the casing, the blind-stop margin, the exposed part of the head casing and the thickness of the window sill. Fig. 7 gives a detail of one side of the frame. Pointed out are trimmer, subsill, casing and sill. The pocket room is shown as being 2⅛ inches. The window weights, blind stop, jamb and parting bead are shown shaded, but not pointed out. Compare and study this detail with the details shown in Fig. 5.

Skeleton Window Frame.—Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are illustrations covering skeleton window frames, designed on the basis of window frames that were formerly made on the job. It should be mentioned here, that the details are not hard and fast, but flexible and can be modified to suit the tastes or needs of those who might want something just a little different, or something to fit in with more recent architecture. Besides

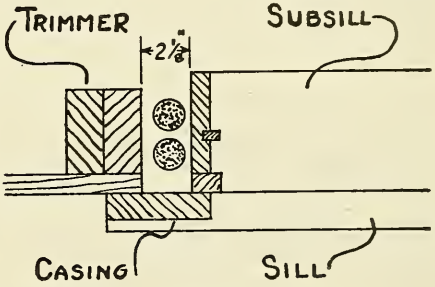


Fig. 7

skeleton frames, there are box frames used in masonry, casement frames for casement windows and basement window frames. These will be taken up at the proper place.

SUGGESTS SAFE STEPS

A reader suggests designing and building stairs and steps so that they will prevent accidents.

NOW Sharpen Saws Easy



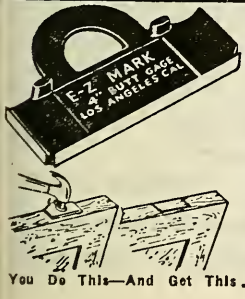
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The rule which I use for determining the rise and run of steps was formulated after making a wide search for information on the subject. Rules that were examined did not always agree. In fact, it would be unwise to try to make such a rule hard and fast, for in most cases it is up to the stair builder to make slight adjustments, in order to conform to available space for either the rise or the run, or both. My experience in building stairs leads me to suggest this rule: The sum of the rise and run of a step should be around 16½ inches, roughly, between 16 and 17 inches—going below or above the 16½ inches only in cases of necessity. In ordinary stairs it is almost always possible to stick within a small fraction of an inch to the 16½ inch rule. But when you have a stair that has a ladder pitch (plank stairs without risers frequently have such pitches) then you will find that 16 inches is not out of line with safety—for instance, you have a run of 4½ inches and a rise of 11½ inches, which gives a total of 16 inches. If you do not have any more available space that total will have to do. Rather than stick too close to the 16½ inch total, it is more important to keep the steps uniform. This uniformity should exist in both the risers and runs of all the steps in a flight. For if you have the right total and allow variations in either the runs or the risers of the steps, you will experience trouble. In stairs that have more than one flight, the same uniformity in the steps should exist, if at all possible. This can easily be done by the man who designs the stair in the first place, but there are many instances in remodeling when there is no alternative. In such cases, when adjustments are necessary, they should be made on the basis of horse sense.

Straight stairs assure the greatest degree of safety, and should be used in preference to the unsafe winding, curved, or circular stairs.

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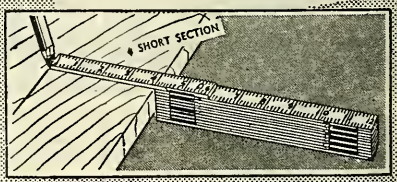


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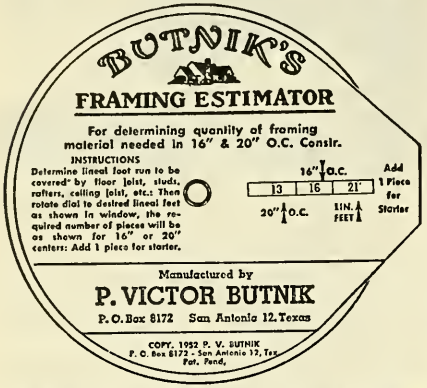
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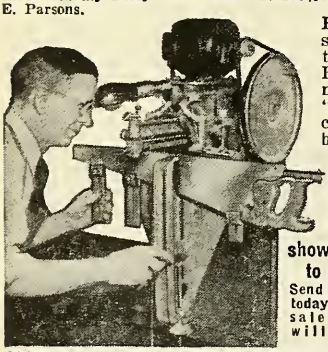
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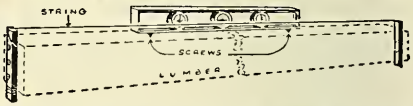
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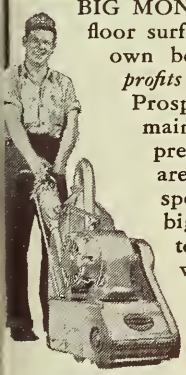
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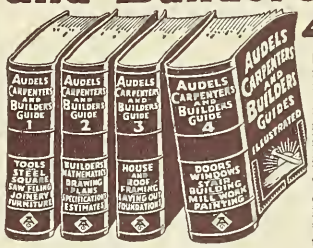
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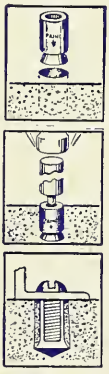


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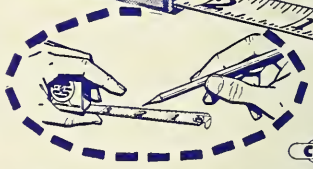
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FOUNDED 1881

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OCTOBER, 1953



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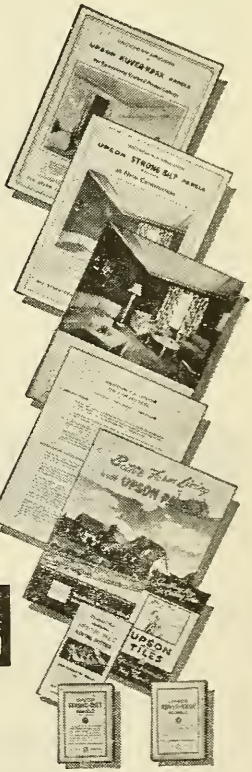
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1953

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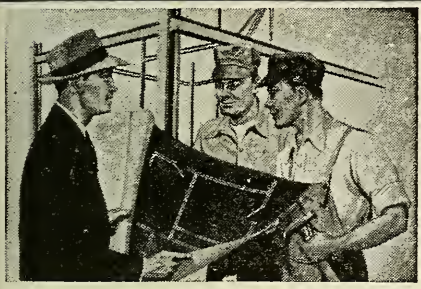
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress. Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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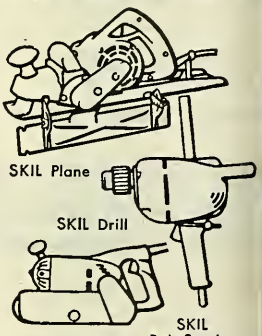
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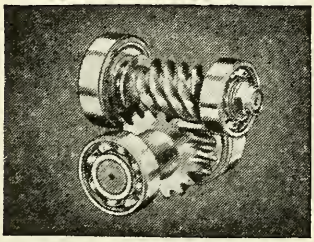
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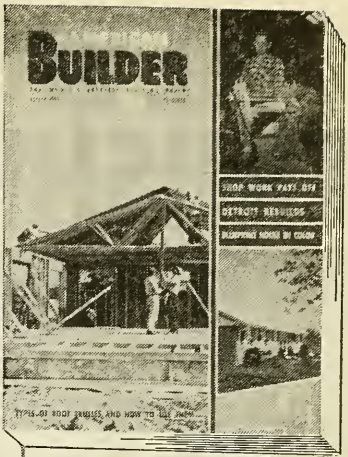
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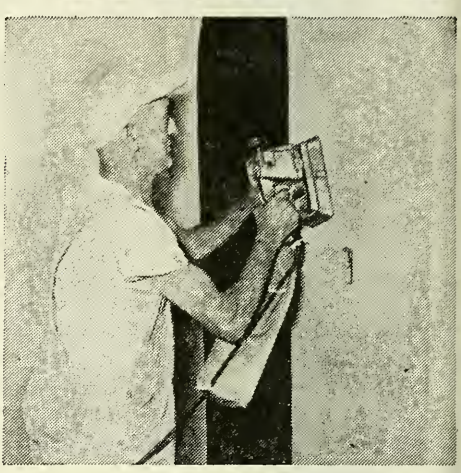
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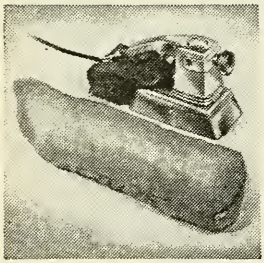


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FINANCE STUDY COMMITTEE REPORTS

★

A 16-man committee, composed of at least two members from each of the seven districts which comprise our Brotherhood, recently completed a thorough audit and appraisal of the whole financial structure of our Brotherhood. The committee was appointed by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson upon the suggestion of the General Executive Board. For six full days the committee worked at the General Office delving into records, boiling down voluminous statistics and analyzing every phase of income and outgo.

The findings of the committee are of vital interest to every member. Therefore the full text of the committee's report is herewith being reprinted.

* * * *

August 25, 1953

TO: Maurice A. Hutcheson
General President

FROM: Committee to Study Financial Structure of the United Brotherhood.

We, the undersigned members of the Committee to study the financial structure of the United Brotherhood, consider it a distinct honor to have been selected by you to serve on this important committee and deem it a high privilege to have had the opportunity to thus serve our Brotherhood. We wish to take this opportunity to express to you our sincere appreciation for the confidence you have manifested in each of us and we trust that our deliberations and findings have met with your approval and will receive the approval of the membership. We each pledge to you our support in the action taken by you and the General Executive Board to protect the best interests of our Brotherhood by withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor until such time as certain conditions within the A. F. of L. detrimental to the welfare of our organization are corrected.

We want to assure you that we stand ready at all times to assist you in your fight to strengthen our Brotherhood and we trust that you will call upon us whenever there is any service we can render you or the Brotherhood.

We also request that you extend to the Officers and the staff at the General Office our sincere appreciation for their services and splendid cooperation extended to the members of the Committee.

Fraternally yours,

E. C. Meinert, L. U. 47
Earl E. Thomas, L. U. 721
Richard E. Livingston, L. U. 9
Kenneth Davis, L. U. 2780
Harry P. Hogan, L. U. 77
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Clemont A. Clancy, L. U. 22
J. H. Bakken, L. U. 7
Carl T. Westland, L. U. 288
Henry Spotholz, L. U. 265

August 24, 1953

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, APPOINTED BY GENERAL PRESIDENT, M. A. HUTCHESON, AS REQUESTED BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Your Committee, after many days of study and analysis of the receipts and expenditures of the General Office, and realizing the urgent need at this time for considerable expansion in the operation of the Brotherhood, both at the International Office, and at the Local Union level, find that the income of the General Office is not sufficient to properly carry on the business of the Brotherhood in a manner which will protect the gains made by the members of the United Brotherhood through the many long years of struggle.

The figures show that in the General Fund for the year of 1952 the monies derived from the per capita tax alone minus the administration expenses, death and disability donations, donations to Local Unions, District Councils and transfer of funds to the Home and Pension Fund show a deficit in the General Fund of $228,762.82.

Realizing that practically every district in the Brotherhood is continually requesting that our General Officers place Representatives in their districts to help those districts maintain their standards, stop the raiding of our jurisdiction by other crafts, and organize the non-union workers within our jurisdiction, who in time of recession would be at all times available to the employer to use in taking away our hard-earned gains. Your Committee believes it is imperative that the General Office set up a department for the purpose of servicing these districts in their urgent appeals for protection. The setting up of such a department would lead to the expansion of other departments, such as our research department, and others, and would eventually lead to the necessity of expanding our printing plant, which is already running at full capacity with their present facilities.

Your Committee, in reviewing the Home and Pension Fund, has found that the portion of the per capita tax allotted for pensions is insufficient to carry the present $15.00 per month pension and with the ever increasing number of pensioners this fund will run into serious difficulties before very many years. A supplemental report on pensions is being submitted by this Committee.

The important matter now before the committee is the necessity of increasing the per capita tax for the General Fund in order that service can be rendered which will benefit each and every member of the Brotherhood, and not just the Twenty Thousand who are involved in the pension.

The Committee realizes that in order for our General Office to pay one death claim it takes the entire amount of per capita tax of that particular member for a period of fifty years in order to accumulate the required $600.00, and while we have a reserve in the General Fund which amounts to less than $17.00 per member any dissipation of this reserve to carry on the functions of the Brotherhood would be unfair to those members who in the years to come will be entitled to the benefits which are provided them by our General Constitution.

Your Committee, after an exhaustive study of these facts and figures believe that the necessary expansion could be accomplished by increasing the per capita tax 25¢ per month for the General Fund, and that the members of

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would benefit greatly by such a program through the securing of more work each year for each member, and by having their hours, wages and working conditions protected in a manner which is not possible under the present tax paid into the General Fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Your committee recommends that our General Officers send out for referendum vote, to the members of the Brotherhood, the proposal that the dues of each member be increased by an amount which will at least enable the Local Union to pay the 25¢ per month's increase in per capita tax for the General Fund to take care of the expansion program outlined in this report. When such referendum is approved by the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America then the General President and General Executive Board shall expand our operations throughout the seven districts and place a sufficient number of Representatives in the various districts to properly protect the interest of our Brotherhood and its entire membership.

This Committee could submit many figures to substantiate this recommendation. Inasmuch as the sixteen members of the United Brotherhood, chosen from the various districts, are in complete accord with the recommendation that figures would only be confusing unless all the data made available to the Committee could be included in this report.

Your Committee urges the General Office to place this matter before our members at the earliest possible date, and to give notice to our members through our journal, "The Carpenter," and that our General President send an individual letter to each member of the Brotherhood with a copy of this report, pointing out the necessity of expanding our operations for the protection of our members at this particular time. This Committee believes this is a very critical period in the history of our Brotherhood.

Respectfully submitted,

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

E. C. Meinert, L. U. 47
Earl E. Thomas, L. U. 721
Richard E. Livingston, L. U. 9
Kenneth Davis, L. U. 2780
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COMMITTEE'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE HOME AND PENSION FUND

Going over the records at the General Office we find that approximately **Seven Hundred Thousand** members in good standing are paying Thirty-five (35¢) cents to the Home and Pension Fund per month amounting to $245,000.00. Other sources of revenue which are not dependable, are the monies received from $5.00 initiations amounting to $37,292.00 per month; from the sale of fruit, $16,611.62 per month; and $7,124.52 from investment dividends and interest. The monthly disbursements on 18,216 pensioners

was $273.240.00. The cost of maintaining the property in Lakeland, Florida was $55,516.02 per month. The cost of printing, mailing and other items in processing pension checks amounted to $1,500.00 per month.

In computing the above mentioned monthly income of $306,028.14 against monthly disbursements of $330,256.02, the results show a deficit of $24,227.88.

The audit for the year of 1952 showed that the First, Second and Third Districts had a deficit of $1,325,068.41; the audit also revealed that approximately 60% of this loss can be attributed to the heavy pension load in these districts. Upon further study of the official records it was also found that within a few years under the present method of financing our pension system other districts which comprise our United Brotherhood, without question, will be in the deficit column.

May this Committee make an observation regarding the resolution endorsed by the required number of local unions which in the near future will be submitted to the membership of the United Brotherhood for a referendum vote on its acceptance or rejection.

In 1954 the potential maturities for pensions will reach about twenty odd thousand and records made available to the Committee indicate a gradual increase of the pension load. The method of arriving at these maturities is by a compilation of data which reflect the condition of our membership thirty years ago.

Another important factor to be considered regarding the financial stability of the pension system is the average number of years (after reaching the age of sixty-five) that our members participate in pension benefits which is fourteen years.

It was also noted that the Committee on Constitution, at the United Brotherhood Convention in 1950, with the help and advice of insurance annuity experts, delved into the matter of a Pension Fund (See Resolution No. 68, 1950 Convention) at great length and found that it would require a SEVENTY-FIVE CENT (75¢) per capita tax to sustain an additional $15.00 a month pension. There is nothing that this Committee can find that would tend to contradict the action of the previous Committee.

In summary may we state:—The present inadequate amount of per capita tax, the unstable source other monies are derived from, the constant increase of the pension load, plus the other factors mentioned above compels us to say it is our sincere belief that any further burden added to our present pension system without sufficient revenue will jeopardize the entire financial structure that will eventually result in depriving our old-time members of the benefits they now receive.

Respectfully submitted,

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

E. C. Meinert, L. U. 47
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AGREEMENT REACHED WITH A. F. of L.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils:

Greetings:

On Tuesday, September 8th, a committee consisting of First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Second Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr., and Raleigh Rajoppi, and myself as your General President met with a committee appointed by George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor to explore the matter of our reaffiliating with the Federation. After a prolonged and thorough discussion of the issues at stake, the two committees reached a satisfactory understanding, which was then incorporated in a joint statement signed by both President Meany of the Federation and myself as your General President.

That joint statement is herewith reprinted in its entirety:

September 8, 1953

JOINT STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND PRESIDENT MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

A committee representing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America met today at the offices of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, to discuss the problems which led to the withdrawal of the Carpenters from the American Federation of Labor last month.

The committee unanimously agreed that the elimination of raiding is a step toward unity in the Labor Movement; that raids in or between the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, in the past, have brought about disunity within our own ranks; that money spent to resist raids and defend matters brought to the courts by raiding organizations is an expenditure that has a tendency toward disunity rather than unity.

We also agreed that the American Federation of Labor should adopt some policy definitely designed to prevent raids within our own organization.

It was agreed by the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present at this meeting that this statement would be brought to the attention of the Executive Council, at the meeting to be held prior to the Convention in St. Louis on the 21st of this month, for the purpose of bringing in a recommendation to the forthcoming convention, which, if adopted by the convention, will definitely eliminate raiding between American Federation of Labor organizations.

Under these circumstances, the Carpenters' committee informed the officers of the American Federation of Labor that they were continuing their membership in the American Federation of Labor.

GEORGE MEANY M. A. HUTCHESON

* * *

We have every reason to hope that the foundations have been laid for an era of more harmonious relations among the International Unions composing the American Federation of Labor as a result of this understanding.

Fraternally yours, M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

* * * * *

On September 9th, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson sent the above letter to all local unions and district councils in our Brotherhood. In conformity with the agreement mentioned therein, our Brotherhood sent its

full quota of delegates to the 72nd Annual Convention of the Federation held in St. Louis during the week of September 21st.

There the last ditch efforts of our Brotherhood to bring order out of the chaotic jurisdictional picture paid off. The convention unanimously approved the recommendation advanced by the Building and Construction Trades Department for setting up a special committee to study the overall jurisdictional problem and recommend a workable solution. Had the Executive Council of the Federation adopted this same recommendation at its Chicago meeting instead of worrying about a no-raiding pact with the CIO, our Brotherhood would not have had to withdraw from the Federation to bring matters to a head.

The action of the Federation convention reads, in part, as follows:

"To this end, we recommend that the Executive Council establish a Special Committee on Jurisdictional Disputes to examine the record, to study the problems surrounding such disputes, and to formulate the means of preventing raiding among our affiliates as well as the best methods of adjustment and adjudication of jurisdictional disputes within the AFL. We ask that the Special Committee . . . submit, at the earliest possible date, and without unavoidable delay, its findings and recommendations for consideration and action by the Executive Council.

"We direct the Executive Council, upon study of the recommendations . . . to formulate appropriate procedures for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes within the AFL. The Executive Council is thereafter to submit such plans as may be approved by it to the next AFL convention for ratification. However, within a period of six months from the adjournment date of this convention such plan is to be presented to a conference of national and international union executives called into conference by the Executive Council to discuss and consider the plans submitted and if approved at this conference the Executive Council is empowered to put the plan into effect prior to the 1954 convention, with respect to national and international unions willing to agree and enter into the plan and with respect to directly affiliated local unions."

All this is exactly what our Brotherhood has been asking for year in and year out. Unless a fair and workable program for dealing with jurisdictional matters is promptly established, a dog-eat-dog situation is certain to develop. However, the Federation has faced up to the situation squarely. Immediately following the unanimous vote of the convention in favor of the plan outlined above, AFL President George Meany commented:

"I just want to make this one observation: I don't think we have ever discussed in this convention the problem of jurisdiction. We spent many an hour discussing the effects of our jurisdictional problems and our dilemna; in other words, we spent many an hour discussing in the past jurisdictional fights between various organizations. I don't think we have ever gotten into the basic problem itself; in other words, into the problem where our thinking was not in any way influenced by a particular conflict at the moment. So I think this provides an opportunity for the Council and its committee, and the international unions, to examine the problem as a problem, not as a contest of the moment between one or several international unions I think this is a constructive step and I hope that we can all go into it in a spirit of good faith"

Before the convention adjourned General President Maurice A. Hutcheson was elected 14th Vice-President of the Federation.

Conservationists plan for the future of

America's Forests

★ ★

AMERICA is slowly awakening to the realization that our forests are one of our most valuable natural assets. Much legislation has been passed in recent years with the intention of providing adequate protection from the natural and human threats to the security of our timberlands. But lately there has been little evidence of planned programs for the express purpose of furthering such protection, or bringing it up to date, with the noted exceptions of two conferences sponsored by the American Forestry Association.

The first of these conferences, held in 1947, paved the way for a program of farsighted conservation, but as time went on the AFA realized the necessity of reviewing and revising the plans made at that First Higgins Lake Conference.

In June this year, fifteen of the members of the first conference, and seventeen new men, converged on the beautiful summer resort for the scheduled three-day meeting. All were well schooled in the many problems which confront the modern forester. They hoped that after the close of their meeting, a few workable solutions would be ready for presentation to the October Congress of the AFA.

The Fourth American Forest Congress is actually a "town meeting" of forestry experts. Invitations have been extended to civic minded persons in all fields of public life who are interested or connected with conservation of natural resources.

In a similar manner as was done at the Higgins Lake Conference, those who attend discuss the current problems confronting the nation's conservation program and try to deliver adequate answers for presentation to the Congress of the United States. In the past many of the policies of the AFA Congress have been adopted as law and have served the people of the nation admirably in aiding in the preservation of our natural resources.

Usually it would be expected that even a group of serious minded men would find a few moments to enjoy the pleasures of a well equipped summer resort, but such was not the case at Higgins Lake, Michigan. Meetings were begun promptly at 8:30 a.m., and were continued until late in the evening. Once when a severe electrical storm disrupted the power facilities, the proceedings were continued by lamp and candlelight.

At the end of the three days a five point program was ready for the consideration of the Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., October 29-31. Instead of the 30-point program evolved at the 1947 Conference, the new plan was streamlined to meet changing conditions in American forestry.

The new program encompasses five fields: (1) Forest Land Ownership; (2) Forest Land Management; (3) Multiple Use on all Forest Lands; (4) Education and Assistance to Forest Owners; (5) Research.

Three goals are hoped to be reached through the program: "(1) To meet

the essentials of forest protection. (2) To improve the national timber crop in volume and quality to a degree sufficient to wipe out all deficits and build up a reserve. (3) To obtain the maximum of economic and social services from our forests by realistic application of multiple use in their management."

Commercial forest lands in the United States and Alaska cover a total of 461 million acres. They are owned, according to U. S. Forest Service estimates (1949-50) as follows: Federal, 89 million acres; state, county and municipalities, 27 million acres; privately owned, 345 million acres. Much of the privately owned acreage is parcelled into small holdings. Considering this, the conference recommends that Congress establish "a joint Congressional Committee, consisting of members of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the House Committee on Agriculture. Each governor would also be asked to form similar committees. Their objectives would be to consider a desirable pattern of ownership of all conservation lands and recommend legislation to bring about this policy.

Land in private ownership which shows evidence of poor conservation practices would be recommended for federal purchase or exchange.

Land management would include the fields of forest protection, forest practices and forest planting. Protection is provided against fires, insects, diseases, rodents and other pests. Cooperation by all three segments of land holders is the primary consideration of the protective program. Financial, educational and technical assistance is provided for a general coordinated effort.

Wasteful forest practices would eliminate the loss of many acres of potentially good forest lands and could be easily ended with intelligent planning in harvesting and thinning. Public agencies should maintain timber inventories and further aid in forest management through construction of access roads, advising as to market demands and aid in emergencies such as insect and disease epidemics, blowdowns and fires, through salvage and restoration projects.

The multiple-use policy is concerned with water conservation, forest recreation, grazing and mining on public lands and wild-life management. Good flood control procedures would be explained and encouraged, national parks and other recreation areas would be preserved and developed, grazing and mining rigidly controlled, and wildlife encouraged and maintained in good balance.

Education and assistance is also to be provided for forest owners through all their contacts, federal and state agencies and industry concerned with forest products. Taxation would consider the special problem of the forest owner and aid, rather than hinder conservation by making taxes more equitable than existing general property taxes and possibly allowing time payments on inherited forest property. Credit and insurance could be provided by cooperative groups, especially the latter unless existing insurance companies extend their fire insurance to include forest property. Education would be widened to the professional through greater college programs, and to the public through a widened public information program.

Forest research and surveys would be speeded and expanded. Greater coordination of all three phases of ownership would be the key. New discoveries would be given more rapid and wider publication and application and permanent study areas would be established. The survey would in-

clude Alaska, and would be reviewed at ten-year intervals, increasing its accuracy and probably lowering overall costs.

The conference was not intended as a solution to all the problems of America's forests, for they are many and complex. "The program presented is essentially a statement of policies. They must be put into effect by public, legislative and administrative actions and by the supporting activities of industries, civic minded organizations and public-spirited men and women in all fields of American life."

Here is no cure-all, nor is it intended as such, as the above quote from the program adequately explains. The broad model which the conference has provided will serve as an ample guide to the sincere and able men and women who realize the problem of preserving America's forests.

It should not be necessary to explain the importance of the preserving of all of our nation's natural resources. The future of this nation and its way of life depends upon their preservation. In the greedy world in which we live we cannot depend upon other nations to provide us with that which is our life's blood. By preserving and bettering the quality of what we have we can easily share our resources with other nations and cement friendships for the darker days which may come.

Our good fortune in having our present plentiful forest land is God-given, but its preservation is in the hands of man.

Don't Hide Fine Hardwood

Homemakers should utilize the decorative possibilities of their fine hardwood floors to beautify their rooms and give them distinction, says a nationally known floor stylist.

David Erbe, who has designed and installed exquisite hardwood floors for many of America's wealthiest families, is a strong advocate of the trend toward display of more floor area.

"The homemaker who covers her attractive hardwood floors," he says, "is concealing what otherwise could be one of the most appealing features of her home.

"Floors of polished hardwood," he adds, "are especially fashionable today because they harmonize so well with traditional styles in furniture, which many decorators are favoring in their newest creations. Such floors have the advantage, too, of always being in style since they are equally appealing when used in conjunction with other furniture styles, such as modern, contemporary, or provincial."

Erbe is a pioneer in the practice of tinting hardwood floors with stain to blend them more intimately with the color plan of rooms. While most persons prefer the mellow beauty of oak and other hardwoods finished in natural tones, many individualists favor, the distinctiveness achieved by having the floors stained in specific colors.

"The homemaker considering such a plan need not hold back for fear that the floors must remain colored permanently," Erbe explains. He says "the stain does not penetrate the wood deeply, and thus can be sanded off whenever a change is desired."

PLANE GOSSIP

A MODERN DAY MYSTERY

After reading some of the numerous articles on medicine which seem to be coming more and more popular in "digest" magazines, Joe Paup, an old Sassafras Tea man, asked medical science this question:

"Drinking seems to kill a lot of people; smoking seems to kill a lot of people, staying out late nights seems to kill a lot of people. The question in my mind is, what the heck do the people who don't do any of these things die of anyway?"

★ ★ ★

CHANGE OF HEART

A farmer, having lived on the same farm all his life, wanted a change. Having subjected everything there to his merciless criticism, he listed the farm with a realtor who prepared a flattering sales advertisement for the newspaper, but who first read it to the farmer before giving it to the newspaper.

"Wait a minute," said the farmer, "read that again slowly. I changed my mind. I'm not gonna sell. All my life I've been looking for a place like that."



"A fine thing! I rush to our union meeting, and find they changed our monthly date two years ago without telling me!"

TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES

The yoke of communism has finally galled millions of people in satellite nations to the point of rebellion. Starting in East Germany and spreading to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania, riots and sit down strikes have served notice on the Kremlin that people will take only so much pushing around in spite of all the secret police and terroristic control methods that can be devised. As this journal has often pointed out, that dictators can never recognize this fact is what always leads to their downfall. By very nature man wants to be free. This ingrained hunger for freedom can be denied or frustrated for a while, but in the end it always asserts itself with newer and greater vigor.

A good story about the uneasiness of Red rule in East Germany concerns a local commissar who one day bought a beautiful old mansion for 100,000 marks. No sooner had he moved in than he found a note tacked to his door reading: "Where did you get the 100,000 marks, you big crook?"

Burned to a crisp, the commissar offered 5,000 marks reward to the person who uncovered the perpetrator of the deed. The offer, however, was pretty futlie, for the next mornng he found another card pinned to his door, this time reading:

"Where did your get the 105,000 marks, you big crook?"

★ ★ ★

DANGEROUS DAN

A bunch of germs were hitting it up
In the bronchial saloon:
Two bugs on the edge of the larynx
Were jazzing a ragtime tune—
While back of the teeth in a solo game
Sat dangerous Dan Kerchoo;
And watching the pulse was his light of love,
The lady that's known as Flu.

★ ★ ★

ON TRIAL

On a hot July day, a friend once entered the chambers of Judge Ben Lindsey, the late Denver jurist, to find him sipping a cup of steaming coffee. "Why don't you drink something cooling, Judge?" he asked. "Have you ever tried chilled gin and ginger ale?"

"No," Lindsey replied, "but I've tried a lot of fellows who have."-**Wall Street Journal**

IT DEPENDS ON THE POINT OF VIEW

A few cities staged Labor Day parades this year, but the fine old custom of all the unions in a community competing with each other to provide the fanciest turnout in the parade seems to be dying out. Labor Day parades were originally inaugurated to show the world just how important working people are to a community. Perhaps parades are no longer needed to make the point.

However, to everybody over 40 years of age the Labor Day celebrations will always remain a pleasant memory, what with their spectacular parades, the fine picnics, liberally spiced with free beer for the adults, free ice cream for the youngsters and plenty of fighting oratory for everybody, etc.

It may be that the old time celebrations were really better than the ones they have today, and on the other hand it may be only something like the story of the Irishman who came to this country and had to save his money for a couple of years before he could bring his wife over. At last, however, he managed to swing the deal and proudly he met his wife at the boat. After escorting her around the city to look at the sights, he asked her:

"Well, Bridget, what do you think?"

"My," she replied, "but they do talk funny in this country."

"Indaad they do," retorted Pat, "but if ye think they talk funny now, ye should have heard them when I first got here."

★ ★ ★

SOME HONESTY

Many Congressmen have been stumping their districts telling the voters what a great economy record the 83rd session made. They talk of many billions saved the taxpayers, but even the Wall Street Journal is skeptical of much of the so-called "economy." The Wall Street Journal points out the supposed "savings" were merely bookkeeping transactions such as putting off the paying of bills that will have to be paid in the end anyway.

Somehow or other the whole proposition brings to mind the story of the two women on the bus. As they were chatting, one of them suddenly exclaimed:

"Heavens to Betsy! I forgot to pay my fare."

"Oh, nobody noticed," said her friend, "I'd forget it."

But the righteous woman pushed forward to the front and back again, her face all wreathed in smiles.

"You see," she said, "I told you honesty pays. I gave the driver a quarter and he handed me back change for fifty cents."

EVERYBODY GETS IN THE ACT

And speaking of Labor Day, every columnist, editorial writer, radio commentator, or just about anybody else who can get his hands on a typewriter or fountain pen around that time of year feels constrained to give labor a big dose of free advice. For regular columnists, all this making with the guaranteed-all-wool, no-room-for-argument advice is old hat. But this year it seems as if even the keyhole peepers have sneaked into the act. A number of them, too, had the only real formula for solving all of labor's problems. They even left out of their columns what they saw in their newest keyhole squinting to make room for their advice to labor, thereby probably encroaching on the jurisdiction of their more serious colleagues.

To our way of thinking there are two kinds of columnists: those who put two and two together and come up with five, and those who put one and one together and anticipate three.

★ ★ ★

THINGS CHANGE—BUT NOT MUCH

"Imagine how bewildered and lost Christopher Columbus would be if by some supernatural power he could return to the land he first discovered," a Sunday supplement article recently opined.

It might not be so bad, as we see it. The cars and airplanes and cities might throw him, but if he could get a copy of this column he would immediately feel at home, for there would be something real familiar about it—the jokes.



"He's sponsored by an anti-labor group, and he's trying to think of something good to say about them!"

It is time that our legislators realize—

A Child Is 6 Only Once

★ ★

RECENTLY one of the aces of the Korean War (who had an opportunity to try out a captured Russian MIG) announced that the Russian-built plane surpassed the best plane we make in a number of respects. To most Americans this may seem incredible, for we have long prided ourselves on being the acknowledged masters of the machine age. One and all, we have felt that American engineering skill, designing genius, and mass production know-how outclass anything anywhere else in the world.

To find out that our supremacy is as much imaginary as it is real may not be a comforting proposition at first. However, if it awakens us to some of our shortcomings so that we can remedy them in time, it may, in the long run, save us from something infinitely more painful than mere wounded pride.

How is it that Russia, up until a generation ago, a strictly agrarian nation, can build a plane that equals or tops our best? There probably are many answers to that question. For one thing, Russia has appropriated, through bribery, cajolery and sometimes even force, the best engineering brains that could be picked up in Germany, Czechoslovakia and all the other parts of Europe where Russian armies marched in. With these outside scientists pointing the way, native Russian engineers have traveled fast.

However, a couple of comparative figures probably tell the whole story better than anything else. In 1955, Russia will graduate at least 50,000 engineers. In the United States, some 17,000 young men and young women will, that year, get sheep skins proclaiming them qualified engineers. For each engineer we are turning out, Russia is turning out three. So long as the Reds keep out-educating us we can expect Russian weapons to keep improving as fast or faster than ours.

All this information is given here simply to focus attention on an extremely serious situation that threatens our future welfare in peace as well as in war; namely, the woeful failure of our school system to keep up with the demands of the Twentieth Century. Although people seem loathe to face the fact, there can be no question but that our overall educational system is bursting at the seams.

It takes 16 years of schooling to make an engineer; more to make a doctor or a scientist. The educational process that culminates in the production of a full-fledged doctor or engineer begins right at the community level with the six year olds. All have to start with the first grade. All must garner the fundamentals of all learning in the eight grades of public school and four grades of high school. Colleges and technical schools can do nothing with young people who have not been grounded thoroughly in the three R's and the basic elements of all learning.

Bearing these things in mind, consider the following facts:

A. A million and a half youngsters are getting in only half a day's school work this fall because classroom space or classroom teachers (or both) are inadequate.

B. Nearly two million youngsters are going to class in makeshift schools —old garages, or storerooms of churches gracious enough to donate space during week days. These stop-gap "school houses" have only the most primitive equipment and none of the modern aids that make learning easier and faster.

C. Almost two million youngsters are receiving their education in one-room, one-teacher schoolhouses, the sort of education that prevailed in the days of Ichabod Crane.

D. At least six million American youngsters are attending classes in buildings which are firetraps pure and simple. That a major tragedy has not wiped out a whole generation of youngsters in some community is a tribute to the alertness of school teachers.

E. An alarmingly high percentage of the nation's school teachers are not properly trained for the teaching profession. In Indiana, one of the states that rates high in the educational picture, a recent survey disclosed that in some high schools as many as three-quarters of the teachers were teaching on "temporary" permits because they did not have the proper educational background to meet even the minimum standards required.

F. Teaching experts are unanimous in their conviction that classroom enrollment cannot exceed 30 if pupils are to derive maximum benefit from the teaching. Thousands upon thousands of classes today range anywhere from 50 to 60 pupils in size. As a matter of fact, classes of less than 40 are the exception rather than the rule in most cities.

Just to eliminate the worst of these evils—that is, just to bring our educational system up to prescribed minimum standards of efficiency—would take an immediate expenditure of at least eleven billion dollars. To bring our entire educational system up to a level of efficiency that would be compatible with Twentieth Century standards would require not only the immediate expenditure of the 11 billion dollars but also the expenditure of an undefinable number of millions of dollars annually to recruit and properly train a sufficient number of first class teachers.

As of today, the nation is short at least 350,000 classrooms. One out of every five school buildings in the nation is obsolete, inadequate, and a potential firetrap that ought to be eliminated. It is not uncommon for children to be attending grade schools where their grandfathers and great grandfathers learned their three R's. Neither is it uncommon for untrained or insufficiently trained teachers, granted "temporary" teaching certificates seven or eight years ago, still to be teaching on those temporary permits.

However, the disturbing part of the whole situation is not so much that things are bad today, but rather that they are destined to get worse year by year unless the people are awakened to the peril. During the long and frustrating years of the depression, the marriage rate in the United States dropped steadily. Naturally, so did the birth rate. Youngsters who could not find jobs simply could not get married. When they did find jobs and embark on the sea of matrimony, mostly they did not earn enough to afford much of a family. Consequently the birth rate declined steadily. During the war years, the downward trend in marriages and births reversed itself sharply. It started climbing even faster than it dropped during the depression years.

It has been on an ascending curve ever since. As a result, the school population has been increasing steadily.

During the war years the nation could build no schools because all materials and manpower were channeled into the war effort. Since the end of World War II we have scarcely scratched the surface insofar as catching up with school needs is concerned. First, material and manpower shortages, and then the Korean conflict placed obstacles in the way of school construction. The result is that we are now face to face with a first class school crisis.

It is in the grade schools that the shoe is pinching hardest at the present time. However, time is very rapidly running out on the high schools. The first crop of "war babies" will make their impact felt on the high schools in the next two years. Unless adequate high school facilities are built very shortly, high schools will face the same overcrowded, unstaffed, confused condition that prevails in many grade schools today.

Just as it takes time to construct adequate school houses, it also takes time to properly educate good teachers. An educational journal predicts that at least 75,000 additional high school teachers will have to be turned out by 1957 if educational standards are not to be abandoned completely.

A few years later the floodtide of youngsters seeking knowledge will overrun our colleges. They, too, face the task of preparing themselves to meet the challenge. Most colleges, however, are having extremely tough sledding financially. This is particularly true of the "private" colleges which have to depend on endowments, religious grants, etc., for their existence. Unless the nation assumes a more realistic attitude toward our overall educational system shortly, our colleges, too, face chaos a few years hence.

Ironically, this is an age when education is more important than it ever has been. The conflict between Democracy and Communism is essentially a battle for men's minds. In the ideological phase of that battle there is no substitute for broad, solid and well-rounded education. Should the conflict erupt into open shooting, then the side with the most and best trained technical minds will have a great advantage.

Some idea of how fast technological progress has advanced in recent years can be gleaned from the fact that a World War II B-17 bomber required 350,000 engineering man-hours in its production, while today's B-36 bomber requires a minimum of 3,500,000 man-hours of engineering. The moral is inescapable—to keep our nation safe we need ten times as many engineers today as we had in 1942.

Unfortunately too many citizens are unaware of the crisis which has developed in our educational structure. There are powerful interests in the nation which are strongly organized to do one thing and one thing only—see that the people do not learn the true facts. Schools do eat up a substantial share of state and municipal taxes. Bringing school standards up to adequacy can only be accomplished by raising and spending more tax money. And this is what the special interest groups want to prevent.

Rank and file America must come to realize the full gravity of the present educational crisis. It must understand that a whole generation of forthcoming Americans is being shortchanged by being forced to attend school on a split-shift basis and acquire their learning from inadequately prepared teachers.

This neglect of education may well become the shame of America. Indeed,

it may become the cause of America's downfall, for we cannot allow our educational system to lag behind the Russian's for any length of time without losing ground that we may never be able to make up.

Recently one of America's foremost experts on education had this to say:

"Has Congress abandoned America's basic source of strength, which certainly is *thought*? How long can we live with our national conscience and continue to spend less than seven billion dollars annually for schools while frittering away eight billion for alcohol and eleven billion for recreation and amusement, knowing that recently the administration allocated more than 50 billion dollars in natural resources to the several states to be disposed of in a manner of their own choosing?

"During the protracted debates over the Oil for Education amendment, many statistics and weighty arguments were given in the austere halls of Congress. One brief statement, however, made by Senator Hill, stands out with dramatic simplicity and understanding:

"A child is only six once . . . when a child loses a day or a week or a year of his schooling, he has lost it forever."

"The responsibility for stealing a day's schooling from our children rests squarely with us. If national leadership persists in following a policy of neglect and unconcern, the children's only hope is for an aroused citizenry to demand action.

"America's shame is on the hands of each of us!"

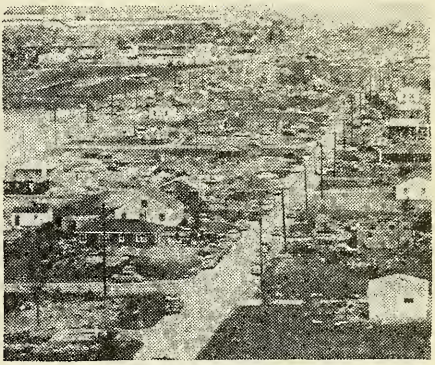
Those are mighty strong words. Unfortunately they are true ones too. And they will remain true until such time as an aroused populace forces action on the part of our legislators.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

August 29-30 will long be remembered by the people of Flint, Michigan as the week-end of the "Building-Bee." During those two days the city saw the reconstruction of nearly 100 of more than 300 homes which were completely destroyed by a disastrous tornado which struck June 8.

In two minutes nature wreaked havoc on a whole section of the city.

When the damage was assessed, 116 persons had perished and many more were seriously injured. Many people faced permanent loss of their homes.



New Homes For Flint

Under the leadership of Jack Niles, president of the Flint Building Trades Council, and Fr. Henry Berkemeier, pastor of St. Francis of Assisi Church, located in the center of the devastated area, plans were made for the reconstruction of the homes.

The labor leader and the priest began a publicity campaign for workmen to donate their labor so that these unfortunate people's homes could be restored. At first the work was being done on week-ends or after regular work days, but it progressed too slowly for the zealous pair. They started a campaign to interest the skilled tradesmen in a building bee, designated as the last week-end in August.

With the aid of all organized labor, religious, civic and business groups the project was given ample publicity. Before the weekend was over, 90,000 man hours had gone into the construction of the new homes.

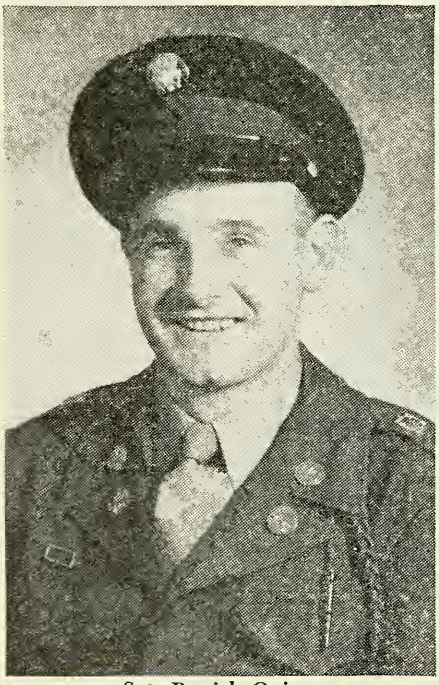
Locals 1373 of Flint, and 998 of Royal Oak added their contribution to that of more than 4,500 skilled craftsmen who aided in the gigantic rebuilding project.

In Korea Your Choice Was--MARCH OR DIE

"WE MARCHED ALL NIGHT. At first the stronger helped the weaker. Then we got too weak to help. We would leave men to die in the hills—there was nothing you could do about it."

These were the words of Sgt. Patrick V. Quinn, an apprentice of Local 13 of Chicago. He told of how more than three-fourths of the captives died at the hands of the Communists on a death march which he experienced in Korea.

Captured in February, 1951, Quinn was placed with a group of 800 in a mining camp in Northern Korea. The camp was unmarked and easily spotted by UN fighter and bomber pilots and as a result was subjected to heavy strafing and bombing attacks. It soon became untenantable and the 700 prisoners who were still alive were



Sgt. Patrick Quinn

forced to march north to notorious Camp 1.

Before they were to reach Camp 1 many were to die, due to the extreme cold weather, untended wounds or the savagery of their captors.

"You had to keep up or you got a rifle butt in your back." said the sergeant, in recalling his grim experince. "We marched north with 700 men. Half of us got to Camp 1."

August 18 will linger long in the Chicagoan's memory, for that is the date upon which the Communists released him with other prisoners in the mutual exchange, called "Operation Big Switch," at Panmunjom.

Brother Quinn became an apprentice in Local 13 in April, 1948 and entered the Army January, 1949. He was discharged in February of the following year. But before he could become settled to a simple life as a carpenter, the Army recalled him to active duty. Two months later, in November, 1950, he was sent overseas and served in Korea until he was captured.

A native of County Down, North Ireland, Brother Quinn came to Chicago in 1947. His parents followed him to the Windy City and now await him there.

James Sexton, president of Local 13, told of union plans for honoring the veteran when he returns.

"When he comes back to Chicago, we'll join his family in meeting him at the train.

"We're planning a big union party for this courageous young man to welcome him back home."

A loyal citizen and good member of the United Brotherhood has given of himself unsparingly in the fight against aggression and the threat of Communism to the democratic way of life. The fight is not yet won, but prospects are very good as long as we have men like this on our side.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

APPRENTICE CARPENTER

30-Minute Test

This test is intended for our junior members of whom we have 36,000 or so. An apprentice with at least one year's experience might reasonably be expected to pass with flying colors. All answers must be four-letter words. Two points for each one correct. A score of 76% indicates an elementary knowledge of the trade. Answers on page 34.

Warning: Any experienced carpenter fiddling around with this little test must first score himself 100% before he starts.

1. A slender, pointed piece of metal used as a wood fastening device. NAIL
2. An inclined walkway used in place of a stairs.
3. The overhang of a rafter, beam, or other projecting timber.
4. The bench plane next larger in size than a jack plane.
5. A coarse-toothed file used by carpenters to dress curved surfaces.
6. The vertical corner member of a wall or partition.
7. A liquid adhesive used for jointing woodwork.
8. The tool used by carpenters to sharpen the lips of auger bits.
9. A defect in a board caused by a broken off tree branch.
10. The framework which holds the glass of a window.
11. A drawing showing the horizontal view of a building.
12. The horizontal member of a door or sash.
13. The height of a stair step.
14. One of the main horizontal supports of a floor.
15. That part of a door frame to which the door is hinged.
16. A thin finishing nail, one inch or less in length.
17. A vertical member of a wall or partition, usually spaced 16 inches o. c.
18. The out-to-out width of a roof across the wall plates.
19. Elliptical.
20. The box or mold built by carpenters to hold the poured concrete.
21. A prop used as a temporary support under a concrete floor or beam.
22. A sliding bar for fastening a door.
23. That part of a hammer used when pulling out nails.
24. The striking surface of a hammer.
25. A metal door opening prefabricated all in one piece.
26. The groove made in a board by a saw.
27. A wooden wedge driven into a hole made in masonry to hold a nail.
28. Allowance for free movement of a door or window sash.
29. General name for the boards running around the bottom of an interior wall.
30. That part of a wall framework on which the studs and posts rest.
31. The lowest projecting part of a sloping roof.
32. The number of sides in a rectangle.
33. A very thin, narrow wood strip, sometimes used as a plaster base.
34. General name for interior finish woodwork.
35. That part of a door-fastening device which fits over the staple.
36. To make a hole larger by means of a tapering bit or similar tool.
37. That part of a nail set struck by the hammer.
38. A gap in the cutting edge of a chisel or hatchet.
39. The top, pointed part of a gable.
40. A half-round molding stuck on the face or edge of a board.
41. A curved structure over a door or window opening.
42. That part of a stairs composed of the tread and riser.
43. A flexible, coiled measuring tool.
44. To twist out of shape, as a board, or door.
45. The hinge most commonly used to hang a door.
46. To fit one molding to another by means of a fine saw.
47. A step on a lean-to ladder.
48. Another name for a plane cutter.
49. The box-like part of a mortise lock containing the operating mechanism.
50. The round wooden attachment at the front end of a bench plane.

Total correct x 2 = ... %

Editorial

Congressional Doors Must Not Become Mahogany Curtains

Since 1940 the United States has sent some 15 million youngsters to various parts of the world to fight for preservation of the principles of representative government. Some fought in Normandy and some fought on Okinawa. Others trudged up and down the weary hills of Korea. Wherever they fought, however, the thing they fought to protect was the same—the right of people to have a voice in the determination of their destinies.

Against its enemies operating from abroad, representative government has been well defended—even if the cost was a third of a million lives and a third of a trillion dollars. The Hitler's and the Mussolini's and Stalin's have been eliminated, and the Malenkov's have been slowed down to a walk. But during this very process of saving representative government from foreign enemies, an insidious menace has been allowed to develop at home. That menace can be defined in one simple word—secrecy.

More and more our government is tending to conduct its business behind closed doors. Congressional committees, government agencies, and many branches of the armed forces are all guilty. Whenever a controversial issue is about to be discussed these days in Washington, almost the first thing that is done is to throw out the radio and press. Always the excuse is the same—national security is at stake. Newsmen have been barred from meetings where such things as immigration, flood control and even wool importations from Australia have been discussed—certainly not subjects very intimately connected with national defense.

How prevalent this "closed door" mania has become can be gleaned from the fact that of some 800 committee meetings held during the first three months of this year, at least 400 were held behind barred doors, according to Congressional Quarterly. Of these 400 secret meetings, only 43 dealt with matters that reasonably could be construed as being connected with national defense. More than 200 of the secret meetings were meetings of the Hous Appropriations Committee. Every time this committee meets behind closed doors, it literally tells the American people "it is none of your business how we spend your money."

We believe this concept is not in harmony with the principles of representative government. How can public opinion influence important issues if the people are not even given an opportunity to know what the issues are? Just before Congress adjourned a first class hassle developed in the House Appropriations Committee regarding the size of our air force. The whole issue was brought up, debated and resolved without the public getting one bit of pertinent information. Certainly such a procedure hardly seems compatible with the principles of representative government which 15 million Americans fought to preserve during the past 15 years.

A recent article in "The Quill" touched at some length on this subject of secrecy in Washington. In part that article said:

"Not a day goes by but one or more of our congressional committees meet behind locked doors and do the people's business in secrecy, where the restraint of public opinion is missing and political privilege rules supreme.

"Perhaps two quotations are apropo. Bernard Baruch sent the following telegram to Senator Capehart's Senate Banking and Finance Committee, which was considering price-wage controls:

"How can the people who fight and die, suffer and pay, pass judgment if they are left unaware of what and why legislation is passed?"

"Senator Capehart and his committee held their next meeting so secretly that even the committee staff was barred.

"The second quotation comes from Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the atom bomb scientist.

"I do not think," said Dr. Oppenheimer, "that a country like ours can in any real sense survive if we are afraid of our people."

We are inclined to agree wholeheartedly with both Mr. Baruch and Mr. Oppenheimer. Unless the people know the score they certainly cannot participate in the processes of government; and whenever the people stop participating in their government, democracy, as we know it, is gone.

No one can deny that there is need for secrecy in some sensitive areas of our defense effort. Where information that might be of value to the enemy is scheduled to enter the discussions no one can blame a committee for clamping down a news blackout. But committees and agencies have found these blackouts mighty handy gadgets to hide behind when an issue becomes hot and a definite stand means a loss of friends on the other side. Therefore we have news blackouts on such matters as who should develop the power at Niagara Falls and how much money ought to be spent supporting farm prices.

The whole conflict between the East and the West revolves around one thing: shall people have a right to participate in the shaping of their own destinies? We have sent millions of our young men all over the world, prepared to lay down their lives, if necessary, to prove that our answer is "yes." But here at home more and more needless Congressional secrecy is tending to obscure that fact. It is time the trend stopped. It is time that the American people again became the supreme authority in the democratic process.

What Do You Think?

Fifty-nine years ago President Cleveland signed an Act of Congress making the first Monday in September an annual legal holiday. With the signing of that measure, a long-cherished dream of Peter J. McGuire that labor should have a holiday of its own became a reality. Labor Day now is as fixed an institution in American life as the Fourth of July or Thanksgiving Day, something that may or may not be desirable.

Certainly Labor Day is not what it used to be 30 or 40 years ago. A cursory survey of a dozen odd cities found only one of them sponsoring any sort of a Labor Day program this year. In the rest of the cities Labor Day was simply another holiday.

This is a far cry from the Labor Day observances of the Twenties and Thirties, when organized labor in every city, town and hamlet in the nation

turned out en masse to make the occasion as memorable as possible. There were parades and picnics and sports programs for the youngsters. There were free beer and fire-eating oratory and tug-of-war contests in which fat men were at a premium.

It all added up to fun and fellowship and pride in one's craft and in one's union. The white-hatted painters vied with the leather-aproned blacksmiths for lead spot in the parade. And the white-overalled carpenters and the miners with lamps in their caps stepped along as briskly as trained soldiers under their silken union banners resplendent with gold braid and tassels. To many an old timer some particular Labor Day celebration is a standout event of a whole lifetime.

Perhaps it was only natural that the observance of Labor Day should change with the years. For one thing, organized labor is now a recognized and accepted part of any community. In the old days this was not always so. Often the city officials and the merchants and professional men were united in their opposition to unions. Often it was difficult for labor to get a permit for a parade or a permit to use a city-owned picnic spot.

Against this sort of unfriendliness Labor Day offered a sort of rallying point. It offered union men an opportunity to parade their strength and demonstrate their solidarity. It offered them a chance to stand up and be counted among the men—the free, proud, independent and unbeholden men. Small wonder that Labor Day celebrations and parades were elaborate in those days.

Perhaps the time has come when Labor Day celebrations should be revived and surrounded with all their old time splendor and enthusiasm. While it is true that organized labor is no longer a social outcast in the community, at the same time the popularity of the labor movement seems to be headed in a downward direction. Press and radio are constantly criticizing organized labor, sometimes with justification but mostly without. This endless belittling has had its effect on the general public. The result is reflected in the scarcity of friends labor can count on in government—especially the state legislatures.

A Labor Day parade or a Labor Day picnic will not change the trend in some miraculous manner; only a long and patient program of public relations can do that. But proper observances of Labor Day may be a good place to get the ball rolling. In the old days there was something of an air of defiance and challenge in Labor Day celebrations. Union men stood up to be counted as union men, and the back of their hands to anyone who did not like it or disagreed with it. The labor movement could certainly use a little bit of that loyalty and spirit to good advantage these days. Perhaps a revival of interest in Labor Day celebrations can help develop them.

What do you think?

A Remarkable Record

Elsewhere in this issue is an announcement of the death of Brother John G. Appiarius, who entered the Home at Lakeland in November of 1930 and resided there continually until his passing on August 5th of this year. Had Brother Appiarius lived another three months, he would have been a guest at the home for 23 straight years.

This is a remarkable record and a tribute to the kind of care which the Home provides. It is also a tribute to the benefit program of our Brotherhood. In his 30 years of active membership—from 1900 to 1930—Brother Appiarius paid into the General Office a grand total of $119.51 in per capita tax. In return, exclusive of the improvements in wages and working conditions negotiated by the Union, he received almost 23 years of first class care at the Home. Very conservatively figuring this care as worth $1,200 per year, in the 22 years and nine months of his residence at the Home, Brother Appiarius collected $27,300 in return for his $119.51 investment.

Now no one begrudges Brother Appiarius his good fortune in living a long and fruitful life. In fact it is the constant aim of the Home to keep all occupants as healthy as possible as long as possible. Brother Appiarius received nothing except what he had coming to him under our Brotherhood's benefit program.

On Page 7 of this issue is a report by a committee appointed by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson to review the financial structure of our Brotherhood. Being acquainted with the record of Brother Appiarius makes it easier to understand the committee's report.

The Ungrateful Commies

Since the close of World War II, France has been consistently plagued by Communism. Several more cabinets than usual have fallen because of their perfidious actions, and the present one led by Premier Laniel, is on shaky ground.

Early in September this year, the French Reds were given some exceptional propaganda material by a granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller and her husband, the Marquis de Cuevas.

While the laboring men of France were engaged in a nation-wide strike, an wondering where their next loaf of bread and jug of wine would come from, the pair staged an $85,000 blowout in the resort town of Biarritz. The playboys and girls of the world were all in attendance. Food and drinks were so plentiful that some were able to stuff and drink for several days according to individual capacity and greediness. And when they became bored with the planned entertainment, some of the more ingenious engaged in a food throwing fight.

As far as we know, no message of thanks was sent to the Marquis, his wife and guests. Just another example of their lack of manners. The cost of this spectacle would have been enough for many starving French families to exist on for months. The commies took full advantage of the situation, staging demonstrations until the disgraceful affair was ended. They played it up in their press and on radio, but never bothered to say a word of thanks to the thoughtless hundreds of stupid morons who gave them such a break. How ungrateful can they get?

A love story without much in the way of love—

SLIM, KIM AND THE CONSTITUTION

★

THE OLDEST story plot in the world is the one in which "boy meets girl." Ever since the invention of an alphabet, writers and novelists have been appending new twists to this same old theme to create literature of various degrees of worth. Despite the fact movies, radio, and now television, have belabored the "boy meets girl" theme day in and day out for years, it still remains the most popular story material in the entertainment world. It would seem almost impossible to come up with a variation of the boy-girl plot.

Here, however, is a different plot. Here is one where the girl and boy never do meet, but they have a good deal in common just the same. Furthermore this is a true story.

The characters in this plot are Slim and Kim. Slim's real name we do not know, and Kim's is better left unrevealed anyway. Slim's part of the story was enacted in Korea and Kim played out her role in Indianapolis.

You know as much about Slim as we do. He made the newspaper headlines one day last month when he disappeared from a military hospital in Japan because he feared for his life.

It seems Slim started out as just an ordinary GI in the big, impersonal United States Army. Whether he was drafted or enlisted we have no way of knowing, although the odds are overwhelming that he received presidential greetings. Nor do we know anything of his early Army career. Presumably he sweated out basic training and did well enough to get assigned to a regular outfit. Eventually he wound up in Korea on the fighting front.

What Slim did as a fighting man is nowhere recorded, but it really does not matter in the least. It was only after he and part of his outfit were captured by the enemy that Slim's true nature showed itself.

It seems Slim and a couple thousand other American prisoners of war were thrown together in a North Korean prison camp. Although the Reds claimed it was a fine prison camp the Americans found it anything but the Waldorf-Astoria. The grub was scarce and monotonous, the guards were big and brutal and the discipline was rigid and galling; that is, it was all these things for those who refused to renounce their Americanism in favor of Communism. To those who would go along with Red "indoctrination" policies, by attending lectures, on the glorious achievements of Communism, or reading selected books on Marxism, a considerably more enjoyable prison life was offered.

All the prisoners were under the same pressure. All of them felt the pangs of hunger equally, and all of them had posteriors equally sensitive to the stock of a guard's rifle. However, all of them resisted the blandishments of the Reds. Time after time they ate their rotten food, slept in their filthy beds and endured the beatings of the guards rather than give up their principles. All of them did this, with only one exception.

Yep, you guessed it, Slim. Slim was no fool; he knew his rights. Sure the Army taught a guy to give the enemy nothing except name, rank and serial number, but what did that get a guy?

Nothing but bum grub and abuse. On the other hand, a little cooperation with the enemy and a guy could get along pretty good. Real for sure meat and potatoes, blankets on the bunk, and even plenty of smokes.

A guy gotta' look after himself don't he? Nobody else ain't goina' do it. Yeah, yeah, I know, them guys is tryin' to be Heroes or somethin', always talking about trying to escape or trying' to signal American planes or somethin' and what does it get 'em? Nothin' but slop and beatin's. A guy gotta' right to look out fer himself, ain't he? Don't the constitution guarantee that?

So Slim spent the better part of two years working against his former army buddies. He grew fat while they grew thin. He stayed warm while they tried to keep from freezing. He was a rugged individualist while they stuck together through thick and thin in defense of principles.

Unfortunately for Slim, the Communist filibuster ran out of steam and eventually the Korean war ended. Came the great day the prisoner of war exchange got under way and there was no unhappier individual in the Northern Hemisphere than Slim. There was scarcely a poorer insurance risk either, for all of Slim's ex-comrades whom he sold out to the enemy figured they had a little score to settle with him.

Taking cognizance of the situation promptly, the Army deemed it wise to spirit Mr. Slim to parts unknown. It flew him to a hospital in Japan, but all in vain. Slim knew he was recognized. He tried to disappear, but eventually the MP's brought him back. He pleaded desperately with Army brass not to return him to the States on a transport with other ex-prisoners of war because he knew his chances of arriving on U. S. soil were, like his nickname, slim.

At last reports, the Army was contemplating flying Slim home by plane. But a number of ex-buddies voiced the opinion that the only place the Army could fly Slim where he would be safe would be off this planet.

We presume Slim is home by now in the bosom of his family, and that is a good place to leave him, for we doubt if anyone else is going to want him even though he tries all the mouth washes and underarm deodorants advertised in "Life."

So, then we take up the story of Kim. Unhappily, we do not know much about Kim either, except that she presumably finished high school before she took a job at the telephone company in Indianapolis. For five or six years she was just one of the myriad nameless faces that twice a day filed in and out of the huge Telephone Building on Meridian Street in the Hoosier Capital. She belonged to the union but probably never attended a single union meeting. Only for a quirk of fate she might have remained unknown, unappreciated cog in the Indiana Bell family until doomsday.

The bounce of the ball that catapulted Kim to notoriety (if not fame) was a strike, a long and bitter one. It got her name in the paper in big type and maybe even a picture, if we remember correctly. And we would not be surprised if she even got some sort of special citation for the Committee for Constitutional Government, Kim having "proved" herself a strong believer in the United States Constitution.

To go into the background of the strike and all its ramifications would take too long, so we will merely establish the fact that a strike did get under way after months of fruitless negotiations. For the first two weeks Kim stayed home (she had some vacation coming anyhow). But the strike stretched beyond two weeks; in fact,

it developed so much momentum that it became obvious it was going to be a bitter one.

Now Kim was no dummy. She knew what was going on in the world all right. Didn't she read Westbrook Pegler regularly and didn't she listen to Fulton Lewis often? And didn't she even know which husband Rita Hayworth was currently gallivanting with? Yes, sir, she certainly did. You couldn't put much over on Kim.

Well, about the third week of the strike (when Kim was off the payroll) she began thinking all kinds of deep thoughts—you know about the higher meaning of life and Valley Forge and patriotism and all the important stuff like that there. And then Kim thought of the Constitution, and she said to herself "why it don't say nowhere in the Constitution that a person can't work at their job if they feel like it." Having made this profound discovery, Kim hied herself down to the phone company the next morning.

Naturally, to get into the building, Kim had to walk by some pickets. And do you know what? Some of those nasty pickets gave her dirty looks and one of them even called her a short, four-letter word starting with S and ending with B.

But Kim didn't care. She had her revenge coming. She worked lots of overtime, and besides all the executives' wives were there working too. And they had the best time. The company provided them swell steak dinners—not the old cottage cheese salads they had to eat before the strike.

So pretty soon it came payday. And Kim had $118 left after taxes. That was HER day. Stopping at the picket line, she pulled out her envelope and said to one and all:

"Look at this! I made $118 clear this week. What did you chumps make walking this picket line?"

With that, Kim flounced her way down the street, humming a catchy little ditty to herself and debating whether that $15 hat in Block's window was too extravagant in view of her new found prosperity.

The next payday the same routine was repeated. And it was also repeated at the one after that—but with a profound difference. On that payday some picket who had been walking the picket line for five or six weeks trying to end discrimination, establish decent grievance machinery and increase wages got fed up with Miss Kim. About the time she was opening her mouth to give a detailed recital of her earnings, a fistfull of feminine knuckles caught her in the eye, an eye that for the next few days rivaled many a summer rainbow.

The indignation of Miss Kim must have been something to behold. She hied herself to a newspaper and unburdened herself approximately thus:

"What is this country coming to? I am a citizen and a taxpayer and I am upholding my constitutional right to work and the police let an honest citizen be attacked and beaten and this is anarchy and I demand the President be notified and the Marines be called out and what is a person to do if they can't be safe when they are performing their constitutional rights?"

Oddly enough, you can't argue with Kim's position. There is nothing in the Constitution that denies Kim the right to cross a picket line any more than it denies Slim the right to rat on his comrades in the prison camp.

There is nothing in the Constitution which says that a man has to rush to his neighbor's aid when his house catches fire. If he is so inclined, he may sit and watch his neighbor's house burn to the ground. In fact he

may even use the heat to make toast, if he feels like it, while all the others in the neighborhood fight the fire. Nowhere does the Constitution say that a man living on high ground must help man the dikes to save the low-lying houses from the flood waters. The Constitution just wasn't written that way.

The picket who gave Kim a mouse and the GI's who are looking for Slim's scalp are transgressing on the laws of the land. That is what makes the Constitution the inspired, wonderful, priceless document it is. To even the lowliest and least deserving it guarantees a right to be as foolish or as contrary or as vapid as they may choose. Maybe the framers planned it that way, knowing that those who recognize the value of organization and sticking together can take care of themselves while the foolish individualists need all the protection they can get.

With but one more thought, this brings to a close our story of Slim, Kim and the Constitution. Wouldn't it be wonderful if Slim and Kim met, fell in love, and married? Chances are their offspring would be rattlesnakes.

Home Guest For 23 Years Passes Away

Brother John G. Appiarius is dead. On August 5th he passed away peacefully in his hospital bed at the Home, 22 years, nine months and two days after entering the Home. With his passing the Home lost its oldest guest in point of residence.

A member of Local Union No. 29, Cincinnati, Brother Appiarius first entered the Home on November 3, 1930, and resided there continually ever since. The Home had only been in operation a little over a year when he first entered.

Brother Appiarius was born September 3, 1855. He joined Local Union No. 664 of Cincinnati on October 3, 1900. Eighteen years later he transferred to Local Union No. 64 and maintained his membership there ever since. Although less than a month short of his 98th birthday at the time of his passing, Brother Appiarius was not the oldest member ever to live at the Home.

Laid to rest in the beautiful Home Cemetery, Brother Appiarius will continue being part of the Home for all time to come.

HOME CONSTRUCTION PICKS UP IN AUGUST

The recent decline in housing starts appears to have abated somewhat during August, according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The August estimate of 94,000 new permanent non-farm dwelling units started was only 2,000 less than in July and brought total housing starts thus far in 1953 to 769,800 units, about the same as in the first 8 months of last year.

Privately owned housing volume declined about 3 per cent from the 95,600-unit July estimate to 93,000 in August, and was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 970,000 units in August and 998,000 in July. Public housing authorities put 1,000 new units under construction during August, compared with 400 in July and 1,700 in August 1952. In some areas of the country (notably New York and Houston and Beaumont, Texas), housing activity was adversely affected during July and August because of work stoppages.

During the first 8 months of 1953, privately owned non-farm housing starts totaled 740,000—a small gain of 20,000 units from 1952. Publicly owned new housing totaled 29,700 units the end of August, compared with 47,300 units begun during January-August 1952.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1953, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

JOURNAL

Every effort is being made by this office to furnish each member with a copy of our journal, THE CARPENTER. In this respect many officers of Local Unions have been very cooperative in supplying this office with the names and addresses of their members. This office has available, upon request, blank address lists; also individual request cards for use when the member fails to receive the journal, due to a possible change of address. We find in many instances we are not advised of the change of address and as we have mentioned before, this causes a premium postage on the return of the journal.

Again we wish to emphasize that it is the desire of this office that all members receive the journal and with the cooperation of the officers of the Local Union as well as the members we can accomplish that purpose.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HENRY P. ANDERSON, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
GEORGE AUBER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
STARR AUSTIN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
GUSTAVE E. BACKMAN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
EMIL BARTELLS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
DATE W. BEAMER, L. U. 1, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT H. BENTLEY, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
CARL B. BERGLOF, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
ELMER BIGFORD, L. U. 355, Grand Rapids, Mich.
EMIL BRAATZ, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HARRY A. BRADY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS R. BROOKS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GORDON H. BROWN, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
FLOYD L. CASEY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
A. J. CILLESSEN, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
THOMAS A. CLARK, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
DONALD COHEN, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
LEW W. COLVIN, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
JOHN CONDON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
MORRIS COURSH, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
PATRICK COYLE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
J. L. CRAIG, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
HARRY V. CRULL, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
DOMINICK DIROMA, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
ROBERT C. DONNELLY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE DOUGHTY, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
CORNELIUS DRISCOLL, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ANTHONY DWOKY, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O.
PETER EGGERT, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER D. ERICKSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT EVERETT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
D. M. FITZGERALD, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
HARRY FLEISCHER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
DAVID J. FLYNN, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
GEORGE C. FORRISTALL, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
GEORGE FRITZ, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
FRED GAUL, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MASON A. GRAY, L. U. 93, Detroit, Mich.
PETER GORDON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. GORNTO, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. O. GRAVES, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex.
JOSEPH GREENFIELD, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
FRANK GREGOR, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE GRIMM, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
NOEL R. GOINS, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
JOHN GUNNNING, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HELGE L. HARVEY, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN F. HASSELL, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
CHARLES D. HOFF, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HENRIK HYVAR, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
GUS JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JAMES E. JOHNSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN E. JOHNSON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
PAUL KISCH, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
ALBERT T. KLOTZ, L. U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo.
ERNEST LEHMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES H. LETHBRIDGE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. FRANK LILLIVIK, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
FRANK H. LINGEBACH, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MIKE LOMBARDI, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
TOM LOWRY, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
TOM W. MACFARLAND, L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
CHARLES L. MAISEL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE MEDLINGER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN MELICHAR, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
PETER MELVILLE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ALBERT MIONSKE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
AXEL L. NELSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
OLE C. OLSEN, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J.
IGNTRUS ONESCHOOK, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
EDWARD PACK, L. U. 32, Elmira, N. Y.
OTTO PEBLER, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM PLOGER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN PURCELL, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
LOUIS J. REX, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK RIVERS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PAUL SCHMIDT, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
LEO SCHOEPF, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
ADOLPH SCHROADER, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
JULIUS SCHUCH, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
R. T. SIEBERT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT SIEVERT, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
EVERETT SIMPSON, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
G. SINNIS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
OBIE SKYLES, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
ANTON SOMMERS, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE STUMP, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
R. D. SULLIVAL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
AUSTIN E. SULLIVAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
PATRICK SWEENEY, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
A. R. TURNQUIST, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOHN WENNSTROM,, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
LEE WISDOM, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
ORVILLE WRIGHT, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
EUGENE ZARI, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN ZOBEL, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Nail	11. Plan	21. Jack	31. Eave	41. Arch
2. Ramp	12. Rail	22. Bolt	32. Four	42. Step
3. Tail	13. Rise	23. Claw	33. Lath	43. Tape
4. Fore	14. Beam	24. Face	34. Trim	44. Warp
5. Rasp	15. Jamb	25. Buck	35. Hasp	45. Butt
6. Post	16. Brad	26. Kerf	36. Ream	46. Cope
7. Glue	17. Stud	27. Plug	37. Head	47. Rung
8. File	18. Span	28. Play	38. Nick	48. Iron
9. Knot	19. Oval	29. Base	39. Peak	49. Case
10. Sash	20. Form	30. Sill	40. Bead	50. Knob

Women Demand Ample Closets In New Homes

Ask any homemaker to name the features she wants most in a home, and chances are that "plenty of closet space" will be high on her list.

How many closets does that imply? Perhaps the homemaker herself is uncertain. She is definite, however, in her desire for ample, convenient storage. It is likely, too, that she wants at least some of the closets to be moth-proof so as to protect valuable furs, clothing and household woolens.

Authorities on home planning say there are certain basic closet requirements for every well planned home. These include at least one closet in each bedroom, with two in the master bedroom, a coat closet just inside the front entrance, a linen closet in each bathroom, and a broom closet near the kitchen.

Various supplementary storages also are recommended. They help ease the homemaker's job by affording tidy, convenient storage for items not in use the year 'round.

Moth-protection offers no problem nowadays, since it can be included in construction at little or no extra cost. The method simply involves lining the closet with aromatic red cedar, which stands permanently on guard against moths. The clean, pleasing aroma of cedar acts as deadly fumes to moth larvae. It paralyzes and kills the destructive insects by starvation.

Among the suggested supplementary closets, the seasonal storage comes closest to being a "must." Lined with cedar, with cedar shelving and plenty of hanger space, this offers a perfect storage for summer garments in winter and winter clothes in summer. Similarly, blankets and other woolens can be safely stored there out of season.

Such a storage can be built at moderate cost in an attic, or perhaps in an upstairs hallway. In a one-story home, there often is sufficient space for the closet next to the den.

Other smaller closets which pay for themselves in utility and convenience include one for card tables, games and the like; a closet for books, papers, magazines and all sorts of odds and ends; and a guest closet in or near a room which may be pressed into service for overnight guests.

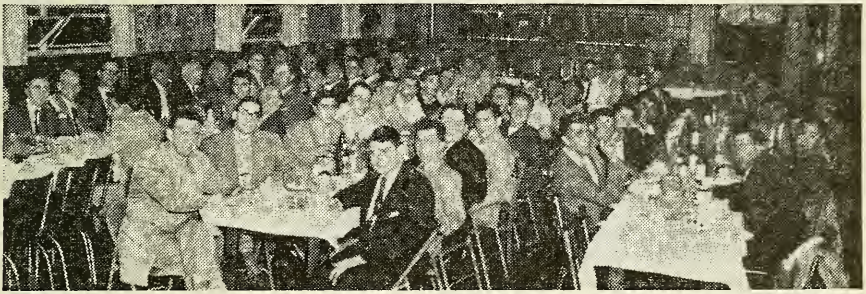
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

APPRENTICES OF NEW YORK D. C. HOLD DINNER

The first annual dinner of the apprentices of the New York District Council was held in June at Alex and Henry's Restaurant, in the Bronx. The occasion was in celebration of the ending of the school year for 1952-53 at the Samuel Compers Evening School.

This school is one of six such institutions in New York City where the United Brotherhood apprenticeship program is being carried on. Its success is mainly due to the concerted and energetic efforts of the members of the District Council. The leading figures in the program are Charles W. Hanson, president of the D. C.; Robert M. Johnson, secretary-



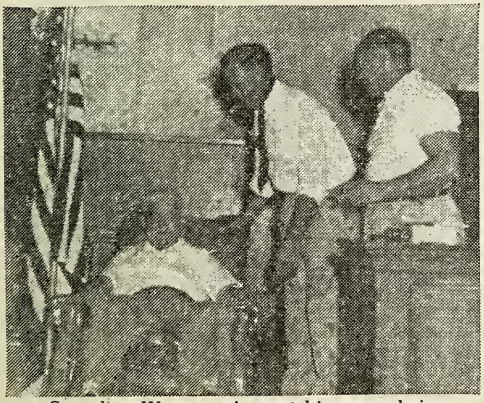
Year's end party held by apprentices and instructors of Samuel Gompers Evening Trade School of New York City.

treasurer; Edward McLaughlin, Sr., training representative of the State Apprenticeship Council; William D. Kraengel, coordinator; George Kleber, supervisor of evening trade apprentice training; and Elmer O'Donnell, principal of the Gompers School.

One of the outstanding instructors of the school is Louis A. Schumack, a member of Local 488, who provides both theoretical and technical training. Through his hard work many apprentices become competent craftsmen.

Due to a previous commitment, First District General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., was unable to attend, but sent his message of greeting to have read to the assembled apprentices.

BROTHER HONORED FOR THIRTY YEAR SERVICE



Cornelius Warner tries out his easy chair as William Bonnema and George Colura stand by.

Local 490, of Passaic, New Jersey paid its respects to one of its older members at its recent quarterly meeting. Cornelius P. Warner was presented with a green leather lounging chair on the anniversary of his thirtieth year as recording secretary of the Local.

Business Agent William Bonnema and president George Colura made the presentation and congratulated Brother Warner on his fine record.

All but eleven of Warner's forty-two years in the United Brotherhood have been in the capacity of recording secretary of the Local. His membership has been held in Local 490 since his initiation in July, 1911.

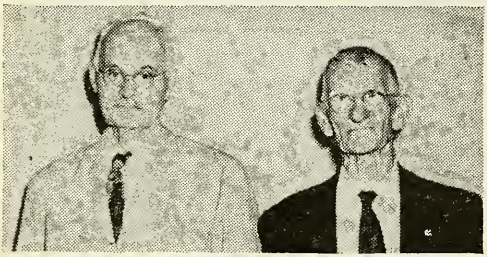
LIFETIME CARD PRESENTED



Members of Local 282 as John Lynch presents a gold life membership card to Fred Russ.

At its recent quarterly meeting, Local 282, of Jersey City, N. J. presented Brother Fred Russ with a gold life membership card in recognition of his long and faithful service. Brother Russ has completed his fiftieth year of membership and was lauded by the members for his integrity and sincerity. The presentation was made by John Lynch, president of the Local.

DUAL CELEBRATION AT LINCOLN, ILLINOIS



Brothers Walter Cooper and William Ayers, 50 year members of Local 568.

Local 568, of Lincoln, Illinois added to the celebration of their city's centennial year with the presentation of 50 year pins to two of their members. The recipients of the pins, Brothers Walter Cooper and William Ayers, have spent all of their membership in the Lincoln Local.

Presiding at the presentation was W. B. Barrick, treasurer of Local 568.

DELAWARE LOCAL CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Local 626, of Wilmington, Delaware celebrated its 50th anniversary on November 22, 1952. In attendance were the many members of the Local and several guests and friends of national renown. Among the invited guests were General President M. A. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus Wm. L. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, Maurice J. Tobin, then Secretary of Labor, Elbert N. Carvel, Governor of the State of Delaware, and James F. Hearn, Mayor of Wilmington.

Organized August 16, 1901, Local 626 boasts nine members with more than forty years activity and another twenty-six who have twenty-five or more years active service.

In congratulating the Local, General President Hutcheson wrote in part, "That Local Union No. 626 has managed to prosper and grow in spite of wars, depressions and technological revolutions is a tribute to the officers and men who make it up. It has been from such stalwart unions that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has drawn much of its inspiration, strength and moral fiber.

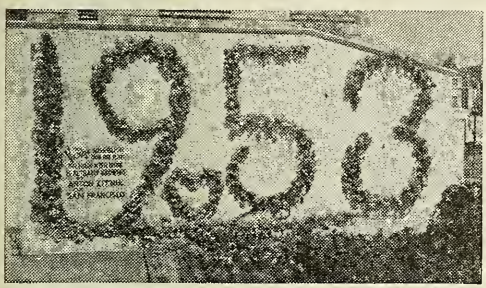
"With your continued cooperation and help, I am sure the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will continue contributing to a richer and fuller life for all who work for a living for many years to come."

BROTHER'S HOBBY BRINGS MAYOR'S PRAISE

Unusual hobbies are always of interest, but although his hobby in itself is not unusual, Anton Zitnik has received more than passing notice in San Francisco.

A member of Local 2164, of San Francisco, Brother Zitnik is no longer active as a carpenter, but now spends most of his spare time at his hobby, horticulture. Eighteen years ago he planted a rose and trained it carefully so that it would form numerals or figures. After seven years it had grown to such length that he trained it to form the figures 1940, in honor of San Francisco's World Exposition.

At the present time the figures formed by the plant are eight feet high and stretch fifteen feet along a wall which is kept gleaming white to form a perfect background for the flowers.



Brother Zitnik's eighteen year old rose stands as a living symbol of his pride in his community.

In recognition of Brother Zitnik's acheivement, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco and Mayor Elmer E. Robinson presented him with a resolution last year, commending him for his contribution to the city's welfare and beauty.

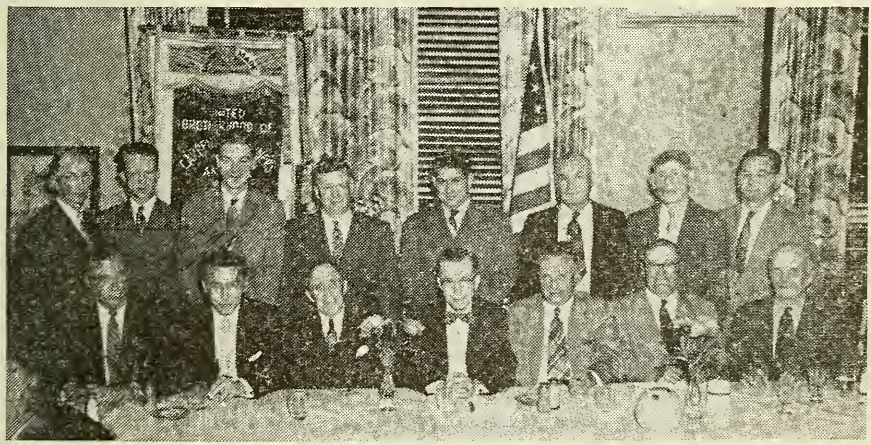
Each year the plant is trained so that it will form the numerals of the year. It attracts many visitors and has acheived widespread fame in the Bay area.

Another piece of Brother Zitnik's handicraft is a small wooden cross fashioned of several wooden blocks. The pieces are dovetailed together so that it is almost impossible to see where they are joined, except for the different colors of the pieces used.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Two hundred members and friends of Local 1636, of Whiting, Indiana joined together on May 28 to celebrate the group's fiftieth anniversary.

A chicken dinner was the high spot of the evening. Following the delicious repast, the minutes of the Local's first two meetings were read by its president, A. G. Klobucar.



Officers and special guests at the 50th anniversary celebration of Local 1636.

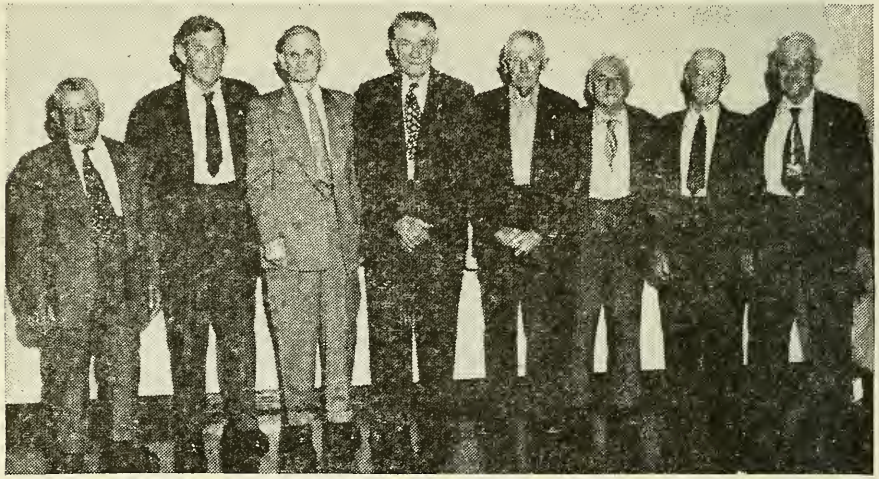
Cecil Shuhey represented the General Office and gave a short address congratulating the Local on its fine record. Also in attendance was Mayor Anderson, of nearby Hammond, who added his congratulations. Unable to attend, Mayor Kovacik of Whiting sent a message which was read to the assemblage.

Following the introduction of various officers and other members, Master of Ceremonies Brother George Peake placed the proceedings in the hands of the entertainment committee. They provided an excellent vaudeville program which was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests.

SAN JOSE HONORS 50 YEAR MEMBERS

Local 316, of San Jose, California honored its old timers at a special meeting called in July.

Following the installation of the new officers, F. O. Jorgensen, secretary of the District Council of Carpenters of Santa Clara Valley, gave the presentation speeches and pinned the 50 year emblems on the members receiving them.



All 50 year veterans of Local 316, from left to right: Brothers Nick Lamara, Frank Riesenback, Fred Lisle, Ed Frost, George Luebben, George Edmans, Martin Cardew, and Jack Boothe.

Among those with 50 years membership are: George Luebben, George Edmans, Martin Cardew, Jack Boothe, Ed Frost, Fred Lisle, Frank Riesenbeck and Nick Lamara.

Our Ladies Auxiliary, No. 244, accepted our invitation and was also at the presentation ceremonies.

Local 316 is now in its 66th year of membership in the United Brotherhood and at present we have ten 50 year members who are still active in the organization.

Following the presentation the refreshment committee presided and aided in closing the affair on an enjoyable note.

TEXAS LOCAL IS 60 YEARS OLD

On July 25, 1893 fourteen men banded together to form Local 622 of Waco, Texas. They were chartered by the United Brotherhood and are now the oldest group of our organization in the Lone Star State. From this small beginning the Local has grown to a membership of nearly 500 craftsmen.

Early leaders in the group were paid tribute at the recent celebration of the Local. Among these were Sam Stewart, C. H. Phillips and W. A. Peters, all who have passed on. The first business representative of the Local, W. B. Fason, was also honored posthumously.

Louis Sulenberger, treasurer, has held practically every office in the Local and was lauded for the fine service he still performs, although he is more than 80 years of age.

A salute is in order to these fine men and their organization which has endured the trials and tribulations of the years.

TRUCE TOO LATE FOR APPRENTICE BROTHER

Just three days before the signing of the truce, a young member of the United Brotherhood was killed in Korea.

PFC Joseph Rizzo, twenty-one year old member of Local 210, of Stamford, Connecticut was killed in action July 14th. He had attended Wright Technical School in Stamford, and would have been a member of the United Brotherhood for one year on August 5th.

Enlisting in the Army last October, PFC Rizzo was sent to Korea in January. He was to have been transferred to a non-combat, construction engineer battalion shortly before his death.



GREETINGS FROM CALIFORNIA AUXILIARY

To the Editor:

Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary 465, of Hayward California sends its greetings to all Auxiliaries throughout the United States and Canada.

We recently were honored with the election of one of our members, Mae Mackey, as president of the California State Council of Auxiliaries at its annual convention in Stockton last March. She has also served as president of our group and was formerly a Board Member of the State Council.

In August we learned, to our sorrow, that our beloved sister, Bertie M. Carter had passed away after ten years of suffering. She was a charter member and had served as our president, and as vice-president of the State Council. Eight of our members acted as honorary pallbearers at her funeral.

We have been a very active group of late, taking part in all kinds of activities. We have donated to the Red Cross, Veteran's Hospital Christmas Fund, Salvation Army, School for Cerebral Palsy Children, Cancer Society, Heart Fund and several others.

We served sandwiches and homemade cake at the USO recently. Local 1622 (Hayward), our sponsor, provided the money, and about ten or twelve of our members led by our president, Christine Davidson, did the bulk of the work.

In conjunction with our reception for Mary Mackey we had a parcel post sale, and later had several card parties and served several banquets other than our own. We are not allowed to raffle due to county laws, but we can accept donations, so we raised a neat sum on a quilt, which your correspondent won. We sent tickets to all Auxiliaries of the State Council and they responded generously.

We also set up a blood bank for the use of our members and it was a great help in Bertie Carter's fight for life. We are continuing the blood bank and hope to build it up for further emergencies.

Our Auxiliary acted as hostess at the Stockton Convention as there are none of our group in San Joaquin county where it was held.

In the past we have heard from many other Auxiliaries and have developed many "correspondence friendships" and would enjoy continuing them. A letter to a sister group might develop into a long standing friendship and would be certain to be interesting. Let us hear from you.

Fraternally, Oluffa Hoyer, Press Correspondent

WISCONSIN LADIES STAGE PICNIC CELEBRATION

To the Editor:

Here are a few notes on the recent activities of Auxiliary 448, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

In July we held a picnic for our members and their families in celebration of the 14th anniversary of our first meeting. Every member was in attendance and we had a fine time reminiscing and spending what turned out to be a very enjoyable day.

Now we are planning a union label display to be shown at the Wisconsin State Convention of Ladies Auxiliaries.

In the past we have desired to write to other Auxiliaries but have been unable to get names and addresses of their secretaries. It seems that when the General Office requests such information, many Auxiliaries continually fail to send it in. As a result the lists which they have on hand are very obsolete.

We would enjoy hearing from sister groups very much.

Fraternally, Mae Thorson, Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 301

Loss of Skill.—Most of the older carpenters of today know from experience how to make window and door frames, while few, if any, of the younger journeymen carpenters and apprentices have ever had the opportunity to work on such frames on the job. It has been a long time since this writer witnessed the making of window and door

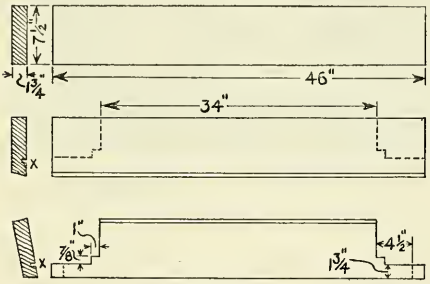


Fig. 1

frames in a carpenter's shop, as it was done in the days of his own apprenticeship. Carpentry as a trade has lost much by the transfer of this work to the factory, and the field carpenter is poorer because of it—not so much in the loss of wages, as in the loss of skill. For making window and door frames not only develops the apprentice's skill, but it creates confidence in his own

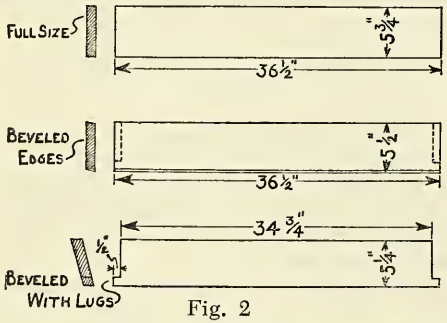


Fig. 2

ability to do things. And that is exactly what every beginner needs, to start him out on the right track in learning a trade.

Different carpenters have different ways of making frames, and their ideas about frames also differ. But the carpenter who knows how to make window and door frames, no matter what his method of making them is, does not need the help that the beginner or apprentice needs. There are innumerable little things that can not be detected by mere observations. The apprentice must have a chance to do the work himself in order to become a master at making frames. While frame making today is mostly done in the factory, as mentioned before, the apprentice should not assume that therefore, he will never be called on to make a window or a door frame. For the time will come when some kind of frame will have to be made, which is especially true in remodeling work.

The Window Sill.—After the material for the frames is on the job or in the carpenter's shop, the first thing to do is to cut it into the right lengths and then work it over into the shape it must have to fulfill its purpose in the frame. The sill in the rough, shown

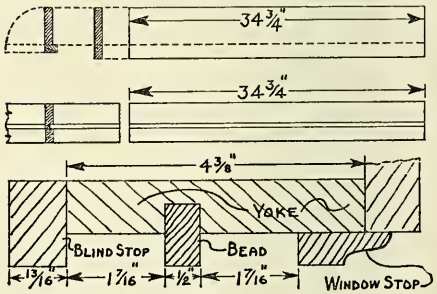


Fig. 3

in Fig. 1, is a good piece to start with. The upper drawing to the left, shows a cross section of a piece 1¾ inches by 7½ inches. The main drawing shows a side view of this piece, 46 inches long, which is about three inches longer than it needs to be—leaving about 1½ inches on either end to cut off. The second drawing shows the same piece with one edge beveled, as shown by the cross section to the left, and a groove to receive the siding plowed out, as shown at X. The dotted lines show how it is marked. The bottom drawings shows the sill ready to be used in the window frame. The figures show the amount that must be cut off at each of the ends. The two dotted lines show where the lugs will be cut off when the frame is completed.

The Subsill.—Fig. 2 shows drawings of the subsill. To the left are shown three cross sections, while the three drawings to the right show the steps necessary to make a subsill. The upper drawing shows the length and the width of the piece in the rough. The second drawing shows the edges of the piece beveled, while the bottom drawing shows the subsill ready to be used in

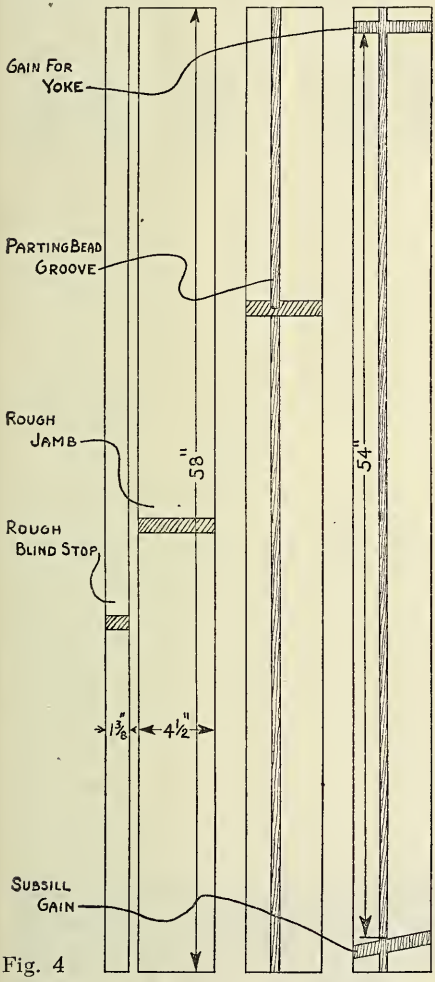


Fig. 4

the frame. The figures, 34¾ inches, allow for a ⅜ inch gain in each of the jambs.

The Yoke.—Fig. 3 shows three drawings of the yoke. The top drawing gives the length of the piece in the rough—also two cross sections. By dotted lines is shown how a 1" x 6" can be ripped to make the yoke and the blind stop for the head. The second drawing shows the yoke with the groove plowed out. To the left is shown a cross section of the yoke inset on a piece of

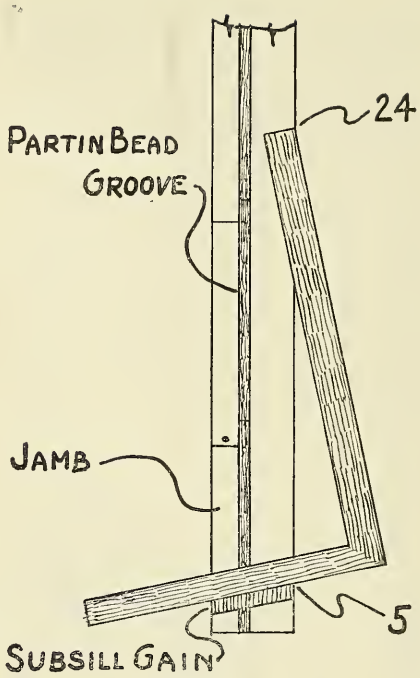


Fig. 5

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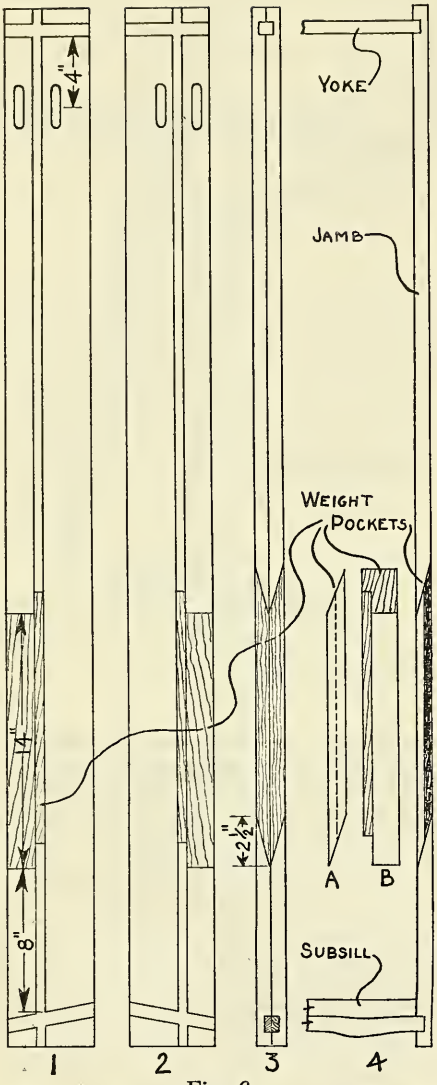


Fig. 6

plowed material. The bottom drawing is a cross section of the head. Pointed out are the blind stop, the bead, the window stop, and the yoke. The inside casing is shown in part, while the outside casing is omitted. The distances between the parting bead and

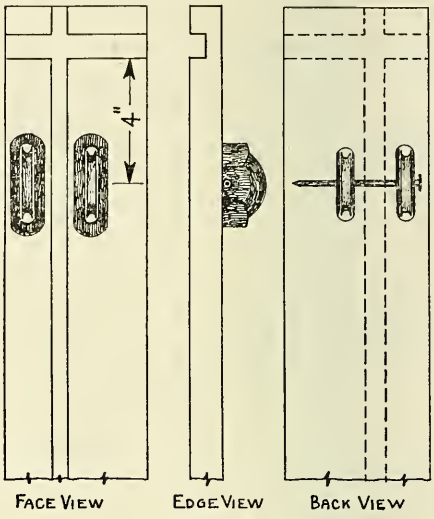
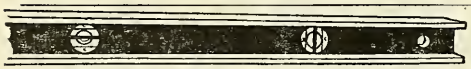


Fig. 7

the stops, are $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches, allowing $\frac{1}{16}$-inch for sash play.

Side Jambs.—Fig. 4 shows three steps in making a side window jamb. To the left, are shown a blind stop and a jamb in the rough, ripped from a piece of 1″ x 6″. Cross sections are shown inset. The center drawing shows the jamb with the groove plowed out and a cross section inset. To the right the side jamb is plowed for the parting bead and gained for the yoke and for the subsill. Notice the figures given on the drawing. The figures to use on the square for the subsill bevel of the jamb, are shown by Fig. 5, or to be exact, 24 on the blade of the square and 5 on the tongue. To get a steeper slope for



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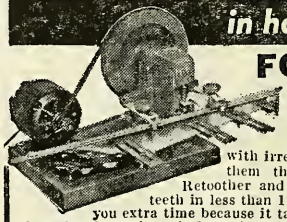
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the sill, increase the figures on the tongue, and decrease the figures for less slope.

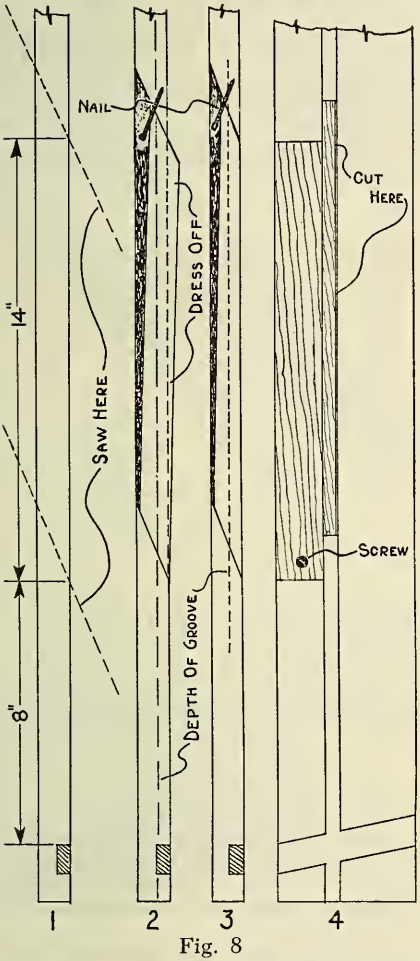


Fig. 8

Weight Pockets.—Fig. 6 gives at **1** and **2** a pair of jambs showing, shaded, the face view of the weight pockets that are cut in the jambs. At **3** the jambs are shown together face to face. The edge views of the pockets are shown shaded. At **A** is shown an edge view of the pocket which was removed from the jamb shown to the right and numbered 4. The dotted line shows the depth of the groove. At **B** the face view of the same pocket is shown.

Sash Pulleys.—Fig. 7 shows three steps for installing sash pulleys. To the left is shown a face view of the upper part of the jamb, showing the pulleys. At the center is shown an edge view, while to the right we have a back view. The dotted lines show where the groove and gain are cut on the face side.

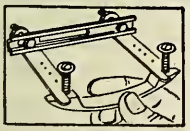
Details of Pockets.—Fig. 8 illustrates how the pockets are cut out and fastened back in. At **1** the "Saw Here" dotted lines show how the jamb is sawed to remove the pocket. At **2** the pocket is shown after it is removed and back in place. Notice the part that is to be dressed off, somewhat exaggerated. At **3** the dressing-off is completed. At **4** is shown a face view of the pocket completed. The "Cut Here" indicators show where the pocket was ripped from the jamb, after the ends were sawed as indicated on drawing 1. Notice the nail shown at **2** and **3**, which holds the upper end of the pocket in place.

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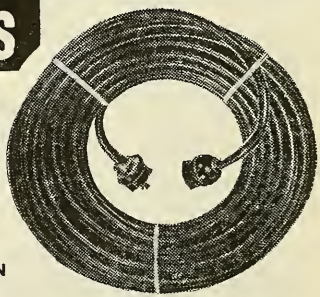
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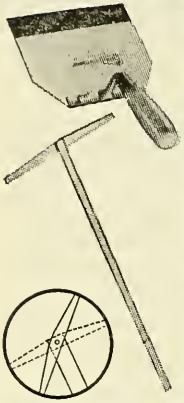
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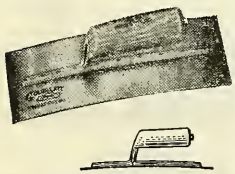


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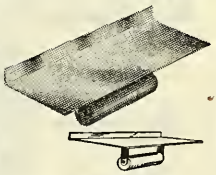
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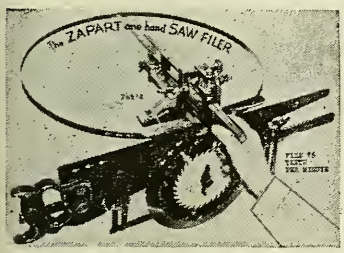
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Set
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Balanced

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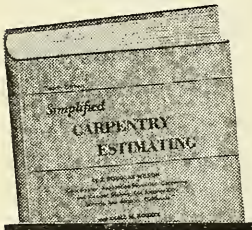
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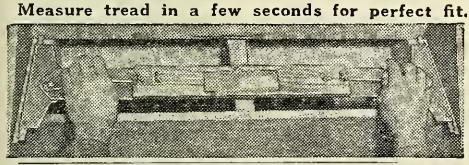
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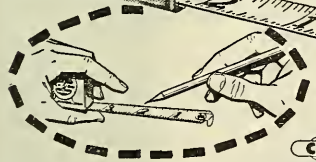
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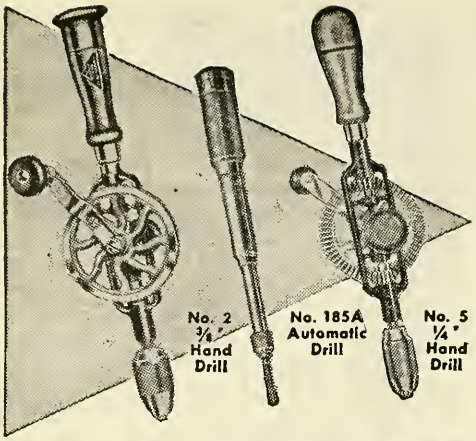
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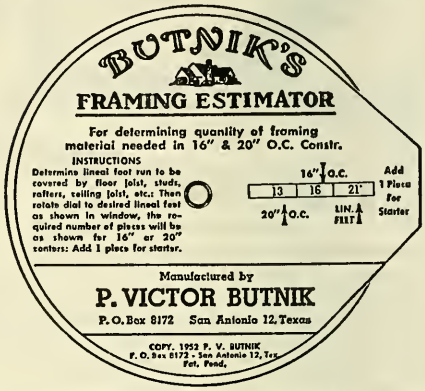
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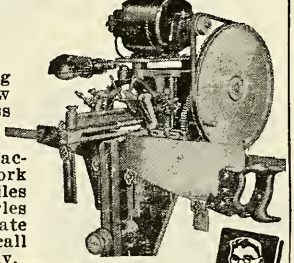
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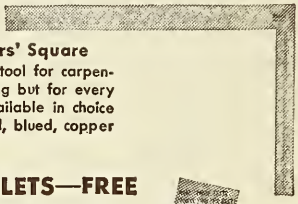


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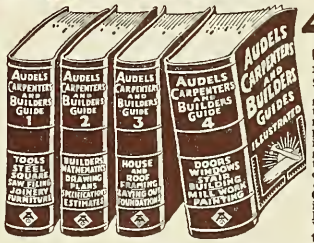
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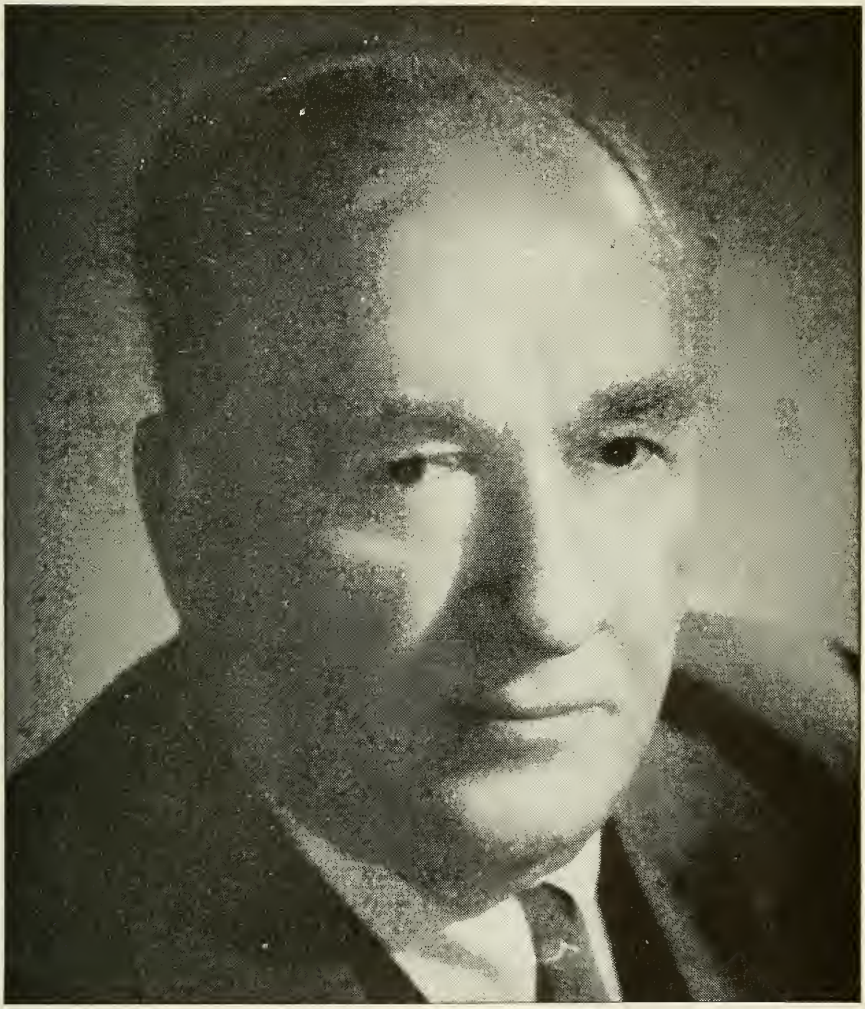
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THE CARPENTER

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Official Publication of the
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NOVEMBER, 1953

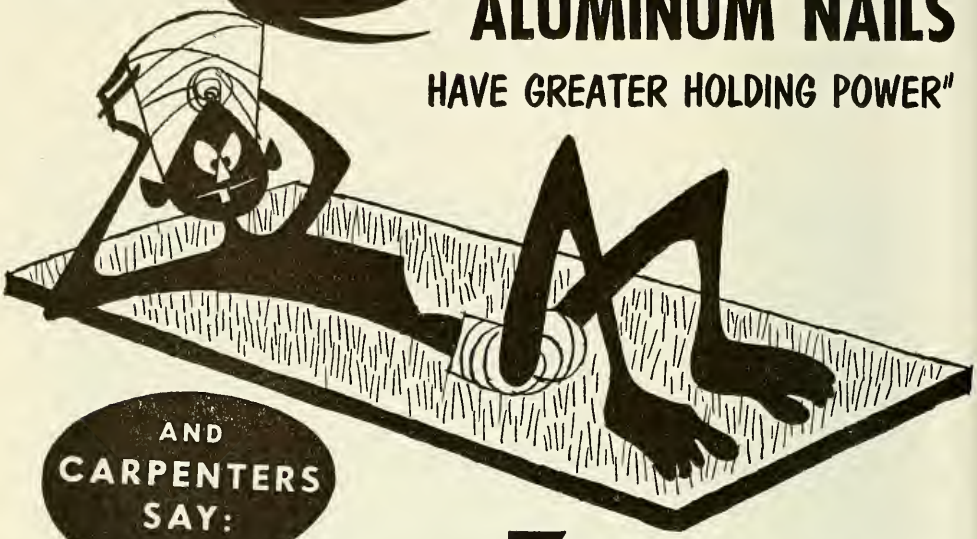


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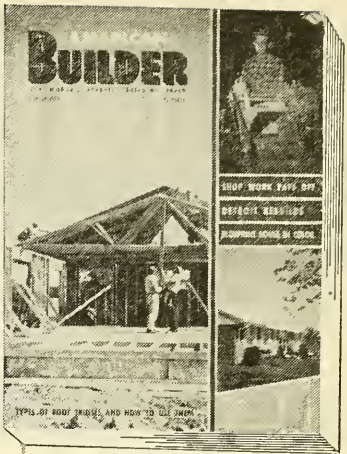
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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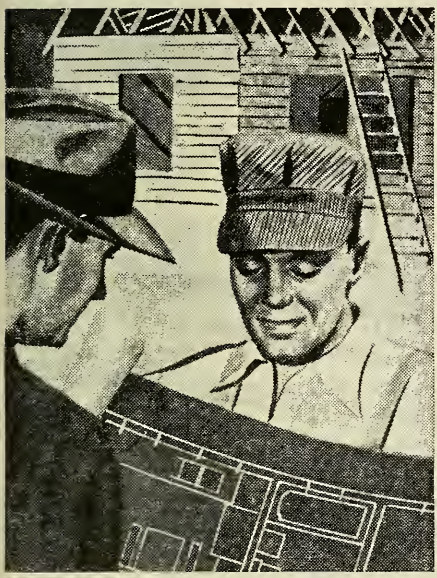
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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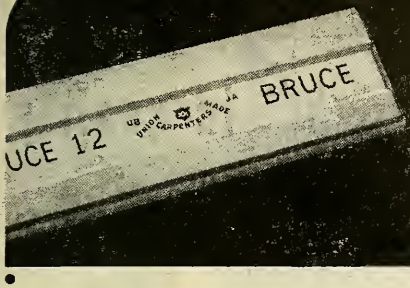
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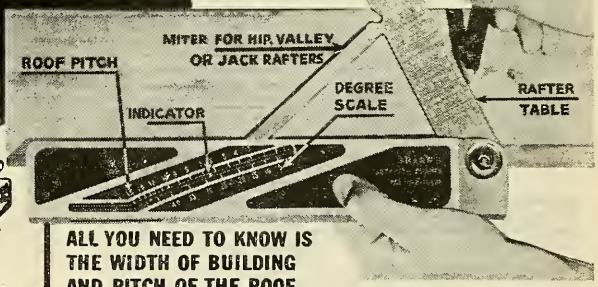
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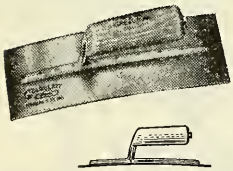


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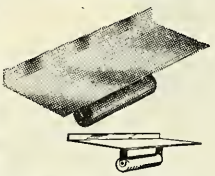
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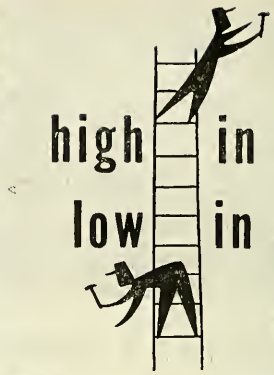
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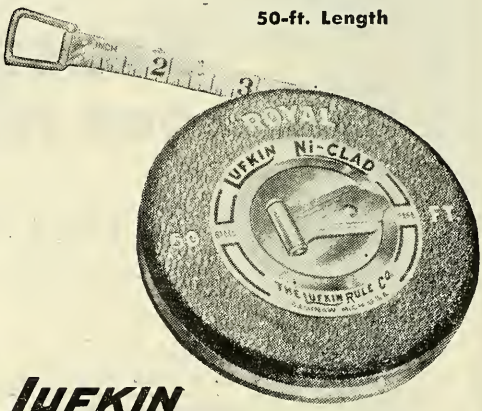
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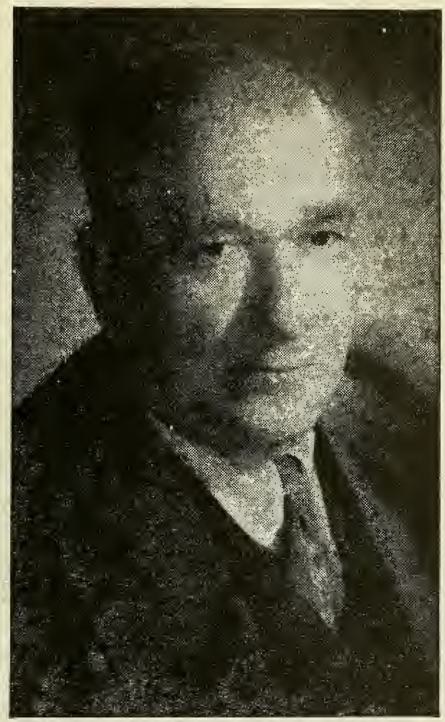
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AN ERA ENDS



William L. Hutcheson

General President 1915-1952
Gen. Pres. Emeritus 1952-1953

Good Timber

The tree that never had to fight
For sun, and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died, a scrubby thing.

The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun, and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease,
The stronger the wind, the tougher the trees;
The farther the sky, the greater the length,
The more the storm, the more the strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man, good timber grows.

Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

Selected

A GIANT AMONG MEN

★ ★

IN THE EARLY morning hours of October 20th, at Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, the stout and courageous heart of General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson became still forever, a heart that for over half a century was dedicated to the upholding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the perpetuation of the American way of life. Thus came to a close one of the most inspiring and productive union careers in American labor history.



Brother Hutcheson dedicating the Victory Ship Peter J. McGuire at its launching on Labor Day, 1942, at the Richmond Yards near San Francisco.

The passing of Brother Hutcheson brought sadness and regret to high places and low throughout the world, for by his forceful personality and his keen insight into human problems, Brother Hutcheson won the admiration and respect of hundreds of thousands of people on three continents. Wherever men toil with their hands in Europe or in North or South America the fruits of Brother Hutcheson's labor's are known, for in his long and active life he never stopped fighting for a better and happier way of life for all who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. So long as men must man mines and factories and building sites his name will never be forgotten.

In his lifetime—and largly by his efforts—he has seen the wages of those following the trade of carpentry elevated from a few dollars per day to two and three dollars per hour. He has seen working conditions improved and made more safe, he has seen workers elevated from the status of mere clock numbers to human beings endowed with the dignity and integ-

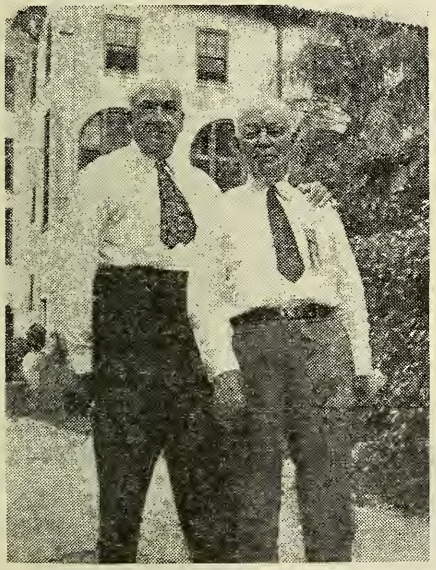


Photo by John Maxim, Jacksonville, Fla.

Relaxing momentarily with General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy in front of the Home during the 1946 General Convention.

rity the Lord intended them to have. In no small measure, the great United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which he headed so long is a monument to his energy and his zeal.

The history of Brother Hutcheson's life is a history of countless struggles to maintain the independence and freedom of organized labor in America. Sometimes alone and sometimes in concert with other labor leaders he battled one effort after another by politicians and special interest groups to reduce the labor movement to a glorified debating society.

Perhaps the most dramatic of his battles was the one he carried through to a successful conclusion against Thurman Arnold in 1940, when Mr. Arnold seemed determined to make all organized labor subservient to a government agency through application of anti-trust laws.

Mr. Arnold was playing for keeps. He gave one union president after another the choice of playing the game his way or facing an indictment for conspiracy, an indictment, incidentally, that had a possible jail term attached to it if upheld.

Some union presidents knuckled under to Mr. Arnold rather than face the possibility of a healthy jail sentence. But not William L. Hutcheson. When called before Mr. Arnold who implied that henceforth the government would interpret the constitution of the United Brotherhood, Brother Hutcheson replied:

"The membership of our Brotherhood wrote the constitution, and as far as I am concerned, they will interpret it."

With that he picked up his hat and walked out. To our Brotherhood's legal staff he said one word—"fight." And that is just what the legal staff did. Through one court after another clear up to the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Arnold's indictments were fought. In the end, Brother Hutcheson and our United Brotherhood were exonerated of the charges brought against them.

The courage and determination of Brother Hutcheson thereby saved the labor movement from domination by bureaucrats.

Taking over the reins of the organization in 1915 upon the death of General President Kirby, Brother Hutcheson piloted the United Brotherhood through critical times. Through two major wars and a long

and bitter depression, he guided the destinies of the organization with a firm and steady hand. Anti-labor drives, anti-trust lawsuits, and attacks of many kinds were made on him and the organization he headed. But he met them all without backing up an inch or without once compromising the principles upon which the organization was founded. In the end he always emerged victorious and the phenomenal growth



Laying the corner stone for the Twin City District Council headquarters, October 1, 1949, as Business Agent L. F. Krengel and Secretary John Bakken look on.

and financial stability which the organization has achieved in the past 38 years are a tribute to his personal courage and to the soundness of the policies he followed.

When Brother Hutcheson took over as General President in 1915, the membership of the United Brotherhood barely exceeded 200,000. Financially, there was scarcely a dollar in the bank for each member. From that beginning, he has, through his courage to fight for the right, his ability to inspire those around him, and his boundless energy to devote to the job, led the United Brotherhood to its present pinnacle of success. The small organization he took over in 1915 he built to the present membership of well over three-quarters of a million, backed by financial assets running into eight figures.

William L. Hutcheson was born in Saginaw County, Michigan on February 7, 1874. His father, Daniel O. Hutcheson, was a ship builder, ship joiner and caulker. In his early teens, William L. Hutcheson began following in his father's footsteps, starting out as a timber framer. In May, 1902, he helped organize Local No. 1164 at Midland, Michigan, becoming its first president. Shortly thereafter he transferred to Local Union No. 334, Saginaw, where he held membership ever since. For seven years he

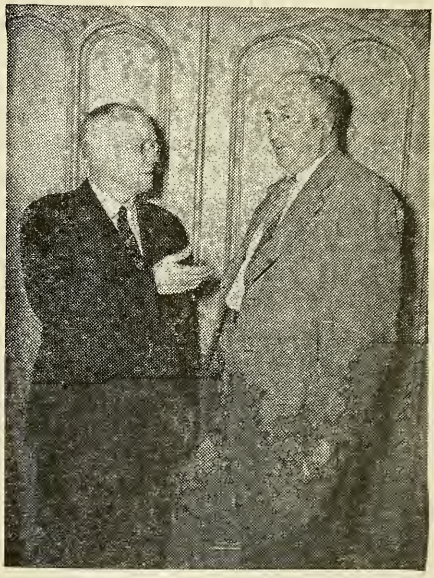
served as Business Agent of that union and represented it at all the conventions of the United Brotherhood. At the 1912 convention he was nominated for the office of Second General Vice-President, and being elected by the membership, on February 1, 1913, he moved to Indianapolis to assume that office.

Three months later, upon the resignation of First General Vice-President Arthur Quinn, he automatically moved up to First General Vice-President in conformity with the terms of the United Brotherhood constitution.

In October, 1915, General President James Kirby passed away, and again in accordance with the provisions of the constitution Brother Hutcheson moved up to become General President. At the next convention he was nominated for the office and won handily in the referendum vote. He was re-elected each following term, mostly without anyone being nominated in opposition, until his voluntary resignation on January 1, 1952. All during his 51 years' membership in the United Brotherhood he served as an officer of either his Local Union or the International Union. Following his resignation as General President he assumed the office of General President Emeritus, a post the 26th General Convention specifically created for him as a token of appreciation and respect. As Fourteenth General President, he filled the office for a longer time than all his predecessors combined.

Brother Hutcheson was a delegate to every convention of the American Federation of Labor from 1915 on. From 1939, until the temporary withdrawal of the United Brotherhood from the AFL in September of this year, he served as First Vice-President of the Federation. He also served as a member of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL for many years. In 1949 he voluntarily resigned this post, at which time his son, Maurice A. Hutcheson, succeeded him.

During World War I, Brother Hutcheson was appointed as a member of the War Labor Board by President Wilson. Throughout the war he served on that body with such distinguished Americans as William Howard Taft.



Conferring with William Green, late AFL president, prior to testifying before a Congressional Labor Committee, 1947.

In the fall of 1922 he headed a committee of the Carpenters' Union which visited Europe to investigate economic conditions there and the possibilities of affiliating with the International Woodworkers Union. In 1929 he was a delegate to the Woodworkers Union in Heidelberg, Germany.

A vigorous anti-Communist, Brother Hutcheson has been the leader of the anti-Communist bloc in American Labor for many years. As early as

1926 he issued a letter to all Carpenters' Unions warning them that there was nothing compatible between genuine trade unionism and communism, and those who chose to throw in their lot with the Communists were unfit to hold membership in the Carpenters Union. Largely at Mr. Hutcheson's insistence, the Carpenters Union, at its next General Convention, amended its Constitution to make Communists ineligible for membership in the Union. The bar to Communists has remained a part of the Constitution of the Carpenters Union ever since.

Surviving Mr. Hutcheson, in addition to his wife, Madelaine, are a son, Maurice A. Hutcheson, who succeeded him to the presidency of the Carpenters Union in 1952; two daughters, Mrs. Roy G. Stephens of Milan, Indiana and Mrs. J. H. Wells of Indianapolis; a brother, Bud; and a sister, Mrs. Delbert Bliss, both of Lakeland, Florida; four grandchildren and three great-grand children.

Mr. Hutcheson was a Thirty-Third Degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Methodist.

The Funeral was held at 1:00 P.M., Friday, Oct. 23rd at the Flanner-Buchanan Mortuary, in Indianapolis, Ind. Burial was at Washington Park Cemetery.

The honorary pall bearers were the following members of the General Executive Board:

John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President, Indianapolis; O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice President, Indianapolis; Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Indianapolis; S. P. Meadows, General Terasurer, Indianapolis; Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus; and Board Members, Charles Johnson, Jr., New York; Raleigh Rajoppi, Springfield, New Jersey; Harry Schwarzer, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry W. Chandler, Atlanta, Georgia; R. E. Roberts, Omaha, Nebraska; A. W. Muir, Santa Barbara, California; and A. V. Cooper, Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Dr. Logan Hall, pastor of the Meridian Street Methodist Church, officiated.

"TRUE AMERICAN"—says President Eisenhower

President Dwight D. Eisenhower paid the following tribute to the late William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"The country has lost an outstanding citizen and labor one of its most universally respected leaders in the passing of William L. Hutcheson. Through his 36 years as president of the Carpenters' Union he had the esteem of both the rank and file and management. His long and vigorous service on behalf of the many thousands of workers in his organization was matched by his devotion to his country. He was a true American."

ANOTHER HIKE IN COST OF LIVING

Higher parcel post package rates and long distance telephone charges, totaling $220 million a year, are now in effect. The increases came shortly after the government announced that the cost of living has reached an all-time high.

The Federal Communications Commission approved the $66-million-a-year hike with but one dissenting vote, that of Frieda Hennock.

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, saying he is trying to put the parcel post service on a paying basis, instituted rates which are expected to yield $154 million a year more than was realized in 1952.

The world-wide box score seems to indicate—

COMMUNISM IS STRIKING OUT

Once to every man and nation comes
The moment to decide
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood
For the good or evil side.

★ ★

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL wrote the above words somewhere around the 1880's, but they have never been truer than they are today. All over the world millions upon millions of people are coming up against the moment when they must choose for the "good or evil" side in the struggle between Democracy and Communism. In Germany and Austria and Czechoslovakia the choosing has become a never-ending process. In the truce zone of Korea, thousands upon thousands are being asked to stand up and be counted on one side or the other. The same is true of Indo-China and India and, in a sense, even this nation.

The results of all the choosing that has been going on form an interesting yardstick for measuring the relative appeal of Communism as opposed to Democracy. Through well organized and adequately financed propaganda, Communist apologists and the Communist press have built up a myth that Communism is the invincible force of the future; that it is a tidal wave of revolution destined to engulf the world eventually. Even in this nation there are some people, in no way connected with the Communist party, who seem inclined to believe the myth.

A look at the results of the choosing which has been going on throughout the world ought to go a long way toward disabusing their minds of the idea that Communism has an irresistible appeal to people outside of the United States and Canada. In a recent article in the Wall Street Journal, William Henry Chamberlain added up a sort of box score of the informal voting which is constantly going on throughout the world on the matter of Communism. It must be anything but a source of encouragement to those Communists and fellow travellers who can recognize a fact when they see one. Mr. Chamberlain's article follows:

* * *

Anyone in a country behind the Iron Curtain who would publicly criticize Communism or cast an anti-Communist ballot in an election would probably prove, on examination, to be a case for a mental hospital. Every means of expressing a dissenting viewpoint has been choked off with a completeness and efficiency that would have aroused the envy of the most absolute tyrant of former ages.

But the ballot-box is not the only way dissent can be registered. Lenin recognized this when, arguing for the necessity of accepting the unfavorable terms imposed by the Germans in the peace of Brest-Litovsk, he remarked: "The Russian army has already voted for peace with its legs. It has run away from the front."

And on this same basis, of people running away, Communism has been losing every round of an informal international plebiscite that has been going on, in many countries and in various forms, for many years. The indisputable facts of this plebiscite are worth recalling when ignorant and faint-hearted persons in Western countries represent Communism as an irresistible wave of the future with overwhelming mass appeal.

An act in this plebiscite is being played out in Korea, in the demilitarized zone, at this time. After ruthless and assiduous "brain-washing," after subjecting the captives in their power to powerful doses of their favorite weapons, terror and propaganda, the Chinese and North Koreans produced 23 Americans who had succumbed to pressure and indoctrination and professed unwillingness to return. Side by side with these 23 Americans are some 23,000 Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war, who have given further proof of their invincible unwillingness to go back to their Communistic-ruled homelands by shying rocks at every Communist "persuader" they lay their eyes on.

The score on this particular plebiscite is about a thousand to one and it should be two thousand to one if President Syngman Rhee last June had not succeeded in releasing some 28,000 North Korean prisoners. It is fashionable in anti-Communist circles to represent Syngman Rhee and his South Korean government as a feudal despotism. But the North Korean prisoners seemed not only willing but eager to scuttle for asylum in South Korea when they got the chance. In some cases they fled even when American guards, performing what must have been an extremely disagreeable duty, fired on them.

This experience with war prisoners is only a continuation of an unofficial Korean plebiscite that has been going on ever since the country was arbitrarily divided along the line of the 38th parallel. From the beginning, there was a mass flight of North Koreans to the south, no corresponding movement from south to north. During the war the big movement of refugees was always to areas under the control of "the American aggressors," never to the territory of the North Korean "people's democracy."

A very emphatic individual vote against communism was recently registered by Dr. Marek Korowicz, distinguished professor of international law in one of Poland's oldest and most famous universities, in Cracow. An appointment as a member of the Polish delegation at the United Nations was for Dr. Korowicz a passport to freedom. He took the first opportunity to seek asylum in this country and to tell the American people and his fellow-countrymen in Poland (through the Free Europe Radio) what a relief it was to cease "living a lie."

Dr. Korowicz is only the latest of innumerable individuals and groups who have chosen freedom in preference to life behind the Iron Curtain, often at the risk of their lives. There were two Polish fliers who made off in MIG planes; there was a captain of the principal Polish liner, "Batory," who last summer decided to stay in England; there were Czechs who escaped by seizing airplanes and others who got out by crashing through a frontier barrier with a locomotive going at full speed.

Far more escaped in less spectacular ways, being smuggled across borders guarded by every device, from mines and barbed-wire to armed guards and police dogs. What of the

showing on the other side, the number of citizens of free countries who voluntarily moved to new addresses in the Soviet Union and the satellite states? There have been a few; but the percentage is about what it is in the case of the Korean war prisoners.

The most striking test of this kind has been in Germany, where it is comparatively easy for inhabitants of the Soviet zone to escape to West Berlin, although at the price of leaving behind virtually everything they possess. The number of migrants from East to West Germany is now well over a million; and this year the pace has been stepped up, so that on many days West Berlin receives well over a thousand fugitives.

The East German newspapers try desperately to divert attention from this huge outflow by publishing widely exaggerated stories about the numbers and sufferings of the unemployed in West Germany. But they never explain why these unemployed never step over the boundary (which they could do without any hindrance) and seek jobs in the "German Democratic Republic."

The significance of this invariable fact that movement is always away from, not toward, countries under Communist control (at a moderate estimate there were well over a million people, all from Communist-ruled nations, who refused to return home after the late war) should not be overestimated. The very resort to flight is a confession of hopelessness. Dr. Korowicz and other refugees are in general agreement that there is no present prospect of revolt against the espionage network and military controls of the Communist state.

But the significance of the international plebiscite that has always gone the same way should also not be underestimated. Every new flight, individual or group, shows to the whole world, and not least to the Communist ruling class, how deceptive and false is the facade of unity and conformity, how unreliable the home front would be in the event of war. And this last consideration is one of the powerful deterrents to aggressive adventures.

JOB INSURANCE COVERAGE AT NEW HIGH

The U. S. Labor Department reported that the number of workers covered by State unemployment insurance and funds available for benefit payments to unemployed insured workers both rose to new all-time highs during the first 8 months of this year.

As of August 31, the average monthly number of covered workers was 36,150,000 a Bureau of Employment Security survey showed. On the same date aggregate reserves totaled $8,827,000,000.

Over the 8-month period, unemployment insurance taxes collected under state unemployment insurance laws, plus interest earned by the reserves, exceeded payments to workers by about $500,000,000, thus bringing about a corresponding increase in the reserves.

Reserves were more than $2,000,000,000 higher than in mid-1950, when funds were at a post World War II low of $6,689,000,000. However, the Bureau pointed out that while total insurance funds increased, the rise was roughly paralleled by an increase in the number of covered workers and the amount of their annual taxable earnings. This means that despite the substantial increase in the reserves, there was no significant change in the funds' adequacy to meet the insurance system's potential liabilities.

PLANE GOSSIP

STATESMANLIKE DECISION

Winston Churchill, England's two-fisted statesman who has already received just about every honor devised by the mind of man, last month was named winner of this year's Nobel Prize in literature. A better selection could hardly be made. Whether for him or against him, everyone has to admit that the roly-poly little guy is made of great stuff.

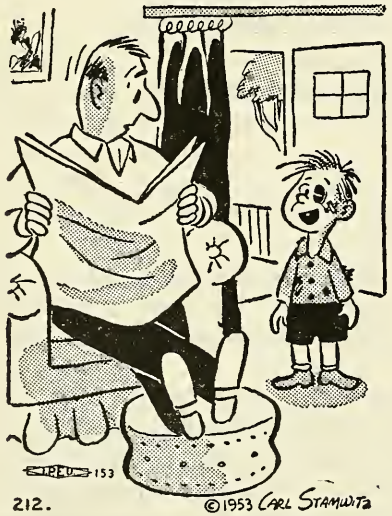
Churchill, in addition to being a great orator and writer is the possessor of a great sense of humor. He often tells the following story on himself.

One evening he hailed a taxi in the Strand and asked to be taken to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"Sorry, mister," said the cabbie, "but Mr. Churchill is broadcasting in a few minutes and I wouldn't miss it for all the fares in London."

Greatly flattered, Churchill pressed a pound note into the cabbie's hand. The cabbie took a startled look at the bill and came to a prompt decision.

"You're a bit of all right, sir," he exclaimed, "Op in, and to 'ell with Mr. Churchill."



"We were playing Labor and Management, but we haven't learned to negotiate peacefully yet!"

WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN

Somehow or other a lot of farmers seem to have lost their enthusiasm for the rugged individualism which some of the swankier farm magazines have been trying to sell. Recently tens of thousands of farmers had an opportunity to vote on whether they preferred government-supported wheat prices (coupled with corresponding limitations on acreage) or no price supports and no planting restrictions either. By a margin of seven to one, the nation's wheat growers voted in favor of supported prices even if it meant controlled acreage.

With all the propaganda thrown out about farmers preferring the ideals of rugged individualism, they still voted for price supports. In doing so they reminded us of an old story about the bothered groom.

At the last minute the groom turned pale and became extremely fidgety.

"What's the matter," whispered the best man, "have you lost the ring?"

"No," answered the groom feebly, "but I've lost most of my wild enthusiasm."

★ ★ ★

PROOF POSITIVE

Detroit, Mich., alert detectives recently got a line on a burglar who broke into a department store and stole several thousand dollars worth of merchandise, including a 21 inch television set.

When the detectives went to his house to arrest him, they found him sitting in front of the stolen TV set intently watching a program called "Crime Does Not Pay."

★ ★ ★

HIGH COST OF CAMPAIGNING

Running for office comes high, according to a 34-year-old aspirant for a county judgeship in Leslie County, Ky., who led off a list of his recent primary campaign expenses with the loss of "two front teeth and a lot of hair in a personal encounter with an opponent."

Among the other items: "Donated to 200 preachers, gave 4,000 fans to churches. Gave away one bull, eight shoats, seven head of sheep to barbecues. Walked 500 miles, knocked on 2,000 doors, got bit 39 times by dogs, and then got defeated."

IT'S THE GRAVY THAT MATTERS

A disastrous tenement fire which recently snuffed out the lives of several unfortunate people touched off an investigation which showed that the owner of the tenement was getting back in rent each year nearly half the assessed valuation of his property. Investigation in other cities indicated that many slum owners were making from 30% to 90% on their investments—which explains why some real estate lobbies are opposed to any and all slum clearance programs.

One midwestern city, where the real estate interests have killed off any hope of inaugurating a genuine slum clearance program, has "solved" the slum problem in a novel way. The city council merely set up a new definition of what constitutes a slum. Under the new ruling, anything in the way of housing that can stand up by itself is no longer considered a slum.

"You see," gloated a highly reactionary newspaper, "we have solved our own slum problem."

All this finagling with slum clearance sort of brings to mind the story of the Swedish cook whose mistress brought back from Europe a special recipe for baked ham. The recipe said to put the ham in a pan and pour over it a quart of good Madeira Wine. Then when it had simmered for an hour, you were to pour over it a pint of prime bourbon.

The cook studied the recipe for a moment, then she said:

"Yumpin' Yimminy! I don't know if the ham will taste good, but ve sure going to have some fine gravy."

That's the way it is with slum clearance; nothing much is going to be done until the lush profit gravy is taken out of slum ownership.

★ ★ ★

ENTIRELY POSSIBLE

A story in a scientific journal announces that an archeologist in Turkey has dug up the thumb of a woman who lived at least a million years ago.

Could be the scientist stopped digging too soon. If he keeps on digging he may find a million year old man underneath it.

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JOE SHOULD KNOW

"Many a wife," says Joe Paup, Einstein of the Skid Row, "constantly does bird imitations; that is she watches her husband like a hawk."

BUTTONS AIN'T KIDDING

A TV comedian is making a fortune out of a little ditty that starts with "Strange things are happening." To substantiate the comic's observations, we reprint a couple of items that appeared in a recent issue of "Labor," the great labor paper of the railroad workers:

Just Trash—Denver's "Keep Denver Clean" committee asked for suggestions on how to solve the local litter problem. One woman replied this week with a request that the committee remove her in-laws. "They're just trash," she wrote.

Loyalty Trouble—Janet Gray of Pasadena, Calif., can't collect the money owed her for modeling in an art class in the local school system until she signs a loyalty oath that "I have not been a member of any party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or the State of California." Janet's age: 5.

★ ★ ★

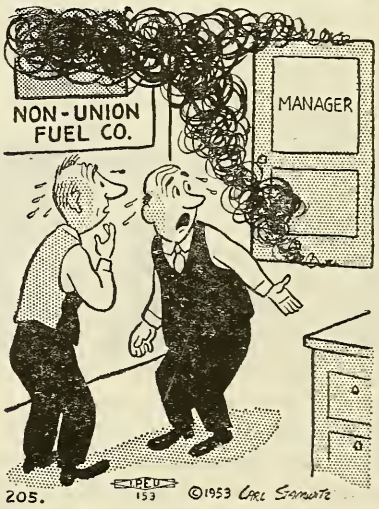
REBEL

Two Ohio boys got lost driving through Tennessee. Along the deserted road trudged a native of whom they asked, "Which way to Chattanooga?"

The man stared at them, and then asked, "Where you boys from?"

"Ohio."

"I thought so," he said. "Wal, you found it in 1863. Let's see you find it again."



"Oh, oh! The boss must be getting ready to rake someone over the coals again!"

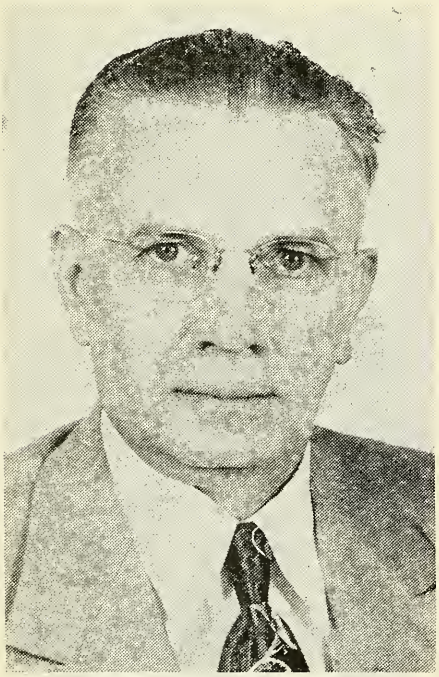
Meet GEB Member Chandler

★ ★

WHEN cerebral hemorrhage, on May 15th, claimed the life of General Executive Board member Roland Adams, our Brotherhood lost more than an able executive; it lost a warm and sympathetic southern gentleman as well. While the niche created by Brother Adams will never be forgotten, our Brotherhood has been fortunate in having a capable, friendly and warmhearted southerner to step into the breach.

He is Henry W. Chandler of Atlanta whom General President Maurice A. Hutcheson named to succeed Brother Adams as General Executive Board member for the Fourth District.

To members of the Fourth District, Brother Chandler hardly needs any introduction. For 30 years he has been one of the most active labor officials in the Southeastern portion of the United States. As President of the Atlanta Federation of Trades and as Secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, Brother Chandler has also made numerous friends in many other sections of the nation where his official duties have taken him.



HENRY W. CHANDLER

Brother Chandler was born in Hall County, Georgia, on April 25, 1900. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, education which he supplemented with technical training from Chicago Technical College.

In May of 1923 Brother Chandler joined Local Union 225 of Atlanta. His natural capacity for leadership soon came to the attention of his union. He was first elected warden, then vice-president, then recording secretary. At the present time he is rounding out his 17th consecutive term as president.

But Brother Chandler's union activities have not been confined to his own immediate vicinity. He has served as Secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Council of Carpenters for some eight years. For over nine years he has been President of the Atlanta Federation of Trades. For over 10 years he has also served as Secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Federation of Labor.

Despite this heavy union load Brother Chandler has been able to devote a good deal of attention to civic affairs. He has been a member

of practically every civic committee set up in Atlanta during the past 20 years, not excluding the board of trustees of the Atlanta Community Fund.

Married (Nettie Louise Allen, November, 1922), a Mason and an Elk, Brother Chandler brings to the General Executive Board experience and levelheadedness. With him in his new capacity go the congratulations and best wishes of thousands upon thousands of union members everywhere.

SCHOLARSHIP BOOKLET AVAILABLE

For American trade unionists interested in a chance to study abroad, the American Labor Education Service recently published a manual which provides very helpful information. It gives a brief resume of facts about scholarships open to American workers who desire to study in other countries.

The manual, entitled "Labor Scholarships Abroad," may be obtained by writing the American Labor Education Service, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. One to ten copies will be sent without charge. More than ten will require payment of ten cents per copy to cover printing costs.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS EXPECTED

The U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security announced that new surveys of man power conditions in 182 of the country's largest production and employment centers showed employment gains in most areas although some reported a slight easing in labor supply.

The surveys showed that on an over-all basis, labor demand and labor supply were in better balance in the Nation's major areas than at any time within the last two years. They pointed out, however, that in recent months labor supply in some areas was beginning to move ahead of labor requirements. Of the 182 areas, the Bureau said, three reported labor shortages, 76 a balanced labor supply, 85 reported moderate labor surpluses, and 18 noted substantial labor surpluses.

The Bureau said the Nation's labor markets generally reflected the current high levels of business and industrial activity. Of the 34,350,000 nonagricultural wage and salaried workers holding jobs in the surveyed areas, 45 per cent worked in areas classified in tight or balanced labor supply categories as compared with 35 per cent a year ago.

The Bureau said, however, that some areas in recent months had been affected by the localized impact of revised defense production schedules, particularly in aircraft industries, by the continued downturn in demand for farm machinery, and the curtailment of motor vehicle production.

Employment and unemployment changes in nine areas were substantial enough to warrent changes in their classifications in the Bureau's September list of areas classified according to their relative adequacy of labor supply. In two instances, the changes were in the direction of tighter labor supply. Seven of the changes, however, reflected looser labor supply conditions.

Areas where changes in classification were made include Wichita, Kans., third largest aircraft center, which has been a labor shortage center for more than two years. The Wichita area was placed in the balanced labor supply category as the result of reduced labor needs in aircraft employment. The Battle Creek, Mich., area, classified as a labor shortage area last November, was also removed from that category and placed in the balanced labor supply group, primarily because of declines in aircraft employment.

We Have Shown The Way

Editor's note: Among the last major addresses made by General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson was his opening speech to the Twenty-sixth General Convention in Cincinnati in September of 1950. Because it summarizes the type of Americanism Brother Hutcheson both practiced and preached it is worth re-reading.

★ ★

By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President

OUR TWENTY-SIXTH General Convention is meeting at a time of great national crisis. Savage and unwarranted aggression by international communism has brought the nation and the entire civilized world to the brink of another world-wide war. Whether or not that war develops depends on a handful of haughty, cold-blooded, tryannical men in the Kremlin; men to whom human life is as cheap as dirt, men to whom human dignity and human integrity have no value whatsoever, men to whom a vicious end justifies any means—the end being complete submission of the human race to their dictatorial wills.

Certainly the American people—particularly the working people, who do most of the dying, most of the suffering, and none of the profiteering during national conflict—do not want war. Organized labor has always regarded war as the greatest enemy of mankind, and I am sure all of us in the labor movement sincerely hope and pray that another war can be avoided. But in all human affairs there inevitably comes a point beyond which compromise with evil becomes impossible. That point apparently has been reached on the international scene.

The United States and the other freedom-loving sovereign states, which comprise the United Nations, can no longer tolerate the treachery, chicanery and open aggression which have characterized all of the Kremlin's dealings with the world since the close of World War II. By every means short of complete surrender the United States and the rest of the non-communist world have endeavored to conciliate their differences with Stalin. Every effort has been met with double-dealing, trickery, and violation of treaties supposedly signed in good faith. Russia has not slowed up its program of raw aggression for a single moment since the end of World War II. But all the while the Russian propaganda cry is Peace! Peace! Common decency made necessary a stand in Korea.

International relations and diplomatic strategy are frankly beyond my depth, and I make no pretense of possessing expertness along those lines. However, it is clear to me that the nation is only today learning what we in organized labor learned long ago; namely, that you cannot do business with communists. For over a quarter of a century the communists have concentrated on boring from within insofar as the labor movement is concerned. Hiding behind fine phrases and rosy promises, these communist termites lied and cheated and double-crossed their way into power in some spots in the labor movement. Posing as liberals and militant union men, they fooled all too many sincere union people. I am sorry to say our

own Brotherhood was not entirely immune.

However, the officers of the Brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor were not fooled. They began fighting back many years ago, and I am happy to say that the communists in our ranks are few and far between, but in their deceiving methods of procedure they do show up occasionally, the result being that we of the Brotherhood must be alert at all times and ready to deal with the situations when they arise. Being past masters of distortion and character assassination, the communist termites never stopped trying to make black appear white. All of us who opposed them have been vilified and abused, subjected to the most vicious kinds of personal attacks. That process of character assassination is still continuing. By now, however, it should be clear to all union members that honesty, sincerity and truth are total strangers to communists and the communist party.

We in the labor movement learned several decades ago that you could not depend upon, or even take the word or pledge of a communist. In our own way we had to devise ways and means of dealing with them. The government has been less fortunate or less astute; it is only now learning what we learned years ago—that it is impossible to do business with men to whom honesty and integrity are merely words in the dictionary.

This is the hour of crisis for freedom-loving people everywhere. The full danger of communist treachery is at last becoming apparent to all with eyes to see and ears to hear. The die has been cast and there is now no turning back. Although the Korean situation cannot be viewed as anything but tragedy, at least it has done one thing; it has given us an opportunity to make ready for whatever further moves Russia and her satellites may make. Whatever course they pursue from now on should not find us unprepared.

Now, more than ever before in history, America must be united and strong. We must think as one and act as one, because the communist menace threatens everything we hold dear. The days ahead will require sacrifice and self-discipline from all of us. Individually and collectively we must be prepared to meet the challenge. The menace of communism to the free world must be eliminated and steps should be taken immediately by our government to weed out and eliminate from our midst the propaganda of communism and those who advocate it.

If the last war taught us anything, it is that the skills and loyalty of America's millions of working men and women are the source of our greatest national strength. The ability of free and independent American workmen to outproduce slave labor in the Axis countries was one of the most decisive factors in World War II. These skills and loyalties must be used to the maximum in the days ahead.

However, one of the ironies of the present situation is that the very skills and brawn of America's working people, upon which so much will have to depend in the future, have been placed under a handicap since the end of World War II. Passage of the Taft-Hartley Law has undermined the freedom of American labor. The working people will never become reconciled to its restrictive and discriminatory provisions. More than any other one thing, the communists use the Taft-Hartley Law as a propaganda weapon in endeavoring to convince workers of other lands that the equality of treatment long boasted of by America is nothing but a sham. Our Government in Washington could

undertake few steps more important to mobilizing our productive strength than immediately repealing the Taft-Hartley Law.

This is the twenty-sixth time the United Brotherhood has met in general convention. The delegates who are seated today in this auditorium constitute a far-cry from the handful of men who met in Chicago sixty-nine years ago last month to bring into existence the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. That first convention of the Brotherhood was a momentous one. Thirty-six delegates, representing fourteen independent unions in eleven cities attended that founding convention. Several previous efforts to establish a national organization of carpenters failed. Wages were low, working conditions were poor, and consequently, funds for organizing purposes were practically nil. About all those delegates to the first convention had was determination. However, they had plenty of that.

For several days they met and discussed the situation confronting them. In the end they laid down the principles and tenets by which our Brotherhood is still governed to a large extent. Like the founding fathers of our nation, they planned wisely and well. This vast Brotherhood we belong to today, with its membership of close to three-quarters of a million in 2,800 Local Unions, is living proof of that fact.

In all the years since the first general convention, the United Brotherhood has never been anything but a 100% American organization. The Brotherhood has never subscribed to the European concept of Unionism which holds that capital and labor are mortal enemies engaged in a life or death struggle until one or the other perishes. It never begrudged an employer an honest profit. It always turned a deaf ear to the wild-eyed theoritst and followers of misty utopias. Last, but not least, it has been one of the most outstanding foes of communism and all it stands for. Circumstances may alter, conditions may change, but the United Brotherhood will never be anything but an American institution devoted to the ideals laid down in the constitution and broadened and polished by succeeding generations. We have built a great institution on simple American principles. We have achieved understanding with our employers, understanding that was mature before some of the men who are now sitting in Congress, trying to govern labor relations by laws and compulsion, were even born.

Whatever lies ahead, each of us will be called upon to make extraordinary sacrifices for some time to come. We must be prepared to make them, for in a world shot through with totalitarianism and force, America will stand out as a beacon of hope for oppressed peoples throughout the universe, the same as it has for the last 175 years. Nowhere can I find greater inspiration than in the immortal words of Samuel Gompers who, in a Labor Day address in 1918, said:

"It is a very serious thing to ask men to give their lives for the determination of a cause. But the ideal at stake is more than life—it is that which makes life worth living."

"We are winning the war for freedom—let us hold steady until the war is won."

We in the labor movement, many years ago, recognized communism for the intolerable slavery which it really is. In our own democratic way we met the menace and defeated it. We must now give to all who care to listen, the benefit of our experience so that a similar housecleaning can be effected on a world-wide scale.

Free men in a free nation, we have won for ourselves and our children an undreamed of prosperity and security. These things we intend to hold. If the years ahead demand sacrifices, we should be ready to do whatever is necessary to bring that about. If they demand self-discipline, we should be prepared to discipline ourselves. For seventy years our Brotherhood has battled unendingly for a good, secure and free life for all. In the years to come we will still be found fighting for the same principles.

Mashburn Resigns–Mitchell New Secretary of Labor

Following the resignation of Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor, on September 10, Lloyd Mashburn, then assistant Secretary, assumed the post as Acting Secretary until the recent appointment of James P. Mitchell.

Upon announcing the appointment of Mr. Mitchell, President Eisenhower also gave out the news of Mr. Mashburn's resignation. The latter stated that he was leaving the Department of Labor to become Assistant General President of the Lathers' International Union.

With this resignation, the Labor Department now has only one representative of organized labor, Assistant Secretary Hobart Harrison, an assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an independent union.

After a month's delay since the resignation of Mr. Durkin, Mitchell's appointment came as something of a surprise. Formerly an assistant Secretary of the Army, he has had wide experience in labor-management relations, but always as a representative of management. It was widely believed that Durkin's job would be filled by another labor man.

In 1934 Mitchell began a rather extended governmental career as Emergency Relief Administrator of Union County, New Jersey. After two years he became special labor relations advisor to Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, then director of WPA for New York. Shortly before the United States entered World War II, Mitchell became director of Army Service Forces under the general.

Following the war, Mr. Mitchell returned to a civilian capacity with two large New York department stores, R. H. Macy and Bloomingdale Bros., a personnel and industrial relations director at the former and vice-president at the latter.

He was in the employ of Bloomingdale's when appointed to the assistant Secretary of the Army post.

The nephew of actor Thomas Mitchell, he is married and has one child, a daughter.

WOMEN WORKERS

The median age of women workers in the United States has advanced from 25 years in 1890 to 36 years in 1950, according to an analysis by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Labor Department.

Editorial

He Was A True American

In his last tribute to Brother William L. Hutcheson, President Eisenhower closed his eulogy with the simple sentence, "He was a true American."

In a sense, that sentence summarizes the life and the career of Brother Hutcheson better than any editorial or article can, for, in the final analysis, the outstanding trait of his character and his philosophy was his passionate and unswerving devotion to America and what we have come to call "the American way of life."

"He was a true American"—than that, no man can earn a more enviable epitaph; and few men earned it more thoroughly than did Brother Hutcheson. Year in and year out, for over half a century, Brother Hutcheson waged unrelenting war against the Communists and the fellow travellers who tried to use the very freedom guaranteed by the Constitution to destroy both the Constitution and the government maintained under it.

For his pains he was reviled and belittled by the Communist machine. Only lately have we been able to learn how effective this character-assassination mechanism of the Reds has been. Only lately have we been able to realize how effectively Reds have been infiltrated into newspapers, radio stations, entertainment fields, government agencies and many other walks of life. When the word went out to besmirch a man, every known method of communication had Communists in it to lend a helping hand.

Few Americans got rougher treatment at the hands of the Communist character-assassination machine than did Brother Hutcheson—probably because few men hurt them more. Even in his obituary some of the distortions, misrepresentations and outright lies invented and kept alive by Communists were quoted by reputable newspapers and magazines.

However, none of the calumnies heaped upon him by the Reds ever bothered Brother Hutcheson. To the very end he fought them as uncompromisingly as ever.

Small wonder, then, that President Eisenhower should pay him the supreme tribute of all—HE WAS A TRUE AMERICAN.

Indifference Is Wrecking State Government

Is representative government in our state legislatures on its way out?

Offhand, that may seem to be a silly question. However, a little study of the matter makes it seem not quite so silly. Writing in the October issue of Harpers, noted writer Richard L. Neuberger, who is a State Senator in Oregon, and, therefore, well acquainted with the subject of which he speaks, indicates that stone age tools are making a mockery of real representative government in many states. Entitled "The Decay of State Governments," his article points out all the evils which are conspiring to take state government out of the hands of the people as a whole and place it in the hands of a few insiders.

Neuberger lists five specific evils which are contributing to the decline of effective state sovereignty. In his opinion, they are:

1. The part-time status and negligible salaries of state legislators and district attorneys.
2. The inability to reapportion legislatures so they will represent a State's population as it exists today, not as it did in the frontier past.
3. Detailed and cluttered state constitutions that lace governments in a rigid straitjacket.
4. The one-party political domination which prevails in at least half the states.
5. The fact that state elections are held simultaneously with Presidential elections and Congressional elections.

These weaknesses, Newberger contends are making state legislatures less and less representative of all the people and more and more representative of special interest groups.

"Legislators who write state laws and district attorneys who enforce them are, in the main, part-time officials," says Neuberger in his article.

"They can give their responsibility to the state only a lick and a promise. Other sources provide their basic incomes. Where the treasure is, there is the heart—and the vote. These men are not free to make the public interest their exclusive concern. They must cater to special interests or they don't eat. . . ."

"I have sat in the Senate of my state and listened to Senators who were lawyers for creameries arguing against low milk prices, and to men who were writing out life-insurance policies for timber barons pleading for a low ceiling on income taxes. A Senator who represented small-loan companies felt that 36 per cent annually was not necessarily a usurious rate of interest. Senators doubling as attorneys for utility corporations could discern no sound reason why a power company should be denied permission to pour concrete across a mountain stream famous for fly-fishing. Senators who were counsel for real-property interests could become eloquent in denunciation of public housing. And restrictions on the sale of liquor made little sense to Senators who were retained by breweries."

This is a shocking indictment of state government. Unfortunately, however, it is all too true in too many states. Most state constitutions were written from 50 to 100 years ago. They have never been brought up to date to fit today's conditions. Most salaries also were set from 50 to 100 years ago. The result is that competent men and honest men are given no inducement to run for state offices. Those who do run must either cater to the interests that can do them some good financially or suffer real privation.

Mr. Neuberger illustrates this point vividly by quoting a district attorney, whose integrity he rates high, as follows:

"Of course I always bring to book the criminals who rob banks, assault women, and steal cars. This is simple and it also gives me headlines if I decide to run for Congress. But what if a big dairy is watering milk? Suppose a leading store is violating minimum-wage laws or elevator-safety regulations? Is a butcher shop failing to comply with sanitary standards? Has an automobile dealer hooked his customers with repainted 'lemons' by turning back the speedometers and making other false representations?

"These matters involve state law. But how often do you imagine I take them into open court, to set an example for other wrongdoers? I am a struggling lawyer. The $333 a month from the state is just a start toward my family expenses. The bank bandit will never be my client, the meat market might. I can't afford to offend powerful people in my community when I have to build my law practice at the same time I am district attorney."

The picture Mr. Neuberger paints possibly may be exaggerated somewhat for the sake of reader interest, but, unfortunately, there is enough truth in it to give cause for genuine alarm. State government is deteriorating badly in many of our states. Stone-age tools are making good state government increasingly harder to get everywhere.

That there are thousands upon thousands of honest, sincere, conscientious state legislators and state employes no one can deny. However, neither can anyone deny the fact that conditions under which they operate make it more and more costly for them to remain honest and conscientious. State pay stays somewhere around the 1910 level while living expenses mount steadily.

All of this explains why a concerted drive is on to get labor relations out of Federal hands into state hands. Many state legislatures are bought and paid for by the monied interests. In such states decent labor legislation would have about as much chance of passing as the proverbial camel would have of passing through the eye of a needle.

Indifference is the chief contributing cause to the decay of state government. During the past quarter century, virtually all political attention has been directed toward the national scene. That is a trend that must be reversed. Labor, particularly, must pay more attention to state politics.

A Dollar Will Stretch Only So Far

Despite fairly regular increases in tax rates over the past 15 years, our Federal government and most of our state and municipal governments are today operating in the red. The inflationary squeeze is making it difficult for them to stay solvent for all the corner-cutting they can do.

The struggle of our governing bodies with today's inflationary pressures is an indication of the enormity of the problem facing all organizations operating on a fixed income.

Unlike our Federal, state and municipal governments, our Brotherhood has been able to operate all through the war and post-war years on a balanced budget without any increase in cost to members. It is true that several years ago a proposition was approved to increase the per capita tax from 75c per member per month to $1.00 per member per month, but with that increase went a 100% increase in death donations which virtually cancelled out the additional revenue. Practically speaking, our General Office is operating on virtually the same per capita tax schedule that was in effect in 1941.

There is scarcely a commodity or an essential service which has not doubled in cost since 1941. A few have even jumped as much as 300%. Fortunately, through our Brotherhood, we have been able to keep wage rates abreast of, or a little ahead of, living cost increases. The Brotherhood member who today is not earning from 100% to 175% more than he did in 1941 is rare indeed. It has been a constant struggle, but a struggle in which our collective efforts have not been in vain.

A few figures show how drastically inflation has hit Brotherhood expenses. In 1942 the pension load for the whole year amounted to $854,000. This year, the pension load for three months amounted to $840,000, or practically as much as was paid out in the whole year of 1942.

Ten years ago the General Office paid out $600,000 in death and disability donations. By last year the death and disability donations load had jumped to more than $2,000,000.

In spite of these drastic increases in donation payments to members, our Brotherhood has been able to operate on a balanced budget up until now. However, an analysis of the benefit payment load that can be expected in the next few years indicates that additional revenue must be forthcoming if our Brotherhood is to maintain its high level of donations for death, disability and pensions.

The special finance committee set up to analyze our Brotherhood's financial structure made that clear in its fine report, which was published in last month's issue of this journal. In the main, this committee's report found that in an age when wage rates and prices are up at least 100% since 1941 our Brotherhood can not longer operate on virtually the same per capita revenue it received 15 years ago and still continue to maintain present donation payments and essential services.

It was the committee's recommendation that dues be raised an additional 25c per member per month, to enable Local Unions to pay an additional 25c to the General Fund, and the membership is now voting on that proposition.

Common sense dictates that no organization can continue operating forever on 1941 revenues when prices and wages are at least 100% higher than they were in that pre-war year. Apparently inflationary pressures are not finished as yet. If we are to continue to keep wages abreast of ever-increasing prices we must have a Brotherhood that is strong both numerically and financially.

It's Still Monopoly

The big corporation attorneys on the Justice Department's anti-trust study committee are toying with an idea called "the concept of workable competition" as a substitute for honest anti-trust action against monopolies. "The concept of workable competition" is a long name for a short deal.

It means that a concern having an absolute monopoly in a certain product would not be subject to anti-trust action because theoretically other products might be acceptable as substitutes. For instance: a monopoly in nylon, under this gobbledygook, would not be a monopoly under the law because nylon is a synthetic fiber and is in competition with rayon, cotton, silk and other fibers. An absolute monopoly of the aluminum industry would not be punishable under this scheme because aluminum is a nonferrous metal, and other nonferrous metals are brass, copper and tin.

Of course, there are many reasons why these competitive products are not acceptable for certain uses, but the commitee may not be interested in that. The corporations need more loopholes, and "the concept of workable competition" sounds like an excellent escape hatch.—**Electrical World**

Super planes and super pilots add up to—

Better Sleep For Americans

★

IN THIS nation there are many individuals and many groups working for peace. Perhaps all of us actually fall into this category, for there is hardly a man, woman, or child in the country who is not endeavoring, in one way or another, to forestall the complete and utter chaos which would surely result from another global war.

Yet if war is prevented, probably the bulk of the credit for preventing it will have to fall on the shoulders of a handful of American young men—the pilots, bombardiers and navigators of the Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force. This is the group that bears the responsibility for retaliating promptly and adequately, any violation of our neutral status.

Certainly there is no deterrent to aggressive ambitions against the United States or Canada equal to the sure knowledge that any overt act of aggression will unleash the full fury of the USAF Strategic Command against the aggressor.

It is the Strategic Command which will carry the A-bomb and the H-bomb to any aggressor's homeland in the event of war. Fortunately the Strategic Command has planes capable of doing the job. Since the end of World War II, the Air Force has developed planes which can carry a full bomb load to any part of the world and still be able to return to home base.

This is the story of one of these planes—the Boeing B-47-E Strato-jet. It is the world's fastest operational bomber now in mass production. It is no exaggeration to say that it is also a tribute to the brains and brawn of America's engineers, physicists, and production workers, for it took the cooperation, skill and teamwork of all of them to turn it out.

Boeing Airplane Company experts dipped into their reserve of World War II experience to build the swept-wing U. S. Air Force B-47 Strato-jet, even though it is the world's most modern bomber in quantity production.

New and heavier materials are used. Installations have multiplied in complexity. Parts must be produced to more exacting tolerances and external surfaces must be mirror-smooth.

But basically, the assembly procedures at Wichita follow the same multiline system devised by the company during the last war to mass-produce B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-29 Superfortresses.

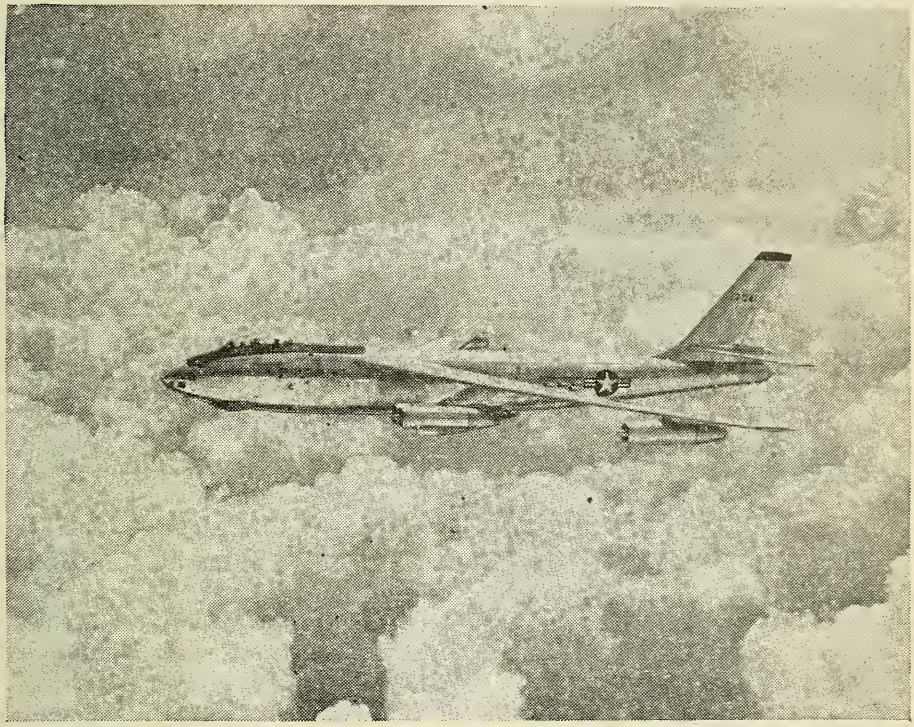
Fundamentally, this calls for the assembly of thousands of little parts into comparatively few big and middlesized ones, after which they are fitted together in the final assembly area to provide the finished airplane.

In view of the fact that 52,000 parts (exclusive of rivets, bolts and engine components) go into a Strato-jet, the task of getting them at the right place at the right time cannot be considered simple. In addition, some of the modern material that goes into today's jet-propelled bombers—such as the in-

credibly intricate electronic equipment—has contributed certain complications, as has the matter of subcontracting, from where come some 40 per cent (on a dollar volume) of the Strato-jet's assemblies.

The crew compartment, the bomb bay section of the fuselage, and all of the wings except the control surfaces are manufactured at Boeing's Wichita plant.

The swept-back wings are built in a battery of huge jigs, and when completed must find a fuselage ready on schedule. The fuselage is made in four major sections; nose cap, crew compartment, bomb-bay section and aft section. The Boeing-produced major sections are moved along on dollies through step-after-step of installation work until ready to go into the final assembly bays. There they and the outside-produced major sections are joined, the wing is lowered by overhead crane into a slot in the center section and final installations are made.

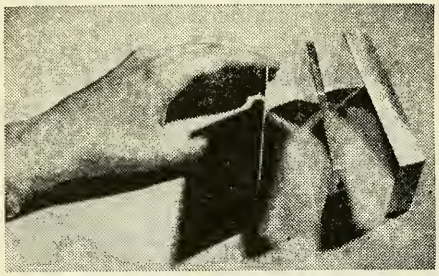


The Boeing B-47E Strato-jet, world's fastest operational bomber, is shown in flight high over Kansas. Now in production by Boeing Airplane Company's Wichita Division for the USAF Strategic Air Command, the 185,000-pound bomber is powered by six General Electric J-47 jet engines. It carries a three-man crew, is in the "600 miles per hour" class, and has a normal bomb load of more than 20,000 pounds. The speedy Boeing Strato-jets also are being produced under a license agreement by Lockheed Aircraft Corp., at Marietta, Ga., and by Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., at Tulsa, Okla. The RB-47E photo-reconnaissance Strato-jet also is in production at the Boeing-Wichita Division. Earlier models of the Strato-jet hold records for first jet flight over the North Pole, longest non-stop jet flight (12,000 miles in 24 hours, with aerial refueling), fastest U. S. transcontinental flight (three hours, 46 minutes) and fastest U. S.-England flight (four hours, 45 minutes).

—Boeing Airplane Company Photo

Even then, however, the airplane isn't ready to fly. It must receive any modifications which have come along too late for assembly-line installation, and there must be a final check of systems on the preflight line.

It's a long trail, from factories throughout the country to takeoff. In fact, it amounts to 52,000 separate trails as the myriad of parts converge under one factory roof. It calls for



Thickest wing skin on the Boeing B-47 Strato-jet is shown in the sample at right. This piece of aluminum alloy is 5/8" in thickness and is similar to the wing skin found at the root of each B-47 wing. The 3/16" aluminum alloy shown at center represents the thickest skin found in the wings of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, built during World War II. At the left is a sample of .032 aluminum alloy, representative of the thickest wing skin used in the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress wing. B-17s were built during the early part of World War II.
—Boeing Airplane Company Photo

production know-how and a process of clocklike precision, and the result is what Uncle Sam asked for—the No. 1 weapon in his growing arsenal.

But if the plane is remarkable, so, too, are the men who fly it. Ten to 12 man crews were required to handle the bombers of World War II. Three men handle the new B-47-E Strato-jet. Each of these men has to be able to do every job of the other two.

When it is realized that it took many many months to train a navigator or radio man during World War II it is possible to get some idea of the rigorous training these Strato-jet flyers must undergo since each of them has to be a navigator, a pilot, a bombardier, a radio specialist and a flight engineer in his own right. They would probably be the first to resent being called supermen, but no one can deny they are doing a super job.

All of us can sleep more peacefully at night because we know they are.

Conference Outlines Safety Objectives

The President's Conference on Occupational Safety, through its Coordinating Committee, composed of top leaders of American labor, business, insurance, education, state and federal agencies, and private safety organizations, has issued a statement of objectives in its drive against work injuries and fatalities.

About 15,000 occupational deaths and two million disabling work injuries occur annually in the United States. The President recently called for intensification of the work of the Conference, whose basic purpose is to reduce accidents in such areas as construction, manufacturing, public utilities, trade, services, and government.

The nationwide nine-point program approved by the Coordinating Committee calls for:

1. Better accident reporting and analysis.
2. Better machine guarding at the source of manufacture.
3. Better safety education in schools, colleges, and plants.
4. A safety program in more companies.
5. Greater worker participation in safety.
6. Greater uniformity in State safety codes.
7. More public employe safety.
8. Better public understanding and support of accident prevention.
9. Greater labor-management cooperation for safety.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1248	Geneva, Illinois	1442	Lakeview, Oregon
2950	Shiremanstown, Pennsylvania	2997	Vicksburg, Mississippi
2967	Port Jervis, New York	2978	Mineral Wells, Texas
2974	Varnville, South Carolina	2979	Merrill, Wisconsin
1490	San Diego, California	3001	Marion, Virginia

JOURNAL

Every effort is being made by this office to furnish each member with a copy of our journal, THE CARPENTER. In this respect many officers of Local Unions have been very cooperative in supplying this office with the names and addresses of their members. This office has available, upon request, blank address lists; also individual request cards for use when the member fails to receive the journal, due to a possible change of address. We find in many instances we are not advised of the change of address and as we have mentioned before, this causes a premium postage on the return of the journal.

Again we wish to emphasize that it is the desire of this office that all members receive the journal and with the cooperation of the officers of the Local Union as well as the members we can accomplish that purpose.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WILBERT ADAMNICK, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.

H. P. AUBREY, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas

DEMETRE AZARENOK, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD BALLOU, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

LEROY BENKERT, L. U. 926, Beloit, Wis.

GEORGE C. BIRCH, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

GUY E. BORDER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.

C. N. BUDZYNSKI, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

B. W. BUNCH, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

G. I. BURNETT, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.

THOMAS BUTLER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.

EDWARD P. CAINES, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEWIS E. CARMICHAEL, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

COSTANZO CELLI, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.

JOHN COGGINS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

STANLEY CZERW, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

B. F. DANIELS, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

JACK DAWSON, L. U. 2364, Norfolk, Nebr.

IVAN DEXTER, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.

FREDERICK M. DILLMAN, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIMON DOYLE, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.

CORNELIUS DRISCOLL, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

BEN L. EARL, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.

JAMES ELLIOTT, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.

CLAUDE ENDICOTT, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.

S. N. GARRETT, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.

OSCAR HANSEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

JOHN HANSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

J. B. HARRIS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

CARL HAUSCHILD, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.

WAYNE HAYS, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

GEORGE I. HICKEY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mcih.

KONSTANTIN HOLLMEN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES A. HOOD, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM HOWELL, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.

RAYMOND HUNTER, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.

GEORGE HUTTON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

ERIC W. JOHNSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

A. C. JONES, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

EARL KENT, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

ALBERT KLITZKE, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.

G. A. LUND, L. U. 1886, Brigham, Utah

GUSTAV MUELLER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

O. L. NELSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

E. S. NEWMAN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

ABRAHAM NOVICK, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.

LEE C. PALMER, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.

ROBERT PFLUG, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.

JANIS PURENS, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

DAVID SCANLAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

C. E. SIENESKI, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.

EARL SIMPSON, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Kans.

ALEXANDER SMITH, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

JOHN E. SPAAN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.

LUDWIGG STABFORD, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

ANDREW STEFFES, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Ia.

PETER SWANSON, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

ALBERT TABORSKY, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.

PAUL VEEDER, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Ca!.

WILLIAM E. WAGNER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.

RAY WELTER, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Ia.

HARLEY WIGGINS, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

EDWARD N. WOLFF, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.

JOHN WOODRING, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

Dear Pete:

Another contribution to the intellectual enlightenment of the fortunate members of this Brotherhood who are accumulating a wide and liberal education in monthly instalments. Something similar was in the issue of March 1951, though in somewhat different form.

Notes and comments: Had a letter recently from a member asking if I could "supply a complete Locker in the form of a trade dictionary." He enclosed a stamped, addressed envelope—not a very big one either.

General Motors, quoted at 66 in the May issue is now hovering around 54.

Anyone for Apprenticeship? Your editorial very appropriate. Theme song of modern parents—"I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be a Carpenter." We know an old-timer who used to say—"God made the world but carpenters adorned it. Lillies of the field they want to be—that toil not, neither do they spin, yet are they clothed in fine raiment—not Sweet Orrs."

Very praiseworthy of Local 162 to set up a scholarship for the children of its members. New York Locals please copy. What hopes!

Plane Gossip mentions toe-nailed cracker boxes. The Locker mentions toe-nailed canary cages. Well, they toe-nail them anyway—that's something to be thankful for.

Best regards. Keep up the good work.

Fraternally,
John Hart

BRASS TACKS

A selection of common, everyday expressions and how they originated.

Good Wine Needs No Bush

I won't waste words introducing the next speaker. As you all know, good wine needs no bush.

This old English saying goes all the way back to Shakespeare's time. It formerly was a custom of English innkeepers to hang a bough or bush over the outside door to indicate to passing travelers that liquid refreshment was available inside. Obviously, if an inn had an excellent reputation for the quality of its wines and spirits there was little need to display the wine bush. So you don't have to advertise a good thing—it sells itself.

Poor As Job's Turkey

He was rich at one time; now he's as poor as Job's turkey.

A good old American expression. According to the Bible, Job was about as poor as poor could be. He had one miserable turkey which was so poor it had only one feather in its tail. Job's turkey isn't mentioned in the Bible, of course. The mangy bird was probably too poor to be even worthy of notice. The good Lord protect us from a fate like that.

Three Sheets in the Wind

Here's old man Brown coming down the block, three sheets in the wind, as usual.

This it a nautical expression which originated in the days of the old windjammers. In sailors' lingo a sheet is a rope attached to the lower part of a sail for hauling and securing purposes. Now if three of these sheets are loose and flying in the wind the sail is useless, and the ship out of control. So a man three sheets in the wind is in a pretty helpless condition, barely able to navigate. Six sheets in the wind, and he's capsized.

All Around Robin Hood's Barn

Can that guy talk! Goes all around Robin Hood's barn just to tell you what time it is.

Of English origin, of course. Robin Hood, the fictitious English outlaw, lived in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire. He had no home. His barn was the great wide English countryside. To go all around that barn meant traveling quite a distance. Similarly, the expression means to attain one's end or result in a long roundabout way. You can go all around Robin Hood's barn to hang a door or tell the score of a ball game.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

To many voters, the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats is tweedledum and tweedledee.

Another expression of English origin which goes all the way back to around the year 1700. Any little tuneless thing played on a fiddle is called tweedling. You can call the tune tweedledum, or you can call it tweedledee. What's the difference? It's just tweedling any old how. The expression is applied to two things between which there is just the slightest possible distinction—no distinction at all in many cases.

Down to Brass Tacks

All this quibbling and fooling around is getting us nowhere. Let's get down to brass tacks.

In the old American country stores, yard goods were often measured in a by guess and by golly way. From the fingertips of the out-stretched arm to the tip of the nose was supposed to measure a yard. Some progressive stores had two brass tacks driven in the counter top, a yard apart, for measuring such goods. A woman, suspicious of the fingertip to nose system, might demand that the material be measured on the counter, down on the brass tacks. Cut out the guesswork and get down to something practical.

Straight from the Horse's Mouth

Here's the dope on the new agreement, straight from the horse's mouth.

Horse traders have one certain way of telling a horse's age. Birth certificates and affidavits don't mean a damn thing. They just force open the horse's jaws and inspect its teeth. The condition of the teeth accurately indicates the horse's age to an expert. So the horse's mouth may be considered the highest authority for the veracity of a statement.

Best Bib and Tucker

Jones was at the meeting last night, looking pretty slick in his best bib and tucker.

A very old expression, borrowed from the English. At one time a bib was part of a girl's costume. It was slipped over the neck and tied to the apron strings. A tucker was a sort of lace frill draped over the shoulders and covering the bosom of sensitive maids. This expression formerly was applied only to females. It is now used to describe a man all decked out in his Confirmation suit—dressed to the nines, right out of a bandbox.

Living High off the Hog

Because of regular employment and high wages it is claimed that the American worker of today is now living high off the hog.

Definitely of American origin. The cheapest meat on a hog is the underpart. Times are bad, and you live on sowbelly. The choicest and most expensive meat is higher up on the back. Times are good, so you move up on the animal; you can afford to live high off the hog. Long may it last!

Adam's off Ox

The man is a stranger to me. I wouldn't know him from Adam's off ox.

Another American expression, much used in rural areas. The off ox in an ox team is the one on the far right of the driver, therefore the one farthest away, and for that reason the one least known. So Adam's off ox would be a rather unfamiliar beast to anyone—something totally unknown.

Put a Spoke in His Wheel

He's doing his damndest to have me fired, but I'll put a spoke in his wheel.

The English carters used to carry a long stick or iron bar called a spoke. When a cart was going downhill this spoke was inserted through the wheel to keep it from turning, and to act as a sort of a brake. The expression means to hinder or retard someone's purpose or plans.

Little Pitchers Have Long Ears

Watch what you say when the children are around. Little pitchers have long ears.

Another name for the handle of a jug or pitcher is the ear. Even though the pitcher is small, the handle or ear is still large, or comparatively so. Likewise, a child's hearing is not restricted simply because of its size. Its ears are as long as a grownup's as far as hearing is concerned—a damned sight longer some parents would say.

Blow Hot and Cold

On the issue of reduced tariffs the Senator blows hot and cold. This expression is from Aesop's Fables wherein a man is criticized for being inconsistent because he blows hot on his hands to make them warm, and with the same breath blows cold on his soup to make it cool. So the meaning of the expression is to be inconsistent and irresolute —to have two different views of a question, like the Senator on the tariff issue.

An Ax to Grind

I'm suspicious of that fellow's smooth talk and blarney. He's got an ax to grind, for sure.

This expression comes from a story in the oldtime American school readers. A stranger with an ax over his shoulder approaches a small boy outside his home. He asks very pleasantly if his father has a grindstone. He has? How nice! Surely a strong boy like him could turn a grindstone? He could? Wonderful! Where is this stone? And so, by flattery and cajolery the boy was induced to turn the grindstone to sharpen the stranger's ax. The ax being ground, the pleasant stranger walked away without giving any reward for the little boy's effort. When a man has an ax to grind, the sweeter he is, the duller the ax.

Flogging a Dead Horse

The Senator's attempt to arouse interest in his Bill has met with little success. He's just flogging a dead horse.

Around the year 1830 a member of the British Parliament said of a proposed bill, that it was a dead issue, and any attempt to stir up enthusiasm about it was like flogging a dead horse. So the saying means trying to arouse fresh interest in a dead and forgotten question.

Go Haywire

When the boss hears how long this job took, he'll go haywire. Most certainly of American origin. A bale of hay is tied with baling wire, sometimes called hay wire. Cut one of those wires and then jump for your life—It's apt to fly any which way. That's the way the boss is expected to act when he hears the bad news.

SAFETY HABITS PREVENT FIRES

Ninety per cent of the nation's enormous loss of life and property in residential fires could be averted by proper attention to fire safety habits and by greater use of fire-resistant construction in dwellings, fire prevention authorities declare.

Urging public cooperation to reduce the heavy toll, the experts say that fire strikes about 336,000 homes each year, kills 5,500 persons and injures more than twice that number. Property losses due to residential fires total approximately 200 million dollars annually.

Authorities recommend these six steps for safeguarding your family and home from destructive blazes:

1. Keep matches away from children and encourage smokers to be careful in disposal of cigarettes and matches.

2. Avoid misusing electricity by improper fusing, overloading circuits and failure to repair defective wiring and appliances.

3. Check your heating equipment and chimney each fall for needed cleaning and repair.

4. Avoid use or storage of flammable liquids such as gasoline, benzine and naphtha in the home.

5. Always keep your home free of rubbish, such as accumulations of paper, oily rags and the like.

6. Use noncombustible or fire retarding roofing. Also equip your home to prevent spread of flames that might break out. This can be done by using fire-resistive materials for the basement ceiling, for fire-stops at floor levels in hollow partitions and at other vulnerable points.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ILLINOIS LOCAL HONORS FIVE BROTHERS

Early in May of this year, five veteran members of Local 916, of Aurora, Illinois were honored at a 50 year Anniversary Party staged by the Local.

The half-century men so honored included Edward Ream, 52 years, a charter member; George Rees, 52 years, since deceased; Herman Baldeschwieler, 51 years; E. F. Crandall, 51 years; and W. B. Sackett, 51 years.

Principal speaker at the affair was General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, who lauded the old timers and their fellow members for the fine record compiled by the Local in its 52 years of existence. He stated that Local 916 had sent delegates to each of the United Brotherhood's conventions since 1916, Brother Ream having often been a delegate.

Citing the history of the Local, Brother Fischer remarked that when it was first formed a day's work was from sun-up to sunset. When the members first worked a nine-hour



Five proud veterans of Local 916 pose after being presented with 50-year pins. From left to right, Theodore Scheidecker, president of the Local; Brothers Rees, Ream; General Secretary Fischer; Sackett, Crandall and Baldeschwieler.

day, the scale was 30 cents per hour. When the 8 hour day was adopted, in 1906, the wage increased to 40 cents and today it is $2.90 per hour, plus numerous benefits.

Following his speech, Brother Fischer was given the honor of presenting the 50 year emblems to each of the men.

For Brother Ream, the celebration was a dual one, as he and his wife are celebrating the 49th anniversary of their wedding.

CANADIAN BROTHER 90

On August 8, Brother W. R. Johns, of Montreal, Canada celebrated his 90th birthday. He had spent two-thirds of his life as a member of carpenters unions.

Initiated in March, 1893, into the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, he has retained his union membership to this day.

Three years ago, he and two other members of Local 1244, of Montreal, were honored by the Montreal District Council with the presentation of fifty year pins.

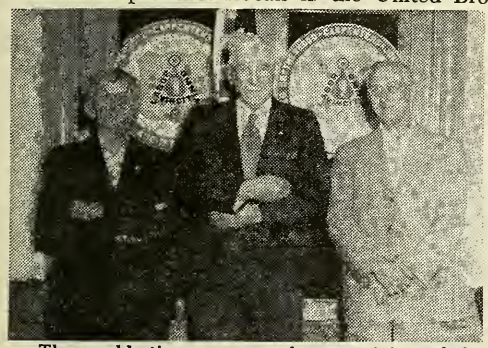
Born in 1863, in Upper Hallings, Kent, England, Brother Johns followed his father to sea when he was a young man. He found life ashore more to his liking and became a carpenter. Moving to Canada in 1910, he aided in the construction of many homes and other buildings still in existence in his historic home city.

During his seafaring days he once piloted Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on a short voyage. One of his treasures is a proclamation attesting to this fact.

Even though of an advanced age, the spry old carpenter still takes daily walks and with his cronies spends many of his leisure hours at his favorite pastime; working jig saw puzzles.

OVER 150 YEARS SERVICE BY THREE BUCKEYES

A medium sized Ohio city, nestling near the upper reaches of the Ohio River, has one of the proudest Locals in the United Brotherhood. They have a right to be proud, for with a total membership of slightly more than 100, Local 328, of East Liverpool, Ohio has three active members with more than 50 years service.



Three old timers pose after receiving their fifty-year emblems. From left to right, they are: Brothers Lapp, 78 years of age; Forbes, 79; and Martin, 69.

Brothers William H. Lapp, Howard E. Forbes and J. Victor Martin were the honcr guests of a social meeting of the Local recently, and each was presented with his fifty-year pin.

Brother Lapp was initiated in 1901, while his fellow half-century men became members of the United Brotherhood early in 1903. All have held their entire membership in Local 328.

Two nearby Locals, 435, of Chester, West Virginia and 1205, of Wellsville, Ohio, joined in the celebration in honor of the old timers.

TWENTY HONORED BY DENVER LOCAL

On March 15th of next year Local 55, Denver, Colorado, will be able to celebrate its 70th anniversary, but having so many go-getters in the group of more than 3,500, they just couldn't wait. They had to have some kind of a celebration this year.

After checking their membership rolls they found a celebration was long overdue. Some eighteen of their number had deserved being honored for more than a year.

Those eighteen, and two others equally deserving, were recently presented with awards for long service in the United Brotherhood. They are now able to sport the little gold pin on their lapels, signifying 50 years membership in the United Brotherhood.

Of the twenty men so honored, all but two are now going on their fifty-second year of membership. Twelve of their number have spent all of their time in the membership of Local 55, while most of the others were originally members of Local 1874, formerly of Denver, until its consolidation with the former organization in February, 1921.

The honored men include the following:

Harry E. Allen, G. A. Carlson, John E. Corcoran, Marion E. Daniels, William S. Diddle, William F. Floyd, Robert V. Jewell, Walter A. Jouno, Charles A. Juleen, Fred Kaufmann, John C. McClymonds, James P. Millar, Lewis W. Miller, Lars Nelson, Otto Rothgeb, Swan Sandberg, Marco Sparks, C. A. Stromquist, Frank M. Stucker and Jacob C. Wagner.

All are still active in the Local's affairs.

UTAH STATE COUNCIL HOLDS CONVENTION

The Utah State Council of Carpenters held their annual and summer convention at Logan, Utah, August 8, 1953.

The new American Legion Home in Logan Canyon was the scene of the gathering.

Delegates from eleven Carpenters and one Millwrights Local were present.

Problems of past negotiations, state legislation and other affairs, the direct concern of the Council, were the basis of the discussion.

Acting as hostesses to the wives of visiting delegates were the wives of delegates from Local 1767 of Logan. The ladies also arranged a banquet and supper dance for the evening following the day's convention.

B. J. Wilson was re-elected President of the Council and W. G. Ryan was elected Secretary-treasurer for the fourth successive time.

Next year's convention of the Council will be held at Ogden, Utah, on the first Saturday of August.

50-YEAR MEMORIAL PROGRAM STAGED

Although Local 1507, of El Monte, California has only been chartered since February, 1935, it already can boast proudly of four members with 50 years service in the United Brotherhood.

The four fifty-year men, Ed. Pefley, John Hughes, Abram Van Wyck and Eddie M. Love were honored at the Local's recent celebration, along with five charter members; Oliver G. Dexter, J. W. Grimes, Carl E. Hansen, Bonnard Ledford and Richard R. Thomas. Brother Love was unable to attend the celebration due to illness.

Brother Love was initiated in 1901, Van Wyck in 1902, Pefley and Hughes in 1903.



From left to right, Ruben Jared of the Los Angeles D. C. and fifty year men Ed. Pefley, John Hughes and Abram VanWyck watch as General Representative Chris Lehman presents the honor emblems.

Eighteen years ago, when the Local was chartered the membership consisted of 43 men. In the growing community in San Gabriel Valley, near the city of Los Angeles, the union flourished and by 1942 a Carpenters' Hall was built entirely free of any encumbrances.

Today the Local has grown to a membership of more than 2,450, ranking among the top twenty-five of more than 3,000 Locals in the United Brotherhood. Not only has the Local grown in numbers, but in stature in its community, keeping pace with its developments and ever offering its services for the good of its neighbors, trying hard to set the best example of organized labor and brotherhood.

MISSOURI LOCAL HONORS EX-PRESIDENT

St. Charles, Missouri, Local 1083 honored Brother Elrick Soderquist at its regular meeting recently on his fiftieth birthday. Brother Soderquist has been a tireless worker in the Local for the past twenty-seven years. For twenty-five years he served as President of the Local.

He was presented with a wood-carved replica of a man holding a gavel as a remembrance of the occasion, and of his long and faithful service.

Following the presentation refreshments were served, including birthday cake, sandwiches and coffee.

DAYTONA BEACH LOCAL CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Tomaka State Park, near Daytona Beach, Florida, was the scene of a gala affair late in July, as the members of Local 1725, of Daytona, celebrated the organization's fiftieth anniversary.

More than 800 Carpenters and their guests spent the day in enjoying themselves with games, long talks with old friends and just resting, but food was the main avocation. The carpenters were well prepared in advance in this respect.

For the large crowd there were 800 chickens, 20 gallons of pickles, eight cases of potato chips, 75 loaves of bread, 120 cases of soft drinks and half that number of beer. The kids were especially well taken care of, with 220 dozen cups of ice cream being provided for them.

One of the contests which the younger boys engaged in was a game of speed in seeing who could nail a stool together the quickest.

After the frolicking and the children had been quieted down, a short talk was given by Dr. D. H. Rutter, a retired minister, and a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for 45 years. At the conclusion of his talk he introduced the other speakers of the day, who included: Van Pittman, General Representative; Elmer Morris, president of the Florida State Council of Carpenters; and Frank Roche, president of the Florida Federation of Labor.

MONTANA LOCAL, AUXILIARY HOLD PICNIC

Local Union 1568 and its Auxiliary, No. 383, both of Shelby, Montana, cast the cares of the world aside for a day and traveled to Two Medicine Lake Camp for a few hours of relaxation. A major part of both groups made the journey and were amply rewarded by having a thoroughly enjoyable time.



Even in June the winds are cool for picnickers in the Treasure State.

Food, friends, games and time, the ingredients for a joyful day, were all plentiful and at the day's end everyone traveled homeward feeling better because of the excursion.

While the men fished in nearby trout streams, the women renewed old acquaintances and tried to keep a line on the always exuberant children.

Just a few short hours relaxation made the group feel better than they had at the start of the day and gave them a warm feeling of comradeship and unity, something badly needed by all in this trying world.

NEW YORK CARPENTERS HOLD BARBECUE

Allen Reservation was the scene of Local 534's annual barbecue in August. The affair was enlivened for the Mamaroneck, New York Brothers by the music of accordionist Paul Loganigro.

The menu consisted of clams on the half-shell, steak, ham and all the trimmings.

A congratulatory booklet to newly graduated apprentices, from General President M. A. Hutcheson, was displayed by a new journeyman, Louis Calabastratta.

The more than 280 members who attended the gathering were well fed and entertained and went home wishing the next such affair were not twelve long months away.



NEW ORLEANS GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Auxiliary 608, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Installation of officers was held in July, and the following were installed by Warren Danner, president of Local 1846: Vivian Wetzel, president; Merle Helmer, vice-president; Colleen Sullivan, recording secretary; Mildred Eiler, financial secretary; Gloria King, treasurer; Beatrice Baye, conductress; Fanella Bergman, warden; and Gertrude Hankel, Lolita Armit and Lillian Rome, the Board of Trustees.

June Glamann was appointed chaplain. A Ladies Auxiliary Emblem was presented to each outgoing officer. Following the installation refreshments were served.

During the past year we have held bingo parties, and raffles to raise money. Each of the events was very successful.

Our group has donated as generously as possible to various charities, including the March of Dimes, Community Fund and the Times-Picayune Toy and Doll Fund. We have also given aid to needy carpenters' families. Local 1846 has given us complete cooperation in these matters.

We have held several socials for members and their families, some on special occasions such as Halloween and Christmas, while others were watermelon parties and picnics.

Now we are giving showers to members who are expectant mothers or brides-to-be. Mrs. Hankel arranges the showers and has had some very original ideas on the preparing of refreshments and favors.

Our membership is still small but we have hopes of increasing our number so that we can carry out our program on a larger scale in the future.

Fraternally,

Colleen Sullivan, Recording Secretary

WASHINGTON, PA. LADIES SEND GREETINGS

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 594, of Washington, Pennsylvania, send its sincere greetings to all sister groups throughout the land.

September 5th of this year marked the third anniversary of the chartering of our group. We staged a celebration at the Mansion House, Old Concord, Pa., with 15 of our 19 members on hand.

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month in the Labor Temple, 1 South College Street. Social meetings are on the first Thursday of each month, usually in the homes of the members.

Our newly elected officers include: Evelyn Knestrick, president; Anna Polen, vice-president; Romaine DeWitt, recording secretary; Isabel Standiford, financial secretary; Leoda Brewer, conductress; June Long, warden; and Faye Spence, Mary Noack and Beatrice Irey, trustees.

We each have "secret pals," and present them with gifts on anniversaries, birthdays and at Christmas.

During our August meeting we were happily surprised by a visit from some of the Ladies from the McKeesport Auxiliary.

So far we have staged picnics and Christmas parties, and would appreciate ideas on how to increase our membership and activities.

Fraternally,

Romaine DeWitt, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 302

Assembling Frames.—The previous lesson covered the making of the different parts that are needed for making a window frame. In this lesson these parts are taken up step by step and assembled into a window frame.

Jamb, Yoke, and Subsill.—Fig. 1 shows to the left a face view of a jamb, broken. At the top a face view of the yoke in part is

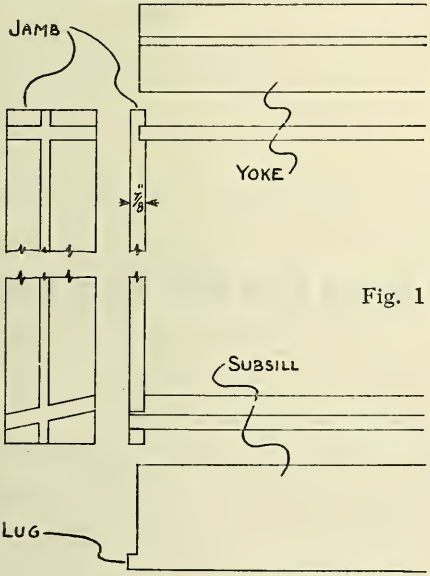


Fig. 1

shown, and at the bottom the same view of a part of the subsill is given. At the center these parts are put together, showing edge views.

The Sill.—Fig. 2 shows a face view of a part of a window sill and just above it the same part is shown fastened to the subsill of the frame as it was left in Fig. 1. The dotted lines shown on the two views of the lug, indicate how the lug is to be cut off after the casing is in place.

Blind Stop.—Fig. 3 shows to the left and top, edge views of a side blind stop and of the head blind stop. Face views of these stops, nailed to the frame, are pointed out on the drawing. How to get the bevel for the cut at the bottom end of the side blind stop and casing is shown by Fig. 4, where the square is shown applied to the edge of a piece of casing material, using 24 on the blade and 5 on the tongue. These are the

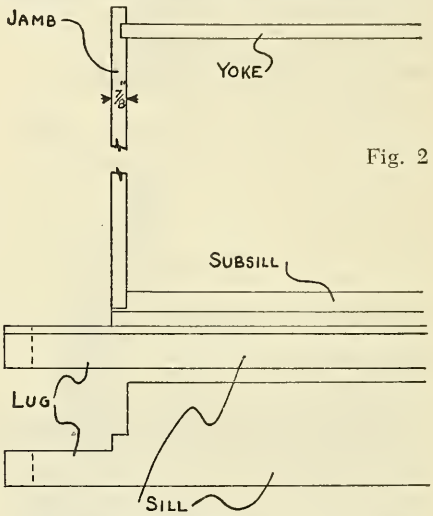


Fig. 2

same figures that were used in Fig. 5 of the last lesson. The reason is that the bevel for the blind stop and for the casings must be the same as the bevel for the subsill gain in

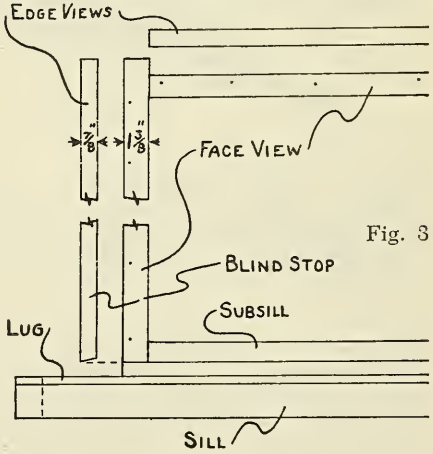


Fig. 3

the jamb. It would be rather clumsy to mark the bevels for all of the blind stops and for all of the casings with the framing square. To simplify this, the bevel square

is set to the proper bevel, as shown, and used for marking the bevels for both the blind stops and for the casings.

Casings.—Fig. 5 shows edge views of the side casing to the left, and of the head casing at the top. In the main drawing these casings are shown nailed to the frame, giving the face views. The part shown above the dotted line will be covered with the cap and cap-mold, while the exposed part of the head casing is the same in width as the

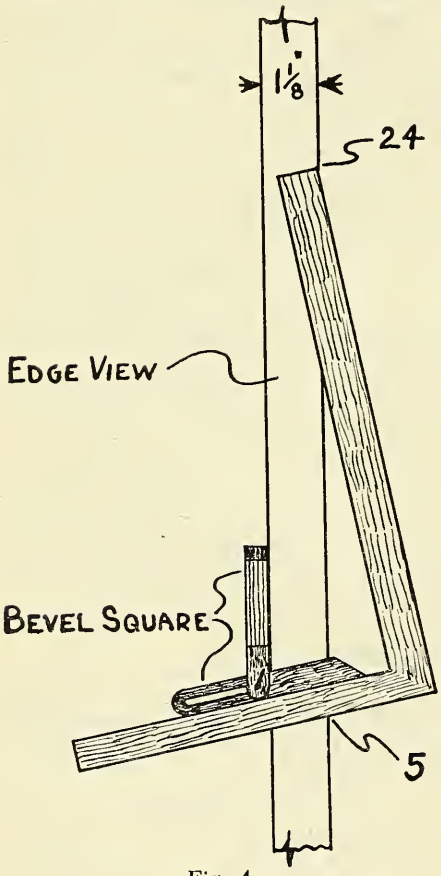


Fig. 4

side casing. The blind stop shows a half-inch reveal.

Marking Trick.—Fig. 6 shows the same frame shown in Fig. 5, except that the side casing is shown shortened rather than broken. To get the length of a side casing, after the bevel at the bottom is cut, put the casing in place so that the beveled end will fit the lug of the sill and the top end will lap on the head casing. Then with a downward pressure on the casing, give it a quarter turn from left to right, bringing it into the position shown by dotted lines. Be sure that the casing is pivoted at point X when the quarter turn is made. In the position shown by dotted lines, mark the length of

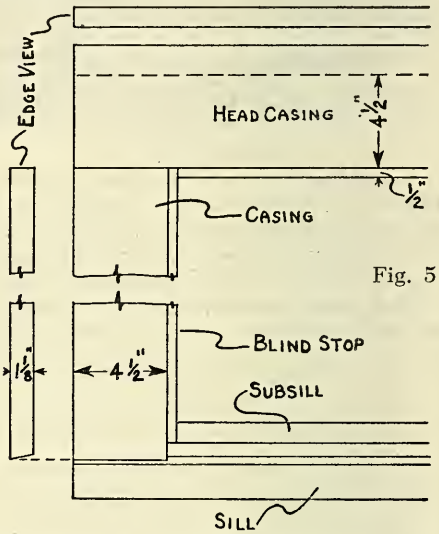


Fig. 5

the casing as pointed out with the "Mark Here" indicator. This done, square and cut the casing and nail it into place.

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Cap and Cap Molding.—Fig. 7 shows a top view of the cap, or water table, as it is commonly called. A cross section of it is shown inset. The bottom drawing shows the head casing with the cap and cap molding in place. The short piece of molding shown nailed to the head casing, has a miter cut on each end, which will be used for making the molding returns on the cap. The dotted lines show approximately where the returns will be cut off.

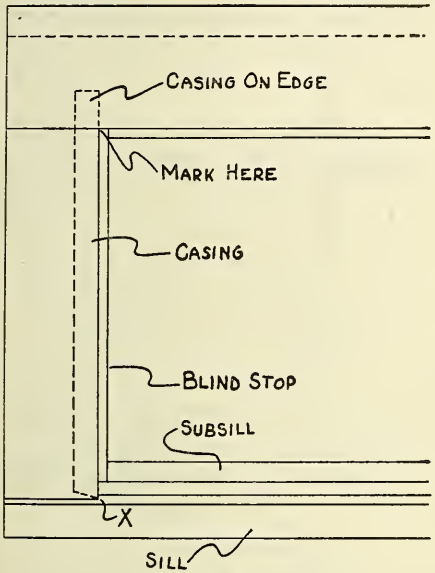


Fig. 6

Important Parts of a Frame.—Fig. 8 is a sort of summing-up of the frame that was step by step put together in the previous illustrations. At A is shown the cap, broken. Each of the parts shown has a kerf cut, as indicated. The purpose is to make it easy to saw out enough of the back of the cap to let the siding or shingles slip in. At B is shown a face view of the cap, also broken, as are all the rest, and at C we have a face view of the molding. D shows the head casing without the cap, while E shows the cap in place. Notice the inset cross section

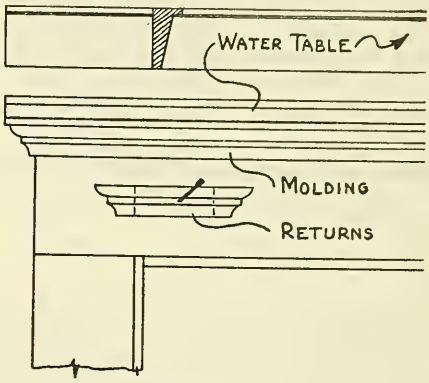


Fig. 7

—also the figures to the right. At F is shown how the side casing joins the sill.

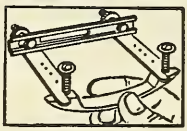
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some other kind of frames, must be systematized in order to reach the maximum efficiency. When the workman is cutting material, he should cut as much as is needed of each kind. For example, if ten frames are to be made, he should cut material for ten sills, ten subsills, ten pairs of jambs, ten heads, and so forth. Then when he goes to shape the material, he should finish each particular kind before starting something else. For instance, if he is working on sills, let him finish all the sills, or if he is on jambs he should finish them, and then the heads, and so on until all of the material is in shape for putting the frame together.

When more than one workman is on the job, each should have a specific thing to do.

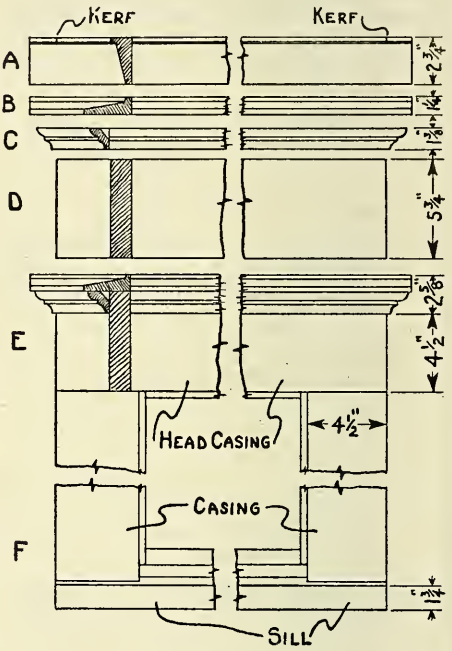
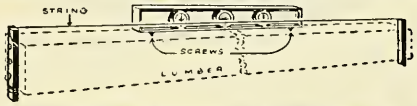


Fig. 8

One can work on sills, another on jambs, another on casings, and still another on putting frames together. There should be flexibility in any system. If one man is running ahead with his work and another is behind, the matter needs to be adjusted so as to equalize the work.

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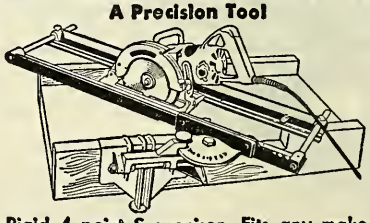
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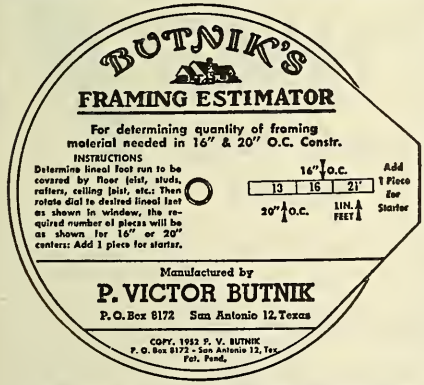
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Easy to use. Turn dial to dimension needed and your quantity of framing material at 16" and 20" O.C. will show in window. Used for figuring floor joists, ceiling joists, rafters, etc. Reverse side for figuring sub-flooring, flooring, sheathing, siding, asbestos siding, nails and wall board. Suitable for builders, carpenters, lumbermen and architects.

Pocket size and always with you. Made of durable plastic.

Send $1.00 to BUTNIK'S FRAMING ESTIMATOR, Dept. C, Box 8172, San Antonio 12, Texas. Estimator will be mailed to you immediately, postpaid.

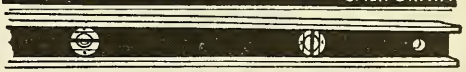


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- Numerals are rightside up for right-hand marking

Numerals read from *right* to *left* on the Carlson 3210 RH White Chief (Conventional rules read left to right). Hold the 3210 RH in your left hand pencil in your right . . . numerals are rightside up for right-handed marking. See it at your Hardware Dealer.

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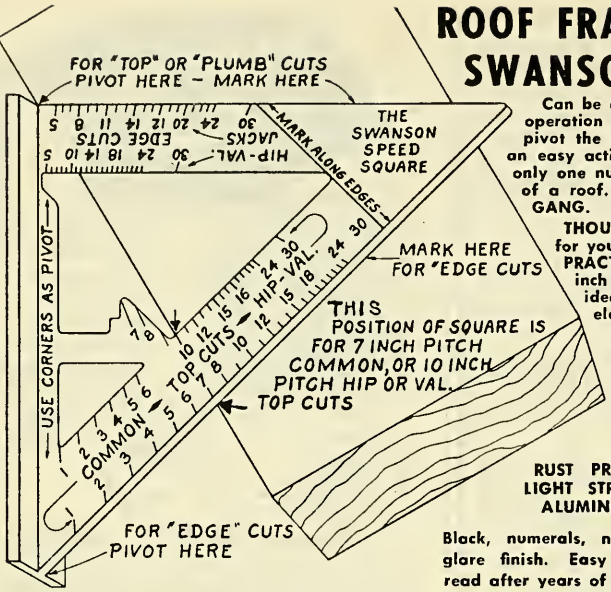
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Can be an interesting part of your building operation instead of a difficult one. Just pivot the corner against the rafter and with an easy action, swing to the cut wanted. Use only one number (pitch in inches) for the cuts of a roof. BE THE ROOF FRAMER OF YOUR GANG.

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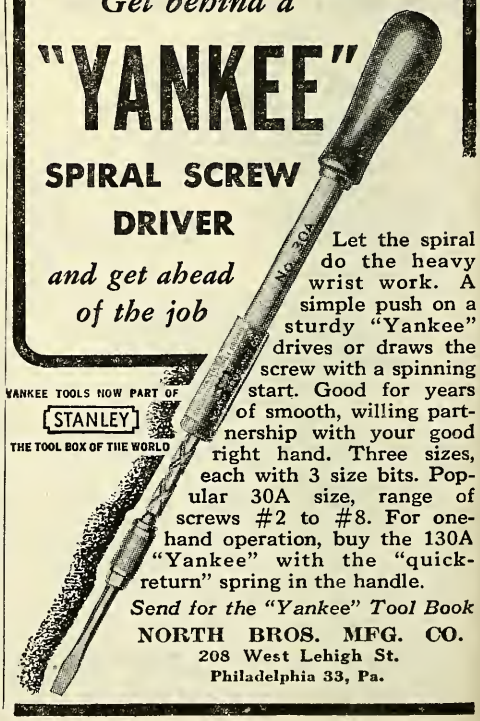
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All Contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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Before you build another

STAIRCASE



Get an

ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in 1 day--

Does a Better Job in HALF the Time

The Eliason Stair Gauge takes all the grief and bother out of building staircases. In a few seconds you get both correct length and angle for stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc., ready to mark board. Each end automatically pivots and locks at exact length and angle needed for perfect fit. Adjustable to fit any stairway. Saves a day or more, increases your profits $20 to $30 on each staircase. Made of nickel plated steel. Fully guaranteed. Circular on request.

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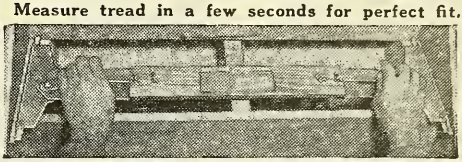
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Measure tread in a few seconds for perfect fit.



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That's the earning power you have—RIGHT FROM THE VERY START—in this profitable, new service business that you can operate right in your own basement or garage! Yes, it's true—with our new portable machine you can launder venetian blinds so cheaply that you'll make $45 for every dollar of operating cost . . . and that $45 goes into your own pocket because you are in business for YOURSELF! Look around your neighborhood and just count the hundreds of blinds in homes, stores, schools, and public buildings—and every one of them needs cleaning regularly! Others earning $50 a week just spending an hour each weekday evening! Full time pays up to $1000 a month . . . and more! Requires no experience, and there's no age limit. Small investment for machine starts you in your own lifetime business.

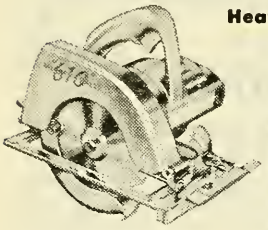
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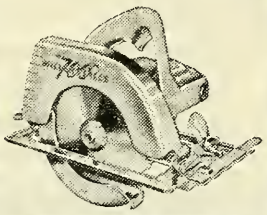
2 Best Buys by Millers Falls

NEW No. 610
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Weighs only 10¾ lbs. yet has full ½ h.p. motor. Cuts up to 1⅞" at 90°—up to 1 7/16" at 45° bevel. Built-in depth and angle adjustments and ripping guide. **$59.50**

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New 44° spiral, new wide flute, new narrow land provide a smooth path for improved, automatic dust ejection. Fast cutting, cool running in hardest material. No dust to dig or blow out of the hole. New 1/4" shank on 3/8", 7/16" and 1/2" drills. 1/2" shanks on most other sizes. Available: drill sizes from 3/16" to 1-1/2".

made of finest tool steel with the famous diamond hard **CARBOLOY TIP**

THE PAINE COMPANY
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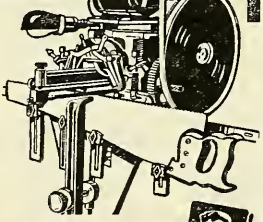
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EASIER
QUICKER
BETTER

ROOF FRAMING

Rafter Length and Cuts Without Use of Steel Square

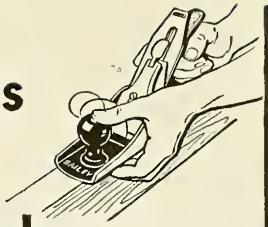
Lay out any type of roof more accurately and in only one-fifth of the time required by other methods. Get the POULSEN METHOD OF ROOF FRAMING. It will save your time and make money for you. Valuable tables—54 of them—starting with one-quarter inch rise per foot of run—simplify all roof framing problems. Tables give common, hip, valley and jack rafter length and necessary cuts in a jiffy without calculation. Learn also how to measure rafters from top and edge—definitely and accurately. No need to bother with centers and making adjustments for cuts.

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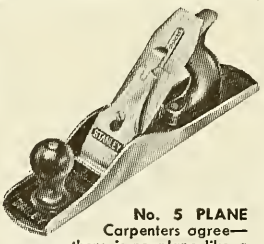
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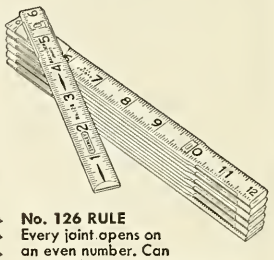
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HARDWARE • TOOLS • ELECTRIC TOOLS • STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL

BIG MONEY in your hands!



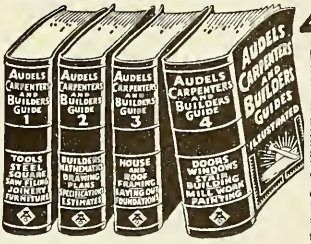
BE YOUR OWN BOSS!

Men who are determined to get ahead in something for themselves will find this opportunity hard to beat! Where else can a man turn his own labor so quickly and easily into BIG MONEY! Earn as high as $50 and more a day sanding floors with an easy-to-run American Machine—and YOU ARE BOSS. Prospects everywhere—old and new homes and remodeling. Pleasant indoor work—steady the year round. No schooling—no experience needed. Age makes no difference—men 18 to 80 are active and successful. Send for "money-making" booklet entitled "Opportunities in Floor Surfacing"—enclose 25c in coin or stamps to cover handling.



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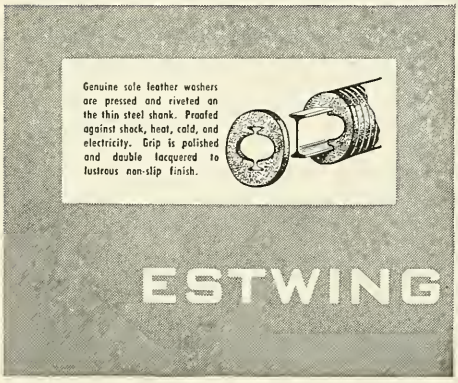
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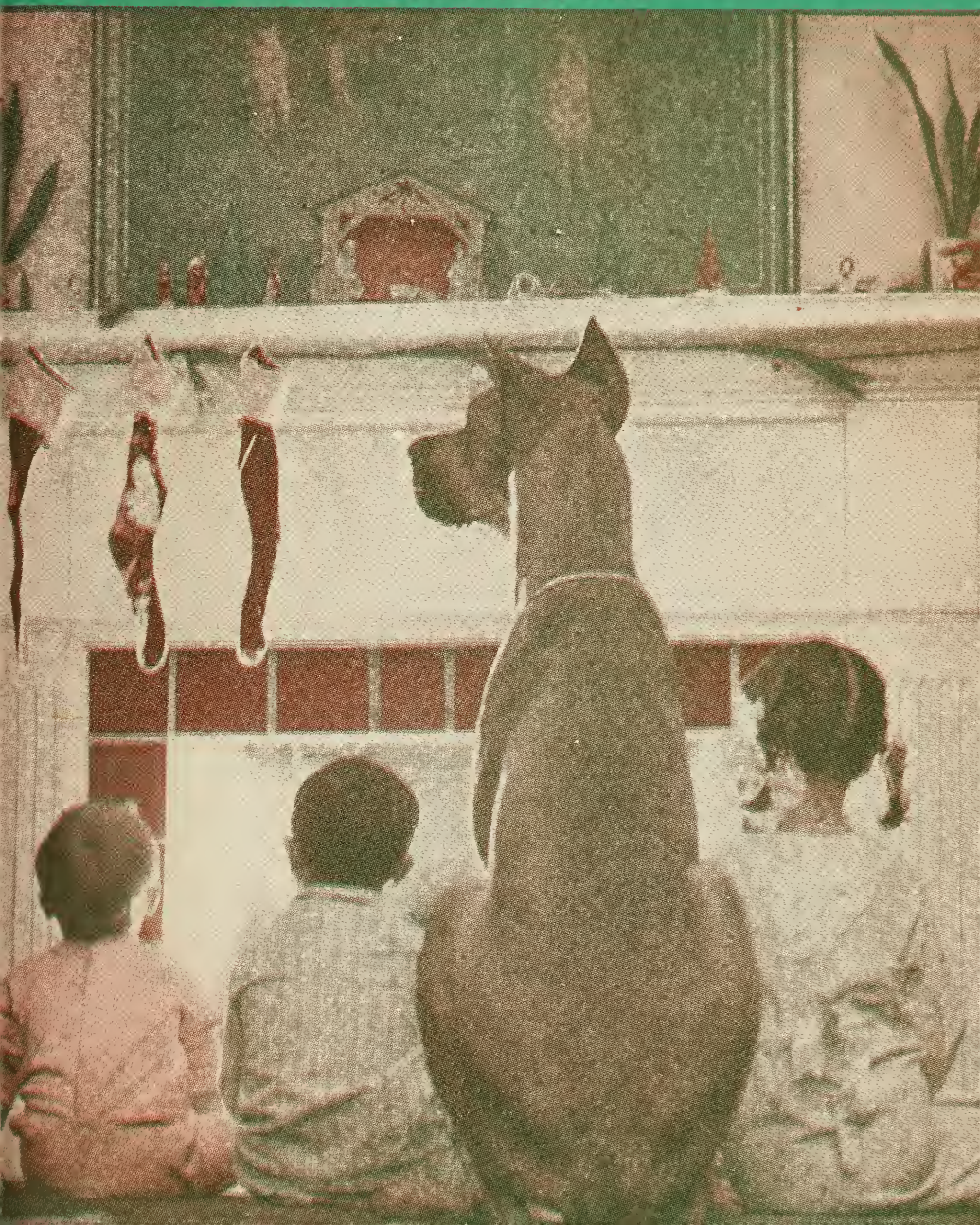
MFG. CO., Dept. C, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

DECEMBER, 1953



Merry Christmas to all

from

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JOHN R. STEVENSON, *1st General Vice-President*
O. WM. BLAIER, *2nd General Vice-President*
ALBERT E. FISCHER, *General Secretary*
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Mail coupon for FREE sample and information.

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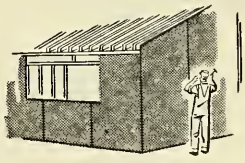
Please send me FREE sample and information on Upson All Weather Panels.

Name_____

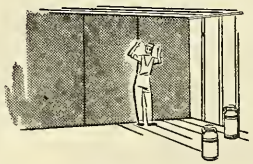
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1953

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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Our neighbor to the North grows stronger each day, as its ties with the United States, bound and maintained by honesty and integrity in all associations.

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★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

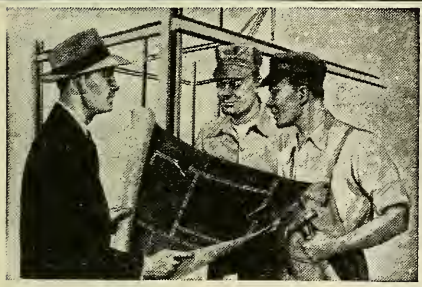
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

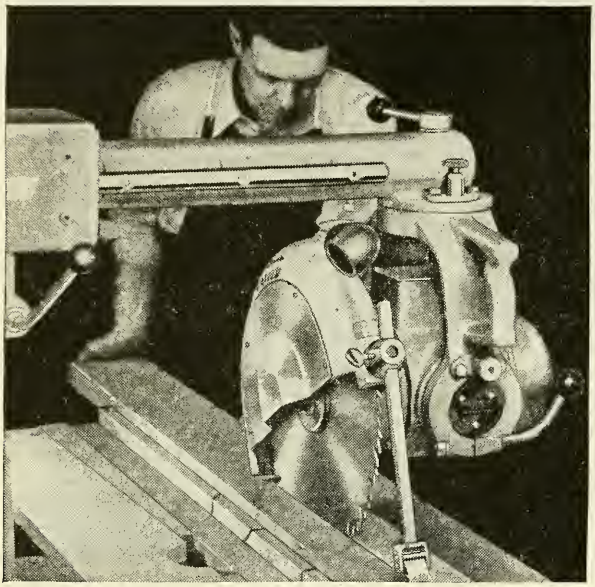
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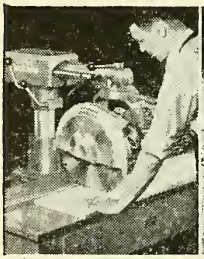
Exclusive SKIL Feature cuts set-up time up to 30%

SKIL RADIAL SAW "RETRACTO-GLIDE" ARM DOES AWAY WITH OVER-ARM INTERFERENCE!



The men who use SKIL Radials work faster and easier! With the "Retracto-Glide" arm, you can walk right up to the center of the work table. Eliminate "ducking around" *fixed* arm. See layout marks without bending and stooping. And there's no waste motion, because all controls can be reached from the front.

Just *look* at all the features of SKIL Radial Saw shown on this page. Then—if *you* want to cut faster, easier, better—ask your SKIL distributor for an on-the-job demonstration. You'll be doing yourself a good turn!



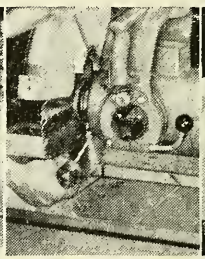
SKIL "retracta-glide" arm lets you stand right up ta wark . . . no ducking araund fixed overarm.



Tapered pin locks an cutting head autamatically set head at all common 45° and 90° cutting angles. Retain accuracy for life of machine.



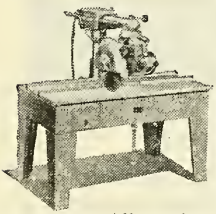
Easy-to-read miter, bevel and rip scales are conveniently located for accurate adjustment. Na need ta leave operating position to read them.



One-piece saw guard pratects operator at all times. Remave ar replace in seconds without tools. Na loose parts ta lase in sawdust.



Patented contour-grip handle is comfartable for day-lang use. Arm glides effortlessly, reducing operatar fatigue.



SKIL Radial Saws

New design features make SKIL Radial Saw a complete construction workshop. Easily operated with speed and precision by one man. All mechanical and electrical controls are accessible from front.

SKIL Radial Saws are available in 2, 3, 5, and 7½ h.p., with 14″, 16″ and 18″ blades, 1 or 3 phase, all voltages, manual or magnetic control.

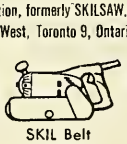
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The Life and deeds of William L. Hutcheson add up to—

A Sermon In Service



AS HUNDREDS upon hundreds of people from all walks of life bowed their heads in humble reverence, the mortal remains of General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson were laid to rest in the beautiful mausoleum of Washington Park Cemetery, Indianapolis, on Friday afternoon, October 23rd. Thus came to a close one of the truly great careers in American labor.

In the throng which paid its final respects to this great American, industrialists stood side by side with carpenters, whose hands still wield the tools of the trade, and government officials shared their sense of loss with labor leaders and bankers, for the influence and friendship of Brother Hutcheson knew no bounds of either race, religion, occupation, or financial standing. He was a true friend of man in its broadest connotation. The thousands upon thousands of wires, letters, floral offerings and outpourings of sympathy which have been flooding the General Office from all parts of the world bear eloquent testimony to this fact.

Funeral services for Brother Hutcheson were held at the Flanner and Buchanan Mortuary, Indianapolis, at 1 P.M. Friday, October 23rd. Although the entire facilities of the mortuary were put at the disposal of Brother Hutcheson's funeral, neither the mourners nor the floral offerings could be adequately accommodated. Hundreds stood outside the mortuary while Dr. Logan Hall preached the funeral sermon. After the floral offerings had filled every available nook and cranny of the mortuary, many had to be sent directly to the cemetery.

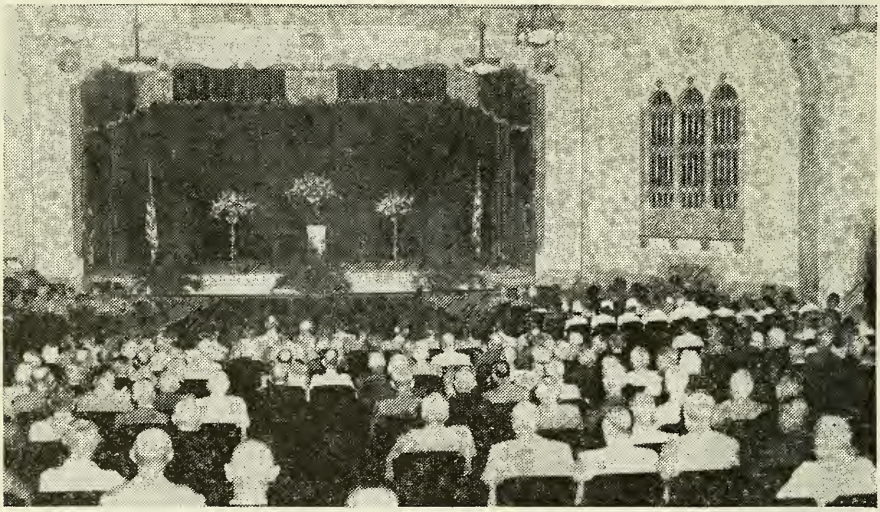
Using as the theme of his remarks the observation that "every man by his life actually preaches his own funeral sermon," Dr. Hall, pastor of Meridian Street Methodist Church, reviewed some of the worthy accomplishments that Brother Hutcheson attained in his long and rewarding lifetime. The remarkable growth which the United Brotherhood achieved under the leadership of Brother Hutcheson was spelled out by Dr. Hall; and the great improvements in wages, working conditions, dignity and security which American workers have enjoyed as the result of Brother Hutcheson's efforts, Dr. Hall pictured as his immortal heritage to the working people of America and the world.

Among those who heard the inspiring words of Dr. Hall were such venerable colleagues as John L. Lewis of the Miners—who, with Brother Hutcheson, and such immortals as Gompers, McGuire, Duffy and Green, constituted a group which piloted American labor through its dangerous formative years

to a golden era of progress. Present also were George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, and William Schnitzler, Federation secretary-treasurer, together with representatives from virtually every international union within the Federation. Hundreds of Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils also sent representatives to the services.

In attendance, too, was 88 year old Mrs. James Kirby, wife of the Thirteenth General President, whom Brother Hutcheson succeeded. Thirty-eight years before she had sorrowfully watched her own husband laid to rest from an Indianapolis mortuary. Mrs. Kirby is now a resident of Chicago.

At the same time funeral services were being held in Indianapolis, services were also held at the Home in Lakeland in order that Lakeland friends, as well as the many old-timers residing at the Home, could pay their last respects to their old friend and benefactor, Brother William L. Hutcheson.



Policemen, merchants, city officials, union members, and many ordinary citizens joined occupants of the Home in paying last respects to Brother Hutcheson at the special services held in the Home Auditorium at the same time funeral services were being held in Indianapolis.

Attending the services in unison were such organizations as the Lakeland Police Department, Lakeland Shrine Club, Lakeland Scottish Rite, Lakeland York Rite, Local Union No. 2217, West Coast District Council, employes of the Home, and, of course, occupants of the Home.

The Reverend J. M. McLeod, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Lakeland, and a long time friend of Brother Hutcheson, officiated at the services.

Thousands upon thousands of wires, letters and messages of condolence from all parts of the world began arriving at the General Office within a few hours of Brother Hutcheson's death. They are still arriving from distant places. To reprint them all would require several volumes. However, even a tiny cross section of them bears eloquent testimony to the esteem and respect which Brother Hutcheson earned in many walks of life through his untiring efforts in behalf of America's workers. A few typical examples follow:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The country has lost an outstanding citizen and labor one of its most universally respected leaders in the passing of William L. Hutcheson. Through his 36 years as president of the Carpenters Union he had the esteem of both the rank and file and

management. His long and vigorous service on behalf of the many thousands of workers in his organization was matched by his devotion to his country. He was a true American.

Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States

* * * *

LONDON, ENGLAND

Deeply regret passing of William Hutcheson and on behalf of British Trade Union Congress express sincere sympathy to organization and bereaved family.

Vincent Tewson

* * * *

I was sorry to hear of Mr. Hutcheson's passing this morning. You know better than I of his great contributions to the welfare of America's workers, particularly those who follow the trade of his choice. His valuable services will be long remembered by the nation's workers and by the public generally.

James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Labor

* * * *

NEW YORK, N. Y.

So distressed to learn of Bill's passing and send you our deepest sympathy. Only wish there was something we could do.

Victor Emanuel
(Industrialist)

* * * *

MEXICO, D. F.

Through the press I have become aware of the death of William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

I would like to express to the American Federation of Labor and, through your intermediation, to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the most sincere regrets and condolences of the Organizacion Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores for the loss of Brother Hutcheson.

Louis Alberto Monge, Secretary General,
O. R. I. T.

* * * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please accept the condolences of the members of the National Labor Relations Board at the passing of William L. Hutcheson. You can take great pride in the tremendous contribution which he made to the establishment of collective bargaining and the growth and development of employe organizations which now play such a large role in our nation. His loss will be felt not only as a leader of a great trade union which will stand as a monument to his energy and devotion but as a citizen who was devoted to the national welfare.

Guy Farmer, Chairman,
National Labor Relations Board

* * * *

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Please accept and convey to all concerned International Confederation of Free Trade Union's condolences and sympathies at the death of labor's pioneer, William L. Hutcheson, who will be remembered by labor for his outstanding services.

J. H. Oldenbroek,
Secretary General

* * * *

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

All of us here at the bank were sorry to hear of the death of William L. Hutcheson.

He was a great man and I know that you and all of us who were privileged to know him can be proud of his fine record over a long period of years in the field of organized labor.

William P. Flynn, President,
Indiana National Bank

NEW YORK, N. Y.

In looking over this morning's Times, I was very sorry to note the account of your father's death. I knew him quite well and saw him frequently during the time I was active in Washington. He was an outstanding figure in his field of activities and was highly regarded.

May I extend profound sympathy to you and the other members of the family in your hour of trouble.

James Farley
(Former Postmaster General)

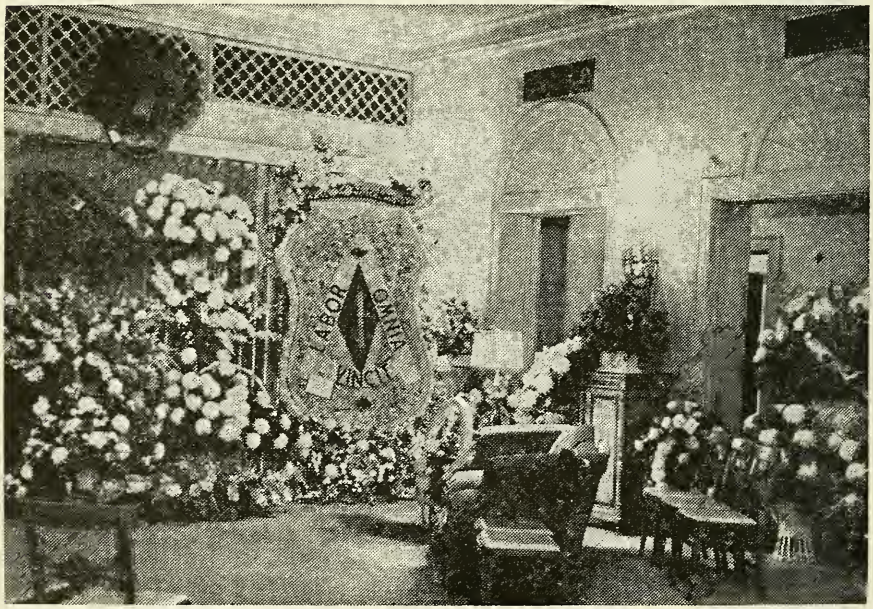
* * * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In a recent meeting the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Timber Construction adopted a resolution in behalf of your father whom so many of us regarded very highly, and will hold in lasting memory.

We would also share some of your feeling of loss in this expression of condolence.

T. C. Combs, Secretary
American Institute of Timber Construction



Hundreds upon hundreds of floral pieces, a few of which are shown above, overtaxed the ability of the Flanner and Buchanan Mortuary to display them. Many had to be sent directly to the cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The younger members should not forget to favor those pioneers who prepared the present wellbeing enjoyed by all concerned. For the occasion I would like to remind them how in the year 1900, I toiled for 20c per hour, 60 hours per week, at the construction of a depot on Oregon Avenue in South Philadelphia.

Since the year 1915 our organization has made incredible progress, thanks to the guidance of William L. Hutcheson. The Lakeland Home for the aged is something that entitled Mr. Hutcheson to a monument even before death.

Joseph Sindoni
86 Year Old Member of Local 1050, Philadelphia

* * * *

These are but a few samples of the thousands upon thousands of wires and letters which have been received by the General Office. Local Unions,

District Councils, and individual members of our Brotherhood who knew Brother Hutcheson well and worked closely with him down the years all expressed their grief at his passing through messages of condolence.

By his lifetime of service, Brother Hutcheson indeed preached his own funeral sermon—a sermon of untiring effort in behalf of the working people of the nation and of unwavering loyalty to the principles and ideals which made America great. The sermon of Brother Hutcheson's life will live on as long as men can read and see and hear of and appreciate faithfulness, zeal and devotion to duty.

Lumber Industry Has Highest Accident Rate

Injury rates in manufacturing and in most non-manufacturing industries were 8 per cent lower in 1952 than in the previous year and the lowest in the 227 years the U. S. Labor Department has been recording them.

The manufacturing rate was 14.3 injuries for each million man-hours worked as compared with 15.5 in 1951, according to final summaries prepared by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over half of the non-manufacturing groups studied showed injury-rate decreases of 5 per cent or more.

Lumber and wood products recorded the highest average rate among the manufacturing groups—49.6. Within this group, the logging industry had a rate of 92.1; sawmills, 55.3; integrated saw and planing mills, 47.2; and veneer mills, 46.9. The lowest rate in this group was 25.8, for plants manufacturing millwork and structural wood products.

Furniture and fixture industries averaged 21.2 injuries per million man-hours; food and kindred products, 20.2; stone, clay, and glass products, 19.3; fabricated metal products, 18.1; primary metal industries, 15.5; paper and allied products, 15.3. The averages for other industry groups were below the 14.3 rate for all manufacturing combined.

High rates were reported by the beet sugar industry, 40.7; boat building and repairing, 40.0; structural clay products, 35.3; gray-iron and malleable castings, 33.0; non-ferrous secondary smelting and refining, 32.9; cut stone and stone products, 32.8.

Outstandingly low rates were found in the synthetic fibers industry, 1.6; miscellaneous communication equipment, 3.2; synthetic rubber, 3.3; explosives, 3.4; aircraft manufacturing, 3.7; rubber footwear, 3.8; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.9; radio tubes, 4.5; electrical equipment for vehicles, 4.7.

Among non-manufacturing industries studied—this does not include agriculture, mining, and interstate transportation—the highest rate was reported for stevedoring, 87.9. The construction group showed a relatively high average of 34.6, but the rate was 12 per cent below the 1951 rate of 39.3. In construction, the rate for structural steel erection and ornamental iron work was 46.9; highway and street construction, 46.0; general building contractors, 38.1; roofing and sheetmetal work, 38.0; plastering and lathing, 36.8. In the transportation group, warehousing and storage showed a rate of 36.4, and trucking and hauling, 36.0.

Outstandingly low rates in non-manufacturing were in the telephone communication industry, 1.6; insurance, 1.9; banks and other financial agencies, 2.0; retail apparel and accessories, 3.8; radio broadcasting and television, 4.0.

In manufacturing an average of 85 days was lost per case. The injury severity rate was 1.3 days lost or charged because of work injuries for each thousand man-hours worked. In construction an average of 105 days was lost per case and the severity rate was 3.7. The severity rate for utilities and sanitary services was 1.7; for personal services, 0.6; for business services, 0.3; and for trade, 0.5.

Rich resources, pioneering people are fast making—

CANADA, A NEW WORLD POWER

★ ★

IN THIS WAR-WEARY world in which most nations are struggling endlessly against financial instability, inflation, underproduction and sinking living standards, the one bright spot (in addition to the United States) is Canada. Great things have been happening in Canada ever since the close of World War II, and all signs indicate that even greater developments lie ahead. In the production of oil and minerals, in the manufacture of such things as pulp and paper, in trade with other nations, Canada has—in the space of a few short years—climbed from an insignificant position near the bottom of the list to an enviable spot close to the very top.

Statistics are boring things, but without at least a few of them it is impossible to give any true indication of Canada's tremendous progress in the past 15 years. From a total gross national income of around four and a half billion dollars in 1939, Canada's annual national wealth has jumped to over 17 billion dollars for the year 1951. In 1939, the average industrial wage was around $23.44. As of June of last year the figure had climbed to $56.13—which means that even allowing for the tremendous increases in prices that have taken place since then, Canadians have elevated their living standards substantially in the interim.

Doing a foreign trade business of more than 8 billion dollars per year at the present time, Canada has climbed to fourth place among the world's trading nations. In the past 15 years, the annual value of Canada's mineral production has more than doubled. Pulp and paper production has more than doubled in the same period. At the present time Canada supplies the world with roughly half of the newsprint it now uses—a figure that almost staggers the imagination.

In population, too, Canada has been forging ahead faster than any other comparable nation in the world. From eight million in the early 1920's, Canada had already climbed to a population of over 17 million by 1951. In a single 12-month period recently the population increased by 421,000. A population of 30 million by 1975 seems to be an entirely feasible goal.

What brought about all this booming prosperity in the empire of the North? No one thing alone was responsible; rather it was a combination of circumstances. For one thing, the discovery of important new oil fields and mineral fields gave a tremendous boost to Canadian industrial life. The discovery of oil at Ludec in Alberta, in 1947, touched off a series of great oil strikes which boosted Canada's oil reserves from 45 million barrels in 1945 to nearly two billion barrels in 1951. What this meant to the Province of Alberta can be gleaned from the fact that her population grew from something like 75,000 around the turn of the century to over a million today.

Uranium and nickel strikes in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Ontario have resulted in the building of new roads, new railroads and even of whole new cities. High grade iron ore deposits in Quebec and Labrador

have attracted millions upon millions of foreign and domestic dollars to put them into operation to fill the gap left by the petering out of United States deposits. These northern iron deposits dwarf even the famed Mesabi range of Minnesota which has supplied U.S. steel mills with iron ore for half a century.

An indication of the resourcefulness, faith and pioneering spirit that are transforming Canada from a more or less agrarian country to a mighty industrial empire can be gleaned from what is going on at Kitimat in British Columbia. At this formerly remote spot on the British Columbian coast, where scarcely a dozen white men had ever trodden before, the world's greatest aluminum-producing plant is now being readied for operation in the near future. Where only deer, bear and porcupine roamed several years ago, a city of from 25 to 30 thousand citizens will be standing a few years hence.

The wealth of Canada's natural resources and the integrity of her people have been great magnets for foreign capital. Nearly a billion dollars in foreign capital has found its way into Canadian investments in recent years. However, it is largely Canadian money, Canadian brains, and Canadian venturesomeness which are building Canada into a world power. For every dollar foreign firms have invested in Canada recently, Canadian firms have invested five dollars.

The resources are there in Canada. Certainly. But it was something more than resources alone that brought about the great industrial awakening now going on. The temper and pioneering spirit of the Canadian people had more to do with it than anything else. Everywhere throughout Canada this confident, not-afraid-to-take-a-risk pioneering spirit is making itself manifest.

For years the United States and Canada have jointly toyed with the idea of building a seaway in the St. Lawrence river. Innumerable conferences and meetings have been held—all have been to no avail, however. Recently Canada became tired of all the procrastinating and yak-yakking. She made up her mind to build the seaway, on her own, if necessary. To the United States she literally said: "To Hell with all the palavering. We are going to build a seaway. Come in with us if you want, but if you don't want in, stay out of our way because we're going to be highballing soon."

That is the sort of spirit that is building cities in wilderness areas and tapping uranium iron and oil resources in spots that were deemed inaccessible just a few years ago.

From the very beginning there has always been a strong feeling of kinship and oneness between the people of Canada and the United States. Such a feeling is only natural since the people of both nations are largely descended from common stock. They speak the same language, read the same magazines and watch the same television shows. Canadian hockey players find their way into the United States, and hardly a football team exists in Canada that does not have a sizeable roster of stars from American colleges. The World Series in baseball is followed as closely in Canada as the Stanley Cup hockey playoffs are followed in the United States.

In the world-wide struggle against Communism, the strongest weapon in Democracy's arsenal is the traditional feeling of mutual understanding, faith and self respect that has always existed between Canada and the United States. The three thousand miles of border between the two countries which do not have a single

gun emplacement or foxhole or trench in them, are a constant example to the world of how free men, living in a free atmosphere, can live in peace and harmony with each other. We can disagree with each other, and even shout at each other occasionally, but always we are on the same side, just as members of the same family always should be, regardless of petty disagreements.

Against this inspiring example of international harmony, the Communists on both sides of the border are continually plotting. Day in and day out they seek to drive a wedge between Canada and the United States. They persistently circulate rumors that the United States is about to take over Canada. They issue booklets and pamphlets in Canada attacking the United States and accusing Uncle Sam of milking Canadian resources.

In the United States they do the same thing with the reverse twist. They accuse Canada of being a stooge of England. They picture Canada as a millstone around the neck of the United States.

Against these Communist-inspired efforts, thinking Canadians and Americans alike must be on their guard. Even in organizations the Communist disrupters are sowing their seeds of distrust and doubt. Unfortunately our own Brotherhood is not entirely exempt. There are a few Communists in Canada who constantly try to belittle and besmirch our Brotherhood to aid the cause of international Communism. Mistrust, acrimony and hatred are the foods upon which Communism feeds. The disrupters promote these wherever they can.

Actually Canadian Local Unions have always been an integral and highly important part of our United Brotherhood. Before our Brotherhood was even six months old there was a Local Union functioning in Canada—Local Union No. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., which was chartered in December of 1881.

Within five years of the formation of our Brotherhood (in August of 1881) some half dozen Local Unions were functioning efficiently in Canadian cities. In April of 1882, Local Union No. 27, of Toronto installed its charter. Less than a year later, Local No. 38, of St. Catherines, Ont., was a going concern. Halifax, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Ottawa all had flourishing Local Unions going in the 1880's.

One and all, these unions have been in continuous existence ever since. Through good times and bad, through wars and depressions and booms they have been an important part of our United Brotherhood. They have improved the wages and working conditions of their members and they have contributed to the general advancement of living and working standards of working men everywhere.

Growth of our Brotherhood in Canada has maintained pace with the general growth of Canada. From a membership of approximately 16,000 in 1943, our Brotherhood has grown to a membership of better than 45,000 in 1953. Prospects are that this fine rate of growth can be continued and perhaps even increased.

Some idea of the importance the General Office attaches to Canadian membership can be gleaned from the fact that nearly $100,000 per year in the form of strike donations and general assistance donations has been sent into Canada during each of the last four years. From 10 to 11 representatives have been constantly kept in the field during this time. The ratio of donations and representatives to membership has been much higher for Canada than it has been for the United States. In view of Canada's tremendous growth, the part that Ca-

nadian unions play in our Brotherhood is destined to grow correspondingly. No Communist propaganda can disguise that fact.

In a world torn asunder by tensions and mistrusts, the feelings of understanding and mutual respect which have traditionally existed between the United States and Canada must be strengthened and expanded to show the totalitarian world what free men can do to live together harmoniously. The 3,000 miles of unprotected border are a world symbol of man's ability to achieve permanent peace. It must be kept that way.

LESS CONSTRUCTION SPENDING IN 1954

Expenditures for new construction are expected to total about $34 billion in 1954, or 2 per cent less than the record volume of nearly $34.75 billion seen for 1953, according to outlook estimates prepared jointly by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Building Materials and Construction Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The agencies said a "mild contraction" in private construction seems likely in the coming year, but that indications are that publicly financed activity will about equal this year's volume. It is estimated that private expenditures in 1954 will total $22.8 billion, and public outlays, $11.2 billion.

Private housing and industrial building will probably decline along with farm construction and defense facilities (public, industrial and military installations), the agencies said. However, these decreases will be largely offset, it is believed, by extensive backlogs and constant pressures for the kinds of construction that are needed to serve the mobile and fast-growing population and the spreading suburban communities which have mushroomed since the war—utilities, stores, schools, churches, recreational facilities, and roads.

Commercial, religious, and educational (public and private) building, as well as privately owned public utilities and highway construction, may reach all-time highs in dollar volume in 1954. Private spending for new dwelling construction, at $9.7 billion, is expected to be under this year's volume by about 7 per cent, but outlays for home improvements may advance by almost a fifth.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

In today's world, we find that society is making increasingly heavy demands on us to help those less fortunate than ourselves. We usually grumble, but nearly always give as much as we can. Usually thanks are received, especially when we are fortunate enough to make our contribution as a part of a group.

Out in Denver, Colorado, the members of the Carpenters District Council were recently able to help a deserving cause and now receive a warm inner glow for two reasons. They received a very valid form of thanks for their contribution in the form of a letter of recognition from the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Denver.

The letter reads as follows:

"In recognition of your outstanding contribution towards the erection of the Denver Cerebral Palsy Center This Citation is Gratefully Awarded to Carpenters District Council.

"The Cerebral Palsied Children and Adults of the Denver Area are deeply grateful for the special training that this center makes possible."

The letter is signed by the President of U. C. P. A. of Denver, the Chairman of the School Board and the Chairman, Board of Directors.

The second way they will realize a great personal satisfaction is by taking a walk past the corner of East 27th and Columbine Streets in Denver. There they may see the building that their contributions of money and labor built. When they heard the center was to be built, the members of the eight Locals, comprising the Council, voted almost unanimously to an assessment of $2.50 per member towards the furthering of the idea. They raised $13,000 in this way and unemployed members of the group did the actual labor.

Now when they walk past the building, especially on warm sunny days, they will realize that they were instrumental in helping some of the noisy children in the surrounding play area to walk again, instead of spending their lives in a wheel chair or bed.

Members of the following Locals donated their money and time to this very worthwhile cause: Numbers 55, 1583, 2440 and 2363 of Denver, 1480 of Boulder, 1396 of Golden, 896 of Longmont and 882 of Louisville.

PLANE GOSSIP

SOMETIMES—BUT NOT OFTEN—YOU CAN WIN

A policeman was stationed in front of the bank to keep the parking stall clear for bank customers when a man pulled into the space and his wife ran into a nearby store. Clearly, the man had no intention of going into the bank.

The policeman walked over and told him he'd have to move, explaining that the parking space was reserved for the bank's customers.

"You mean it's all right to park here if I do business in the bank?" the man asked.

The cop nodded.

Then the man got out of the parked car and went into the bank. He stayed for several minutes and came out. His wife, in the meantime, completed her purchases and was back in the car.

The cop was slightly irritated. He walked over and said: "I don't think you had any business in the bank. I think I'll give you a ticket."

The man turned a pair of innocent eyes on the cop and said. "I certainly did some bank business, I went in there and asked for a million dollar loan—and they turned me down."

Then he got into his car and roared away.



"Your father just got his retroactive pay raise, so now we're going to eat a few retroactive meals!"

LEGACY

The boys were talking it over around the stove at the general store one afternoon and the topic turned to outstanding members among the families of the men in the store. One man remarked how one of his ancestors was a famous Civil War general and another man stated that one of the members of his family had been a U. S. Senator. Finally it was the turn of one little fellow over in the corner to do his boasting.

"Did any of your ancestors do things to cause posterity to remember them?" asked one of the men.

"I reckon they did," replied the little man. "My grandfather put mortgages on my farm that aren't paid off yet."

★ ★ ★

BATTLE OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE

It is certainly true, as our Mr. McWethy enthusiastically reports from Battle Creek, that the cereal sellers are super-salesmen. We are ready to surrender the point without argument.

The lower shelf of our pantry is stacked with half-full cardboard cartons. They contain bits of corn flakes, wheat flakes, rice flakes, snapping nixies, crackling cornies, and popping puffies—mostly in the large economy size.

As a reward for having bought and stored all this, we have a houseful of atomic rings, secret codes, triple bubble gum, 3-D comics, voodoo paper, cut-out spacemen, a real treasure map that contains the secret of buried gold, a tiny-tots cardboard TV console, X-ray binoculars, not to mention a whole litter of the likenesses of the lone star space ranger and hopping-along video.

Tucked away in the phone book, stuck behind the coffee cannister or tacked on the shopping list board we also have a wealth of valuable coupons that enable us to buy more of all this, and so become eligible for more delightful loot, at a discount price. Breakfast cereal is about the only thing we know of that we can get for ourselves wholesale.

And we have only one plaint about the whole matter.

Will some of the busy brains of Battle Creek figure out a way to make an eight-year-old eat?—Wall Street Journal

BUT THE JOKES GO ON FOREVER

Some readers of this page have accused us of using jokes that were popular in the 1700's. Well, this month they are absolutely correct. The following pearly gems were gleaned from the 1794 issue of "The Old Farmer's Almanac," which still dispenses weather information, helpful hints and general information of interest to rural people:

———

A country farmer, not long since having married a second wife, complained of rheumatism in his hips. He asked his wife one day what was the matter with her goose that she did not hatch. She answered shrewdly that she supposed the gander had rheumatism in his hips.

———

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell to weeping but one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest, said: "Oh, I belong to another parish."

———

Two very "honest" gentlemen who sold brooms, meeting one day, one asked the other how the devil he could afford to undersell him everywhere as he did when he stole the stuff and made the brooms himself. "Why you silly dog," answered the other, "I steal them ready made."

———

A drunken fellow, carrying his wife's Bible to pawn for a pint of gin at the ale house, the man of the house refused to take it. "What a pox," said the fellow, "will neither my own word nor the word of God pass with you?"

———

A butcher who lay on his death bed said to his wife: "My dear, I am not a man for this world. Therefore I advise you to marry our man, John. He is a lusty, strong fellow, fit for the business."

"Oh, dear husband," said she, "if that is all, never let it trouble you, for John and I have agreed upon that matter already."

———

Times change, customs change, but apparently the same old jokes go on forever. Next week or next month you may hear any or all of these 1794 dillies getting laughs for Bob Hope or Jackie Gleason.

★ ★ ★

SOUNDS O. K., JOE

"In the professions, it's what you know that counts," Joe Paup recently announced. "In business, its who you know that's important. In politics its what you know about whom that pays off."

FILE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Thanks to the growth of bureaucracy in Washington, a whole new dictionary of business terms has developed and become accepted parlance in business circles. One gentleman—a little more honest than the rest—has written up the true definition for a number of these terms—definitions which we are herewith submitting for the edification of our readers:

"To expedite—To confound confusion with commotion."

"Under active consideration—We're looking for it in the files."

"A conference—A place where conversation is substituted for the dreariness of labor and the loneliness of thought."

"A clarification—To fill the background with so many details that the foreground goes underground."

"We are making a survey—We need more time to think of an an answer."

"Please note and initial—Let's spread the responsibility for this."

★ ★ ★

FAMILIAR JOLT

Asterisk (*), though like a star,
We do not wonder what you are—
We've felt the jolt your meaning packs
In grim footnote: *Plus federal tax.

★ ★ ★

A GOOD DEFINITION

Small boy's definition of a conscience: "Something that makes you tell your mother before your sister does."—Milwaukee Journal



"Some union man came by and got them all wound up!"

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

BLOCK BUSTERS

No great knowledge of mathematics is needed to solve this page of problems. You just dope them out, that's all. Dust off the old thinking cap and have at them. Before you start—a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and to yours. Answers, page 36.

One for Free—Whose portrait is on the regular U. S. three-cent postage stamp?_____

Screwy Question—A carpenter has one gross screws and half a dozen more. Say he uses them all up except four score and ten. How many dozen screws has he left?_____

How Old Is Ann?—This, the most famous of puzzles, was devised by Sam Loyd, a Brooklynite, about 40 years ago. Our younger readers might like to take a crack at it just to show the older folks how keen the modern mind is.

The combined ages of Mary and Ann are 44 years, and Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was half as old as Ann will be when Ann is three times as old as Mary was when Mary was three times as old as Ann. How old is Ann?_____

Poultry Problem—On Christmas Eve a butcher has just 4 birds left—a turkey, a goose, a chicken and a duck. His scales are busted. But he knows for sure that the duck weighs 8 lbs. Now the turkey and the duck together weigh twice as much as the goose, the goose and the chicken together weigh twice the duck—the goose, the chicken and the duck together weigh twice the turkey. What's the turkey's weight?_____ the goose?_____ the chicken?_____

Gimme, Gimme, Gimme—On pay day Jinks gave the missus as much money as she already had in her bag. Not enough. So he again gave her as much as she then had. Still not enough. Once more he forked over as much as she then had, and then the poor fellow was cleaned. The First National Bank then had 82 dollars. How much did Jinks give her?_____

The Four Carpenters—Four Carpenters are sitting in the shanty during lunch hour, eating, smoking, drinking beer and chewing tobacco. Their names are Tom, Dick, Harry and Joe. Tom, who doesn't smoke, has finished eating. Dick doesn't drink beer or chew tobacco. Joe never eats any lunch. Harry doesn't drink and has finished eating. If Tom isn't drinking then Harry isn't smoking. What is Tom doing?_____ Dick?_____ Harry?_____ Joe?_____

Who's a Wheelwright?—If the seventh spoke of a wheel is opposite the twenty-third spoke, how many spokes are in the wheel?_____

Box of Balls—What is the greatest number of tennis balls, two inches in diameter, that can be placed one at a time in an empty shoe box, ten inches long, six inches wide and four inches deep?_____

The Phoney Dollar—Among nine silver dollars is a lightweight counterfeit dollar. How can you find this lightweight coin with only two weighings on a balance scale?_____

What's My Line?—Three mechanics named Hart, Schaffner and Marx are sitting at a circular table. One is a carpenter, one a bricklayer and the other (the odd-looking one) is a painter. Schaffner is on the bricklayer's right. Marx is on Hart's right. What's the brickie's name?_____

Dozens and Dozens—By how many dozens is half a dozen times half a dozen dozens greater than a dozen and a half times a dozen and a half?_____

Dress Parade—A body of soldiers is formed in a solid square. They are then reformed in three equal rows. Now there are three times as many soldiers in each row as there were in each row when they formed a solid square. How many soldiers are there?_____

The Busy Baker—In the first hour of business a baker sold half the loaves on his shelves and half a loaf more. In the second hour he sold half the remaining loaves and half a loaf more. In the third hour he sold half of what remained plus another half a loaf. He then had 36 loaves left on his shelves. How many did he start with?_____

Kitchen Problem—Suppose a bottle and a glass balance with a pitcher, and a bottle balances with a glass and a plate, and two pitchers balance with three plates, how many glasses will balance with a bottle?_____

Down on the Farm—A farmer has a certain number of hogs and ducks which have a combined total of 58 legs. If the hogs had only two legs, and the ducks four legs, then the combined total of legs would be 74. How many hogs had he?_____ ducks?_____

Lucky Smith—Smithy found two dollars. He then had five times as much as he would have had if he had lost two dollars. How much had he before he found the deuce?_____

Mexican Mix-up—A Mexican pointing to another Mexican says, "His mother is my mother's only child." The pointing Mexican is the other Mexican's?_____

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
August 18, 1953

July 8, 1953

Borger, Texas, L. U. 1201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.72½ per hour, effective August 27, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Campbell River, B. C., Can., L. U. 1882.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.20 per hour, effective July 16, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

July 14, 1953

Wichita Falls, Texas, L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.32½ to $2.50 per hour, effective August 30, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

July 17, 1953

Duncan, Okla., L. U. 2221.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective September 15, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

July 22, 1953

Leavenworth, Kans., L. U. 499.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.40 per hour, effective August 8, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Bicknell, Ind., L. U. 1712.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective September 22, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Macon, Ga., L. U. 144.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

New Smyrna Beach, Fla., L. U. 318.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.45 per hour, effective August 7, 1953. Official sanction granted.

August 19, 1953

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 1406.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87 to $2.25 per hour, effective September 22, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 2209.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $3.05 per hour, effective September 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

August 31, 1953

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.275—Millwrights, $2.15—Carpenters to $2.525 Millwrights, $2.40—Carpenter, effective August 31, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Big Spring, Texas, L. U. 1634.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.37½ per hour, effective November 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Vernon, Texas, L. U. 1706.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective October 19, 1953. Official sanction granted.

September 11, 1953

Haverhill, Mass., L. U. 82.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective October 1, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

September 14, 1953

Clinton, Ind., L. U. 2152.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

September 22, 1953

Hudson, Mass., L. U. 400.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective September 22, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
August 18, 1953

The meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning on the above date. Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

The sub-committee of the General Executive Board, composed of First General Vice-President Stevenson, General Secretary Fischer, and Board Members Muir and Roberts, appointed to investigate conditions in the Kootenay, British Columbia District Council reported that they met with a delegation from British Columbia in Seattle on July 29, 1953, and after going into the matter thoroughly, concluded that the District Council was not being operated in the best interest of the members and recommended that the charter be revoked.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously concurred in.

Communication from Twin City District Council of Carpenters, St. Paul, Minnesota, appealing for financial assistance in connection with trade movement which involves members of Local 1272 affiliated with their Council, was referred to the General President.

Another communication from Local Union 745, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, requesting financial assistance in furtherance to recent activities, was likewise referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 149, Irvington, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer disapproving the claim for funeral donation on wife of Roosevelt Goss was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason that Roosevelt Goss, as a member of Local 149, was not in benefit standing at the time of her death.

Appeal of Bryan M. Wigginton versus Local Union 1194, Pensacola, Florida, from the decision of the General President in the case of Edward A. Sutton of Local Union

1194 was considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Communication from Local Union 188, Yonkers, New York, protesting a ruling of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in reference to the pension checks of Brother Louis Camp, a member of their Local Union who is confined in a state hospital.

The protest of the Local Union, as well as the ruling in the instant case, was duly considered by the Board. Upon motion the matter was referred to Board Member of the First District Charles Johnson, Jr. to investigate and report his findings to the General President.

Renewal of bond of General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, in the sum of $20,000.00 for one year expiring August 23, 1954, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Same was noted and filed with other fidelity bonds, of the United Brotherhood.

The General Executive Board recessed to meet at the call of the Chairman.

September 22, 1953

The General Executive Board reconvened on the above date in the City of St. Louis, Missouri at the Jefferson Hotel.

Correspondence with reference to reissuing pension checks in the name of James H. Bleakley, a member of Local Union 351 at Northampton, Massachusetts was, upon motion, referred to the General President for investigation and action in order to follow same procedure as prevailed in a similiar case.

General President M. A. Hutcheson reported that from the time of the adjournment of the special meeting of our Board and the above date, a committee consisting of First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr. and Raleigh Rajoppi, met on Tuesday, September 8, 1953 at the American Federation of Labor headquarters, Washington, D. C. with a committee appointed by George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor in reference to our future relationship with the Federation.

The General President as well as members of our committee reported in detail, stating that the two committees had reached a satisfactory understanding which was incorporated in a joint statement, as follows:

September 8, 1953

JOINT STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND PRESIDENT MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

A committee representing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America met today at the offices of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, to discuss the problems which led to the withdrawal of the Carpenters from the American Federation of Labor last month.

The committee unanimously agreed that the elimination of raiding is a step toward unity in the Labor Movement; that raids in or between the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, in the past, have brought about disunity within our own ranks; that money spent to resist raids and defend matters brought to the courts by raiding organizations in an expenditure that has a tendency toward disunity rather than unity.

We also agreed that the American Federation of Labor should adopt some policy definitely designed to prevent raids within our own organization.

It was agreed by the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present at this meeting that this statement would be brought to the attention of the Executive Council, at the meeting to be held prior to the Convention in St. Louis on the 21st of this month, for the purpose of bringing in a recommendation to the forthcoming convention, which, if adopted by the convention, will definitely eliminate raiding between American Federation of Labor organizations.

Under these circumstances, the Carpenters' committee informed the officers of the American Federation of Labor that they were continuing their membership in the American Federation of Labor.

GEORGE MEANY M. A. HUTCHESON

In furtherance to the above joint statement, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor submitted a supplemental report which was unanimously adopted on September 25, 1953 at the 72nd Annual Convention of the Federation, held in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

The supplemental report as adopted follows in detail:

This year's report of the Building and Construction Trades Department to this Convention is devoted entirely to the problem of jurisdictional differences among the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and to the ways and means in which such differences could be adjusted.

Your committee has given thorough and thoughtful study to the Department's review of the causes of jurisdictional disputes, the examination of the past experience in dealing with them, and of the related problems that lie ahead. Your committee has devoted particular attention to the detailed recommendations offered by the Building and Construction Trades Department for the adjudication of jurisdictional conflicts within the American Federation of Labor.

We are deeply conscious of the seriousness of the problem of jurisdictional disputes and are keenly aware of the necessity to deal with such conflicts more effectively than in the past. We deplore actions of our affiliates in which reasonable accommodation of conflicting interests is refused and in which selfish considerations or immediate advantages are placed ahead of the welfare of the entire Federation. We fully recognize the need to meet the problem confronting us and to eliminate the destructive effects of jurisdictional conflicts. At the same time, we emphasize that, in the great majority of cases, our national and international affiliates have kept such disputes to a minimum and have co-operated with the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council in reaching a mutually satisfactory adjustment. We, therefore have confidence in the desire and willingness of our affiliates to share unstintingly in the task of devising and carrying out procedures which would bring jurisdictional strife to an end.

Jurisdictional conflicts are the growing pains of the labor movement. They come with the growth of new industrial technology, with the development of new products, materials, and methods of production, and with the growth of the trade union movement itself. Careful study of the problems and judicious action are necessary in order to devise procedures that would effectively deal with the variety of jurisdictional problems arising out of such changes and to provide satisfactory machinery for the adjustment of jurisdictional claims.

We have given the specific proposals advanced by the Building and Construction Trades Department careful consideration and commend the Department for its detailed review of the problems involved. It is manifest that the welfare of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliates, and our entire membership will be benefitted by affirmative action on our part in devising means to adjust such disputes within the Federation.

To this end, we recommend that the Executive Council establish a Special Committee on Jurisdictional Disputes to examine the record, to study the problems surrounding such disputes, and to formulate the means of preventing raiding among our affiliates as well as the best methods of adjustment and adjudication of jurisdictional disputes within the American Federation of Labor. We ask that the Special Committee on Jurisdictional Disputes submit, at the earliest possible date, and without unavoidable delay, its findings and recommendations for consideration and action by the Executive Council.

We direct the Executive Council, upon study of the recommendations of the Special Committee, to formulate appropriate procedures for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes within the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council is thereafter to submit such plans as may be approved by it to the next A. F. of L. Convention for ratification. However, within a period of six months from the adjournment date of this convention such plan is to be presented to a conference of national and international union executives called into conference by the Executive Council to discuss and consider the plans submitted and if approved at this conference the Executive Council is empowered to put the plan into effect prior to the 1954 Convention, with respect to national and international unions willing to agree and enter into the plan and with respect to directly affiliated local unions.

On motion of Committee Chairman Woll, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Request for additional financial assistance for Local Union 788, Rock Island, Illinois, was referred to General President for further disposition.

Appeal of Local Union 830, Oil City, Pennsylvania from the decision of the General Prresident relative to jurisdiction over work at Tionesta, Forest County, Pennsylvania was considered. The project in question was granted to the Pittsburgh District Council,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania inasmuch as the records disclose that the said Council petitioned for wage rate in said county and was recognized accordingly.

The decision of the General President was unanimously sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Henry Chandler, Local Union 225, Atlanta, Georgia, was appointed by the General President as Board Member of the Fourth District, which fills the vacancy caused by the death of Brother Roland Adams May 15, 1953.

The General Executive Board concurred in the appointment.

At the recent session of the General Executive Board, held at Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, consideration was given to a resolution as presented by Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, which proposes to increase per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund 50c (fifty cents) per member per month and to increase the present $15.00 (fifteen) pension payment not to exceed $30.00 (thirty dollars) per month.

By unanimous action of our General Executive Board, a committee was appointed to make a thorough study of the financial structure of our organization.

The special finance committee submitted their report and findings which were reviewed and carefully considered by the Board. The special finance committee's report was accepted and concurred in, and by unanimous action it was decided that the Board submit the proposals to a referendum of the membership.

It was further decided that inasmuch as semi-beneficial Local Unions do not participate in the full funeral donations provided for beneficial members; nor are they included under the Home and Pension, they would not be permitted to vote on the increases proposed for beneficial members, but in lieu thereof an additional proposal to increase per capita tax on members in semi-beneficial Local Unions 10c (ten cents) per month.

The referendum must be returned to the General Secretary on or before November 24, 1953.

In connection with the special finance committee's reports and findings, the Board commended the committee on their complete and concise report.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana and their report as of June 30, 1953 find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly financial statement.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., September 16-18, 1953.

The Credentials Committee reported a total of 94 delegates in attendance, representing 19 nationals and internationals affiliated with the Department.

President Richard Gray presented his report to the convention, and after due deliberation the proper committee announced that it had been unanimously adopted. This action was concurred in by the convention. Among the many important issues with which the President's report deals is the Taft-Hartley Law and those provisions which need amending. The recommendations were originally stated when President Gray appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, April 21, 1953.

The first request was that building and construction trades unions be permitted to enter into "closed shop contracts." In the event that this request would not be concurred in, it was then recommended that the "Union Shop Provision," Sec. 8 (a) (3) be made adaptable to our industry.

Members of the Senate Committee agreed that the NLRB was unable to hold representation elections and give certification to building and construction unions. Contractor employers gave similar testimony verifying the need for the changes recommended.

A second recommendation requested outright repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Act, to remove prior jurisdiction from the hands of states concerning union shop contract provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The final recommendation was to force liberalization of NLRB interpretations of secondary boycott provisions.

Other subjects discussed in the report included the following:

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils
Apprenticeship Training
Employment
Wages
Housing
Jurisdictional Disputes

Due to the grave importance of the section on jurisdictional disputes, President Gray included the full text of his report to President George Meany, of the American Federation of Labor. This report was given over entirely to the problem of jurisdiction. It discusses the causes of such disputes and what action has been taken by the A. F. of L. toward solving them.

Recommendations are presented in three parts. The first is to set forth in clear language a full recognition of the problem. Secondly, to compile all possible information concerning such disputes. The final step would be to establish an office within the A. F. of L., to be known as the office of the "AFL Jurisdictional Adjudicator," whose duty it would be to decide all jurisdictional conflicts.

The Executive Council's Report notes the election of L. M. Raferty, as Seventh Vice-President, filling the vacancy created by the death of L. P. Lindelof. Following the resignation of Sixth Vice-President Martin P. Durkin, (To accept the post of Secretary of Labor) Peter T. Schoemann was elected to fill that vacancy on the Executive Council. (Later Mr. Schoemann withdrew in favor of Mr. Durkin, who had resigned as Secretary of Labor.)

Three regular Executive Council meetings were held on the following dates: January 28-30, Miami Beach, Florida; May 13-15, Washington, D. C.; and August 5-7, Chicago, Illinois.

Many other subjects were discussed in the Executive Council's Report including three unions which had discontinued participation in the National Joint Board. One of the three, the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, had since continued participation in the Board. The other two unions are the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons.

The Executive Council's Report was adopted by the Committee and this action was concurred in by the convention.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was detailed concerning issuance of charters of the Department, number of affiliations as well as delegates from each national and international union as determined by the per capita tax paid.

There were 94 delegates to the convention in attendance from 19 national and international unions which are affiliated with the Department, and which were recorded as follows:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	2
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	7
Granite Cutters International Association	2
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	7
International Hod Carrier, Building and Common Laborers Union of America	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	3
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association	5

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	7
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association	3
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5
Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers	5
Total number of delegates	94

TOTAL AFFILIATES

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	586
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	21
National and International Unions	19
Total	626

CHARTERS ISSUED 1952-1953

State Building and Construction Trades Council
- Montana

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils
- Sheridan County, Wyoming (Sheridan)
- Pontotoc County, Oklahoma (Ada)
- Waycross, Georgia (Counties of Waycross, Pierce, Ware, Coffee, Atkinson and Clinch)
- Alpena, Michigan (Counties of Alpena, Alcona, Montmorency, Presque Isle and Oscoda)
- Cornwall, Ontario, Canada and Vicinity
- Williston, North Dakota (Counties of Divide, Williams and McKenzie)
- Yankton County, South Dakota (Yankton)
- Aberdeen, South Dakota (Brown County)
- Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada
- Roseburg, Oregon and Vicinity
- Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Vicinity
- Valdosta, Georgia and Vicinity

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL CHARTERS RE-ISSUED

- Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania (Charleroi)
- Benton, Illinois (Franklin County)
- East Mississippi (Counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Jasper and Clarke)
- Boise-Nampa, Idaho (Amalgamation)
- Ketchikan, Alaska
- Bismarck-Mandan, North Dakota
- Niagara County, New York (Niagara Falls)
- Lawrence County, Pennsylvania (New Castle)
- Kokomo, Indiana and Vicinity
- Longview, Texas and Vicinity (Amalgamation dissolved, now operating as two councils)
- Marshall, Texas and Vicinity
- Butler County, Ohio (Hamilton) (Middletown charter returned and new charter issued to cover jurisdiction of the county)

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer also gave brief discussions of the following subjects:

- Minimum Wage Scale
- Labor Education in Schools and Colleges
- Activity in Defense Production
- Non-Union Contractors Being Awarded Contracts by Large Corporations
- Official Directory

The Committee on the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer was in full accord with the latter's recommendations and the report was adopted.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Political Trickery Threatens Taft-Hartley Consideration

Shortly after the first of the year Congress will once more go into session. That the new session will face some of the most monumental decisions in our nation's history goes without saying. Disclosure that Russia has the hydrogen bomb, plus the fact that our national economy shows signs of weakening, assure that fact. What Congress does in the field of foreign relations can mean the difference between extinction and survival; what it does in the domestic field can mean the difference between depression and continued high-level production.

In the shuffle, amendment of the Taft-Hartley Law may be pigeonholed, despite the fact that retention of the obnoxious law in its present form can have a deleterious effect on both national defense and national prosperity. This must not be allowed to happen. Both the Republicans and the Democrats pledged action on revision of the law during the 1952 political campaign. Fulfillment of that pledge is expected not only by organized labor but by enlightened employers as well.

During the closing days of the last session of Congress the Taft-Hartley Law received some attention. Exactly what happened in this respect is obscured by claims and counterclaims. The only thing that is definite is that Martin Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor because he became convinced that no serious effort to amend the law was in sight.

Regardless of what happened last summer, the Taft-Hartley issue must be brought out in the open in the forthcoming session of Congress and decided on its merits. Too long the Taft-Hartley issue has been used as a political football. Too long cagey politicians have given amendment of the law lip service while secretly opposing any changes. Now the time has come when the sheep must be separated from the goats.

Already one Senator has advanced a proposal that the entire Taft-Hartley issue be turned over to a bipartisan Senate committee for "study." Furthermore, he proposes that each member of the committee be given veto power over any decisions reached by the committee. This, he claims, will put the whole issue on a non-partisan basis.

What his proposal actually would do is pigeonhole effectively the Taft-Hartley issue for months, if not for years. The Security Council of the United Nations has proved long since how unworkable an every-member-veto can be. In a Senate committee it would be a positive guarantee that nothing constructive would ever be done. There is no doubt about it—any proposal to put the Taft-Hartley question under a study commission is a plain and simple effort to get the issue out of the way so that the law can be retained on the books in its present form for years to come.

Why is any further study of the Taft-Hartley question needed? Both Houses of Congress have held prolonged hearings. Thousands of people have

testified at these hearings. Millions of words—pro and con—have been written about the Taft-Hartley Law, all of them presented at one time or another to members of Congress.

Then there is seven years of actual experience under the law which Congressmen can use as a yardstick in evaluating the merit (or rather lack of merit) in the law. Certainly any proposal to place the Taft-Hartley issue under further study is a Congressional dodge to avoid responsibility.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats admitted prior to last year's election that the Taft-Hartley Law has provisions in it that can be used to wreck organized labor. Both promised to work for elimination of these provisions. Those in either party who do less are breaking faith with the voters who elected them. Eventually they must answer to the people.

Study committees have a definite place in our form of government. Properly used, they can contribute a good deal to the enactment of sound legislation. But it is apparent that they can also be used to avoid responsibility in controversial matters. While the study committee is doing its "studying" the heat is off all Congressmen.

The maintenance of peace and a sound national economy are the major goals Congress must aim for. Who can deny that sound industrial relations are an important factor in the achievement of these twin goals? This being true, Congress had better make up its mind that amendment of the Taft-Hartley Law rates a high place on the agenda of the forthcoming session.

A Good Place To Start

Taft-Hartleyism is not unique to the United States. In Canada, too, unfavorable legislation is fastening a millstone around the neck of organized labor. Take, for example, the Province of Ontario. There, several years ago, the Provincial Parliament passed a labor relations act which is pretty much patterned after the Taft-Hartley Act itself.

It sets up a complicated mechanism of certification that must be followed before a union can claim to represent any employes. In following the procedure, a building trades union often finds a particular job is completed before the government gets around to certifying the union. Under the circumstances, a legitimate union often finds its hands tied by legalistic red tape.

The Ontario law also sets up unwieldy conciliation procedures. Conciliation, mandatory conciliation at that, often consumes so much time that a job is completed before a settlement is reached.

Under the law, a union must first notify its employer that it wants to negotiate a new agreement or renew and old one. Meetings are then held. If a number of meetings prove fruitless, the union may apply for conciliation. In good time the government assigns a conciliator. All this may take weeks or even months. However, sooner or later a conciliator does appear on the scene.

The conciliator calls new meetings. If nothing comes of these meetings he eventually gives up, and the dispute is then turned over to a board. The board holds hearings on the matter. Eventually it takes the matter under advisement. Anywhere from one month to three months later it issues its findings.

As an illustration of what Ontario unions have to contend with, Local Union No. 494 of Windsor started negotiations early in 1953. The contract expired on March 31st. However, it was November before the union was finally given authorization to go on strike. Port Arthur had an almost identical case.

Recently a strong delegation from the Ontario Council of Carpenters called on the Minister of Labor and presented to him a brief calling for amendment of some of the more obnoxious provisions of the act. Representatives from Barrie, Hamilton, Kitchner, Kingston, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Preston, Windsor, Welland, and St. Catherines had representation on the committee which called on the Minister of Labor. Together they presented a united front of opposition to the Ontario version of Taft-Hartleyism.

The Minister not only read the brief carefully, but he also took it up point by point with the delegation.

The call of the Ontario Council on the Minister may or may not get some results. However, it is a step in the right direction. The only way any objectionable act will be repealed or amended in either the United States or Canada is through political pressure. Certainly making our feelings clear by communicating them directly to the powers-that-be is a good place to start.

Labor Gives A Billion For General Welfare

Recently, Victor Riesel, nationally-syndicated columnist who often writes on labor matters, wrote a column that merits the attention of every union member. Sometimes Riesel sticks pretty close to the truth, other times he allows his imagination to run away with him. In this particular instance, writing on the generosity of labor and willingness of union members to extend a helping hand to the less fortunate, he does a good job of publicizing the part that brotherhood plays in union affairs. This particular column is herewith reprinted in full:

For many reasons I've been searching through the financial records of scores of unions. Now I've come across something I wasn't looking for. And I'm glad to report it.

I've found that American labor has given more than $1,000,000,000 in recent years to the fight for decency and civilization on the home and international fronts.

Even now it is raising $250,000 which, in some fashion, will find its way through the Berlin rip in the Iron Curtain. These dollars will keep the anti-Communist underground apparatus well oiled. The money will go for bribes which will enable anti-Communists to slip across the border. The bills will be exchanged for marks to buy the weapons which daily are killing Communist officials in the East German Zone who are fingered by our radio broadcasts out of Berlin and Munich.

On the home front the money has paid for much of the rebuilding of cities such as Flint, Michigan, wiped out by riproaring tornadoes. It has helped tornado victims in Worcester, Massachusetts, and in Arkansas, as well as flood victims in Holland and England.

Part of labor's billion dollars has gone to the Amateur Athletic Union, the American Cancer Society, the American Red Cross, the City of Hope Hospital,

the National Urban League, Stadium Concerts Inc., the Police Athletic League, the YWCA, the National War Fund, the Community Chests and the USO, to mention just a few groups.

Obscured by the more dramatic headlines provoked by the more sensational activities of some labor men are such incidents as the AFL-CIO "Operation Pig-Lift" out of Fort Worth, Texas, a few months ago. This "pig-lift" made friends for us in an area where the British not only had lost the respect of the native population, but had to dispatch warships and marines to keep the Soviets from moving in.

The grunting airlift was a result of joint labor efforts to establish a good neighbor policy between Fort Worth unions and the needy people in Honduras, right near Communist-controlled Guatamala and not too far from British Guiana in the Caribbean area. To prove that a United States community is interested in our Latin neighbors, AFL and CIO units in Texas donated funds and labor to purchase 200 purebred pigs—Hampshires, Berkshires, Polands, Chinas and Herefords.

The pigs were given a send-off party. Jimmy Petrillo's Music Performance Trust Fund provided a 17-piece "hill-billy" band. Texas farmers cut their prices on the pigs to $15 each. Pig pens were built into the airlift plane by carpenters' union locals of Fort Worth and Dallas. Vaccines and transportation for the pigs were provided by local businessmen. Then the herd was flown to Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

There are scores of such incidents which go unreported because labor's public relations is as outmoded as a town crier. Right now, for example, the AFL and CIO are raising some $50,000,000 for the Community Chest United Fund Campaign. You wouldn't know it unless you stumbled on it.

All this and the $1,000,000,000 in the past 10 years, too. That's good news. It, too, should travel fast.

The Sales Tax

As the conviction spreads that the Treasury Department will ask Congress for a general sales tax at the manufacturing level, memory goes back to 1932, in the last days of the Hoover Administration, when another effort was made to establish this tax.

At that time the Democratic leadership of the House agreed with Administration tax experts to support the sales tax. The proposal met such a storm of popular opposition, however, that in the end it was defeated, 223 to 153. Only 45 Democrats and 108 Republicans voted for the sales tax in the showdown.

There was one very important difference between the sales tax proposal of 1932 and that which is so widely expected to be made in 1954. In 1932 the sales tax was suggested as only one phase of a general tax-increase program which included increases in the individual and corporation income taxes as well.

If such a tax is proposed in 1954, however, it will be in conjunction with a decrease in income taxes, for the present rate on individual income is to be reduced, and the excess profits tax on corporations eliminated, next January.

In 1932 the argument was made that a sales tax was necessary along with an increase in other taxes to balance the federal budget.

(Continued from page 23)

On labor education in colleges the Committee commented as follows:

"We strongly recommend the International Unions as per the Secretary's suggestion, that the Officers participate in panel discussions and conferences held at the various colleges and universities and if they cannot participate personally that they assign a representative in order that Labor's side may be heard as well as that of management which is usually so well represented at these meetings."

The officers of the Executive Council were elected by acclamation. Vice-President McSorley administered the obligation to the members of the Executive Council for the ensuing term, as are herewith listed:

William J. McSorley, First Vice-President
Daniel J. Tobin, Second Vice-President
Robert Byron, Third Vice-President
William Maloney, Fourth Vice-President
M. A. Hutcheson, Fifth Vice-President
Peter Fosco, Sixth Vice-President
L. M. Raferty, Seventh Vice-President
Martin P. Durkin, Eighth Vice-President

No resolutions were submitted to the convention and on Friday, September 18, 1953, the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had completed the business of the convention and adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
M. A. Hutcheson
Wm. L. Hutcheson
O. Wm. Blaier
Albert E. Fischer
Robert M. Johnson
Theodore O'Keefe
Daniel J. Butler
J. H. McNeil

Report of the Delegates to the Seventy-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

The Seventy-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held September 21-25, 1953, in the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

Welcoming addresses were made by labor officials from the city and state and by the City Counselor and Lieutenant Governor, on behalf of the Mayor of St. Louis and the Governor of Missouri respectively, who were unable to attend.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed 713 delegates in attendance, representing national and international unions, departments, etc., as are herewith listed:

		Delegates
101	National and International Unions	420
4	Departments	4
42	State Branches	42
184	Central Labor Unions	184
62	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	60
2	Fraternal Organizations	3
395	Total	713 Total

The total membership of the affiliated national and international organizations and the directly chartered unions was 8,654, 921 as of June 30, 1953. This figure is based on per capita tax received from the affiliated unions. The A. F. of L. membership as of August totals 9,570,207. This difference is attributed to the new policy of some affiliates paying per capita tax on their full membership.

The Executive Council's report consisted of 335 pages, discussing important subjects and events which occurred during the period of their report.

Of primary importance in connection with this report are the remarks concerning the temporary withdrawal of the United Brotherhood from the A. F. of L.

> On August 12, 1953, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America withdrew from the American Federation of Labor. This came about when a letter was received upon that date from Brother M. A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, notifying the Executive Council officially of their withdrawal. In his letter to the Executive Council, President Hutcheson referred to the dissatisfaction of the Carpenters' Brotherhood because disputes between the various affiliates of the A. F. of L. were not settled by A. F. of L. action.
>
> On August 25, American Federation of Labor President Meany, and President M. A. Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, conferred in Washington, D. C., on the problems that had led to the Carpenters' withdrawal and arranged for a meeting between a committee representing the Brotherhood and a committee of the Executive Council.
>
> This meeting was held in A. F. of L. headquarters on Tuesday, September 8, attended by President Meany, Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler, Executive Council Members Harry C. Bates, Wm. C. Doherty and Daniel Tracy representing the American Federation of Labor, and President M. A. Hutcheson, Vice-Presidents John R. Stevenson and O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board Members Charles Johnson and Raleigh Rajoppi of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
>
> After considerable discussion an agreement was reached that this matter would be brought to the attention of the 72nd Annual Convention of the Federation. Whereupon the Carpenters' Committee officially notified the officers of the A. F. of L. that they were continuing their membership in the A. F. of L.

On the same subject the Resolutions Committee gave the following report:

> It is with deep and wholehearted gratification that we respond to the Report of the Executive Council on the return of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor after a brief withdrawal. The fraternal bond between one of the foremost and oldest trade unions in the United States and the American Federation of Labor can never be entirely broken. The heritage, the tradition and the purposes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters are a part of the larger stream of heritage, tradition and purposes which pervades the labor movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> The facts recited in the Report of the Executive Council make it abundantly clear that it is and has been the desire of the American Federation of Labor to provide ways and means whereby jurisdictional strife among our affiliates could be effectively prevented and that with respect to this problem the Federation and the Brotherhood are in agreement.
>
> We are proud to have the United Brotherhood of Carpenters within our ranks and commend the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for the speedy and complete healing of the temporary and short-lived breach.

Also pertinent to the problem of jurisdictional disputes was a portion of President Meany's opening speech to the convention. President Meany said, in part:

> We are thinking of labor unity; we are thinking of this division in the trade union movement; we are thinking of all the steps that can be taken by this organization to end this division, to end this civil war in the ranks of labor, both inside and outside the American Federation of Labor. We have intelligence enough to know that this organization was not formed as a battle ground for competing trade unionists, that there is a tradition in this organization that in union there is strength, and that it is the duty of the strong union, if it possibly can do so, to help the weak union in another trade—not

to destroy the weak union. There is no excuse for competition for a few members on the part of organizations that have tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of members and no excuse whatsoever for squandering trade union money in a battle over a few members on the ground that the principle of jurisdiction is involved.

The following is a list of some of the principal items which are discussed in the Executive Council's report:

Official Changes
Changes of Title
Labor Unity
Organization
Wage and Hour Administration
Research
Public Relations
National Legislation
Jurisdictional Disputes
NLRB Procedures and Administration
State Legislative Activities
Housing
World Affairs
International Labor Organization
Mutual Security and Point Four
National Defense
Economic Situation
Taxation
Department of Labor
Development in Social Security
Civil Rights
Apprentice Training
Labor's League for Political Action

The report mentions that a total of $100,310,627.10 was paid in benefits by the national and international unions during 1952. These payments were made directly to the members of the various affiliated organizations for causes such as death, sickness, unemployment, disability and old age.

The Executive Council recommended that provisions be made in the Constitution of the Federation to retain the President and Secretary-Treasurer in an advisory capacity in the event of their retirement. In concurrence with these recommendations, the Committee on Laws recommended that the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended in accordance with the Executive Council's recommendation, and the Committee further recommended that present Article XVI—Amendments be renumbered and designated as Article XVII. The recommendations were adopted.

Two changes of title were given consideration and then approved by the Convention. The title of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union was shortened to American Federation of Technical Engineers, and the title of the Railway Mail Association became the National Postal Transport Association. Jurisdiction of the two organizations was unchanged by the changes in title.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1953, there have been issued 53 charters to State Branches, Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions. Of this number two were issued to Internationals, under the titles of the International Union of Doll and Toy Workers of the United States and Canada and the Aluminum Workers International Union. A charter was issued to a State Branch under the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor. Central Labor Unions were instituted at the following locations:

Key West, Florida
Hopkinsville, Kentucky
Crookston, Minnesota
Natchez, Mississippi
Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, New Jersey
Aiken, South Carolina
Hawkins County, Tennessee
Marion, Virginia

Charters issued during 1952-53 were to the following groups:

Central Labor Unions	8
Federal Labor Unions	42
State Branches	1
International Unions	2
	53

A new A. F. of L. headquarters building will eventually be located on 16th Street, near Washington Square in Washington, D. C. Plans are now being made for the new structure which will be built at an estimated cost of approximately three and one-half million dollars.

Upon the advice of the Executive Council the convention agreed to a tentative plan for revision of the constitution. A thorough study will be made by the Council for the purpose of clarifying and modernizing its content. When completed the revised constitution will be presented to the 1954 Convention for approval.

Following the death of President William Green, who had held that office for many years, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany was elected President of the American Federation of Labor by the Executive Council at a special meeting held November 25, 1952. William F. Schnitzler was elected to succeed Mr. Meany as Secretary-Treasurer. Brother Schnitzler assumed his post upon resigning as President of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, on January 1, 1953.

The Executive Council recommended to the Committee on Laws that two additional vice-presidents be added to their number by amending Section 1, Article IX, of the constitution. The recommendation was concurred in by the committee and was presented as an amendment to the convention and adopted. This action increased the number of vice-presidents to fifteen.

Feeling that the press of duties had greatly increased the duties of both the President and the Secretary-Treasurer, the Executive Council recommended an increase in their salaries and the action was concurred in by the convention.

Upon reaching a satisfactory understanding with representatives of the A. F. of L., the Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America terminated their short absence from the Federation September 8th, and continued their participation in the Federation. On September 9th, General President M. A. Hutcheson sent out a circular letter to all Local Unions and Councils of the United Brotherhood advising of this action.

As the difference of opinion was due to jurisdictional difficulties, the Building and Construction Trades Department's report to the convention is devoted to this subject. The Committee's report on the Building and Construction Trades Department reads as follows:

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

(Executive Council's Report, Pages 312-320)

This year's report of the Building and Construction Trades Department of this convention is devoted entirely to the problem of jurisdictional differences among the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and to the ways and means in which such differences could be adjusted.

Your Committee has given thorough and thoughtful study to the Department's review of the causes of jurisdictional disputes, the examination of the past experience in dealing with them, and to the related problems that lie ahead. Your Committee has devoted particular attention to the detailed recommendations offered by the Building and Construction Trades Department for the adjudication of jurisdictional conflicts within the American Federation of Labor.

We are deeply conscious of the seriousness of the problem of jurisdictional disputes and are keenly aware of the necessity to deal with such conflicts more effectively than in the past. We deplore actions of our affiliates in which reasonable accommodation of conflicting interests is refused and in which selfish considerations or immediate advantages are placed ahead of the welfare of the entire Federation. We fully recognize the need to meet the problem confronting us and to eliminate the destructive effects of jurisdictional conflicts. At the same time, we emphasize that, in the great majority of cases, our national and international affiliates have kept such disputes to a minimum and have co-operated with the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive

Council in reaching a mutually satisfactory adjustment. We, therefore have confidence in the desire and willingness of our affiliates to share unstintingly in the task of devising and carrying out procedures which would bring jurisdictional strife to an end.

Jurisdictional conflicts are the growing pains of the labor movement. They come with the growth of new industrial technology, with the development of new products, materials, and methods of production, and with the growth of the trade union movement itself. Careful study of the problem and judicious action are necessary in order to devise procedures that would effectively deal with the variety of jurisdictional problems arising out of such changes and to provide satisfactory machinery for the adjustment of jurisdictional claims.

We have given the specific proposals advanced by the Building and Construction Trades Department careful consideration, and commend the Department for its detailed review of the problems involved. It is manifest that the welfare of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliates, and our entire membership will be benefited by affirmative action on our part in devising means to adjust such disputes within the Federation.

To this end, we recommend that the Executive Council establish a Special Committee on Jurisdictional Disputes to examine the record, to study the problems surrounding such disputes, and to formulate the means of preventing raiding among our affiliates as well as the best methods of adjustment and adjudication of jurisdictional disputes within the American Federation of Labor. We ask that the Special Committee on Jurisdictional Disputes submit, at the earliest possible date, and without unavoidable delay, its findings and recommendations for consideration and action by the Executive Council.

We direct the Executive Council, upon study of the recommendations of the Special Committee, to formulate appropriate procedures for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes within the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council is thereafter to submit such plans as may be approved by it to the next A. F. of L. Convention for ratification. However, within a period of six months from the adjournment date of this convention such plan is to be presented to a conference of national and international union executives called into conference by the Executive Council to discuss and consider the plans submitted and if approved at this conference the Executive Council is empowered to put the plan into effect prior to the 1954 Convention, with respect to national and international unions willing to agree and enter into the plan and with respect to directly affiliated local unions.

On motion of Committee Chairman Woll, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

President Meany: The motion has been carried and I don't want to take up the time of the convention, but I just want to make this point: This procedure outlined by the committee should give us the opportunity to get into this question with the idea of bringing up some sort of a plan to stop jurisdictional disputes and the raiding between A. F. of L. and CIO.

I just want to make this one observation: I don't think we have ever discussed in this convention the problem of jurisdiction. We spent many an hour discussing the effects of our jurisdictional problems and our dilemma; in other words, we spent many an hour discussing in the past jurisdictional fights between various organizations. I don't think we have ever gotten into the basic problem itself; in other words, into the problem where our thinking was not in any way influenced by a particular conflict at the moment. So I think this provides an opportunity for the Council and its committee, and the international union, to examine the problem as a problem, not as a contest of the moment between one or several international unions.

I think this is a constructive step, and I hope that we can all go into it in a spirit of good faith to see what we can bring out to stop this jurisdictional conflict which is hurting us on the outside, and, of course, it is hurting our organizing efforts. If we can do that, we can then divert the energy that goes into these disputes when they occur, divert it in the direction of the great field of unorganized workers in this country.

Now, I hope everyone will go in there with that spirit. No matter what you write, no matter what you come up with, if it isn't backed by the good faith of the participants, it isn't going to be worth much, so I recommend this to you and hope everyone gives it their best.

The disturbance on the New York waterfront, involving the International Longshoremen's Association resulted in that organization's charter being revoked by the A. F. of L. The Executive Council recommended the establishment of a new international union to take

its place. The new union is to be placed under the guidance of five members of the Executive Council, to aid in its direction for a period of at least one year. The recommendations were concurred in by the convention and it was announced that preparations had been made for the immediate establishment of the new union's charter.

Mr. Martin P. Durkin, who had again assumed the position of President of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Pipe Fitting Industry, spoke to the convention, explaining his reasons for resigning as Secretary of Labor. He also expressed his pleasure at again being able to attend the convention as a delegate.

Vice-President of the United States, Richard Nixon addressed the convention and discussed the present administration's policy on labor legislation. He also expressed President Eisenhower's regret on losing Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor.

Several resolutions were presented to the convention concerning Taft-Hartley amendments. A five-man committee was proposed to assist President Meany in securing the desired amendments to the law, so that labor will be placed in a more equitable bargaining position than it is at the present time.

On the fourth day of the convention the regular business was set aside to honor the memory of William Green with a memorial service. Ex-President of the United States, Harry Truman addressed the delegates, eulogizing the memory of his good friend, the late President of the American Federation of Labor. The Pastor of the church to which the late Brother Green was a member conducted the service.

There were 152 resolutions in all, which were presented to the convention for the consideration of the delegates. They are concerned with many important subjects, some of which are listed among the following:

Social Security amendments
Income Tax revision
United Nations
Minimum Wages
Communism
Labor's League for Political Education
Expanding Public Health Facilities
Right to Work Laws
Congressional Investigations
Discrimination Against Workers
State and Municipal FEPC laws
U. S. Immigration Policy
Genocide
Affiliation with Central Bodies
Housing
Organizing in U. S. Territories
Use of Union Label
Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska
Tariffs

Several of the resolutions were concerned with the establishment of a living memorial in honor of the memory of William Green. A memorial fund is being established in Brother Green's honor, to be built up from voluntary donations of one cent per member, per month, starting January, 1954. It is expected that the fund will total about one million dollars at the end of the year 1954. Contributions from the fund are to be made to charitable organizations and a monument or other suitable memorial will be placed in the new headquarters building.

Of the aforementioned two new positions on the Executive Council as fourteenth and fifteenth vice-presidents, the former will be held by our General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. In accordance with the constitution of the Federation, the following were elected for the ensuing term commencing on January 1, 1954:

George Meany, President.
Matthew Woll, First Vice-President.
George M. Harrison, Second Vice-President.
Daniel J. Tobin, Third Vice-President.
Harry C. Bates, Fourth Vice-President.
William C. Birthright, Fifth Vice-President.
William C. Doherty, Sixth Vice-President.

David Dubinsky, Seventh Vice-President.
Charles J. MacGowan, Eighth Vice-President.
Herman Winter, Ninth Vice-President.
Daniel W. Tracy, Tenth Vice-President.
William McFetridge, Eleventh Vice-President.
James C. Petrillo, Twelfth Vice-President.
Dave Beck, Thirteenth Vice-President.
Maurice A. Hutcheson, Fourteenth Vice-President.
Al. J. Hayes, Fifteenth Vice-President.
William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer.

Following the election of officers, several cities were submitted as a possible site for the 1954 convention. In accordance with the amendment to the constitution it was possible for the Federation to choose more than one city; i.e., to choose cities in advance in order to make proper arrangements which are now difficult to make because of there being only 12 months interval between convention sessions. The city of Los Angeles, California was selected for the Seventy-third convention in the year of 1954 and the city of Chicago, Illinois was selected for the year of 1955.

Respectfully submitted,
M. A. Hutcheson,
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
John R. Stevenson,
Albert E. Fischer,
Frank Duffy,
Charles W. Hanson,
Ted Kenney,
Howard Welch,
Roy A. Krehmeyer.

FIGHT TB BY BUYING CHRISTMAS SEALS

When you buy and use Christmas seals, you help to improve the health of folks in your own community. Christmas seal funds provide free chest X-rays, health education, child health programs, TB patch testing, and rehabilitation services. Your local TB association needs your continued support.

The fight being carried on by the National Tuberculosis Association deserves the support of organized labor. Money received from the sale of Christmas seals each year goes to county and city units for TB treatment and education.



According to James E. Perkins, managing director of the National TB Association, the death rate has been cut in half in the past six years. Despite this great advance, 30,000 Americans die annually due to TB.

About 250,000 active cases are on record and at least 150,000 cases not recorded that can infect you.

Each year millions of people are given free X-rays by the U. S. Public Health Service with the aid of the TB Association. In this way many cases of tuberculosis are discovered in the early stages and are easily arrested before the disease can take its toll. If it is to continue its fine work the TB Association must be supported by the people, mainly through the purchase of Christmas seals. When you receive yours in the mail, be sure to give generously.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CHARLES BACKSTROM, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOUIE BARNES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOHN W. BATES, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JACOB BECHTEL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM G. BERBIG, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JAKE BERNSTEIN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. BLACK, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
ALFRED J. BLEGEN, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wisc.
FRED BLOOMQUIST, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JOSEPH BOLAND, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
ADOLPH BRANDT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE W. BROOKS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOSEPH F. CAREY, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
R. A. CARSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LAWRENCE CASTAGNOLA, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES C. CHALKLEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOE H. COOK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
OTHS W. COOK, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ROBERT B. CRISWELL, L. U. 2079, Houston, Tex.
ROBERT J. CUPAN, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
CHRISTOPHER DAVENPORT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM DOLVE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
HERMAN I. ELROD, SR., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
J. P. GLASGOW, L. U. 262, Greensburg, Pa.
PETER GNALL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
MAX HALPERIN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
RUDOLPH HANSEN, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ROY HARMON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. R. HARRISON, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
MAHLON HOFF, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ROY IDE, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill.
GEORGE D. JERORE, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
CARL M. JOHNSON, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
SIMON KATZMAN, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
JAMES C. KILCULLEN, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SIXTEN, KINDSTRAND, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SIDNEY KLEIBER, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
NOBLE LANGFORD, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
JOHN LAU, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES H. LETHBRIDGE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HARRY LIEDVOGEL, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM LUSSY, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
CHARLES V. MACKI, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
CHARLES MACLIN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PARKER S. MADDUX, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
LOUIS MAIER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH MALMSTROM, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
PETER MANDIA, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
ROBERT MC CLINTOCK, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
CLYDE W. MC DONALD, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
A. B. MC KNIGHT, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
LONNIE L. MC ROBERTS, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
J. HAYES MILLER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RUSSELL MUCHLER, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
O. H. MUNDON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GUSTAVE NEHLSEN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.
ROBERT NELSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JAMES NICASTRO, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
R. J. ODUM, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
FRED OZINGA, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
GEORGE V. PARIS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOUIS PASCHKE, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
ROY R. POTE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
AUGUST REITSCH, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JOSEPH H. RUTHERFORD, JR., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN SEEGER, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Pa.
LEO SHERBLOM, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
DAN M. SMITH, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
J. N. SMITH, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. SMOTHERS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
CARL SWANSON, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
FRED TOOLEY, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
WILLIAM VAUGHAN, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
GEORGE F. VAUGHN, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
A. VITALIS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
W. J. WALLACE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CHARLES A. WEINER, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
FRED WESTIN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
NATHAN WHITE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
A. A. WILBER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM WINKLER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
FRED WOLFE, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
EDSON M. YORK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOUIS ZUNNHAMMER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

One for Free.—**Thomas Jefferson.** (That's one right, away.)

Screwy Question.—**7½ dozen.** (That's four score and ten in our arithmetic book.)

How Old is Ann?—**16½ years.** Knowing nothing at all about algebra, let's tackle this wacky thing very slowly, working back from the end statement, "when Mary was 3 times as old as Ann."

Ann's then age we don't know, of course. So let's call this unkown age_____X
If Mary were 3 times as old as Ann's then unknown age, she would be 3 times X_3X
This shows Mary to be older by Ann by twice X, or 2X.
When Ann is 3 times Mary's then age should would be 3 times 3X_____9X
Mary's age when half of that would be_____4½X
Ann, being twice X younger, her age then would be_____2½X
Today Mary is twice this age of Ann's (2½X), So her present age is_____5X
Ann, as we know, is twice X younger, making her present age_____3X
Then Mary's present age (5X) plus Ann's present age (3X) would be_____8X

Their present combined ages total 44 years. Divide by 8. This gives us X as 5½ years. Now we know what X is. Ann's present age is 3X, or 16½ years. Mary's age (5X) is, of course, 27½ years. Both ages total 44 years. Anyone who doped this out correctly with no knowledge of algebra is a pretty smart fellow. Don't blush.

Poultry Problem.—**Turkey, 12 lbs. Goose, 10 lbs. Chicken, 6 lbs.** (Silly thing, isn't it?)

Gimme, Gimme, Gimme.—**$71.75.** Working this out like the Ann problem, call the amount Mrs. Jinks originally had in her bag, X. So Jinks gave her X. She then had 2X. It winds up showing X to be 10.25. That's all you need to know to get the answer.

The Four Carpenters.—**Tom, drinking. Dick, eating. Harry, smoking. Joe, chewing.** To solve a puzzle of this kind, write the names in a row. Under each name write what the person might be doing. Cross out anything that doesn't apply to the name. Nothing to it.

Who's Wheelwright?—**32 spokes.** 7 is opposite 23. Then 1 is opposite 17. So 16 must be opposite 32 which would be the last spoke. (Draw a wheel with 32 spokes.)

Box of Balls.—**1.** (Put one ball in and the box is no longer empty. Sorry!)

The Phoney Dollar.—Take any 6 coins. Place 3 on either side of the scale. If they balance, then the phoney is among the 3 remaining coins. Take any 2 of these. Place one on either side of the scale. If they balance the one remaining is the counterfeit. If they don't balance, the phoney is of course the lighter one. If, on the first weighing, the 6 coins don't balance, then the phoney is on the lighter side. Take the 3 coins on this side and proceed as explained above. In any case only two weighings are necessary to detect the lightweight coin. (Einstein got stuck with this one.)

What's My Line?—**Marx.**

Dozens and Dozens.—**9 dozens.** (432 minus 324 equals 108)

Dress Parade.—**81.** When formed in 3 equal rows each row has one-third of the total number of soldiers. Formed in a solid square, each row has one-third of the number in each row of the three-row formation. One-third of one-third is one-ninth. So if one-ninth of the total soldiers are in each row of a square of rows, then the total number of soldiers is 9 x 9, which equals 81. Is that clear?

The Busy Baker.—**295 loaves.** Dope this out backwards. 36 loaves left at end of third hour plus half a loaf (36½) is half the loaves left at end of second hour. This would be 73. 73 loaves left at end of second hour plus half a loaf (73½)—and so on all the way back.

Kitchen Problem.—**5 glasses.** A bottle equals a glass and a plate. Therefore 2 glasses and a plate equal a pitcher. Right? So 4 glasses and 2 plates equal 3 plates. Therefore 4 glasses equal a plate. So a bottle equals a glass plus 4 more glasses, which is 5 glasses. (So simple, isn't it?)

Down on the Farm.—**Hogs, 7. Ducks, 15.** The switch-over accounts for 16 extra legs. So there were 8 more ducks than hogs. 16 legs to these 8 ducks. This leaves 42 legs to be divided by an equal number of hogs and ducks. 6 legs to a hog and a duck. Gives us 7 hogs and 7 ducks. Add 8 more ducks—7 hogs, 15 ducks. (Who thinks up these crazy problems, anyway?)

Lucky Smith.—**3 bucks.** No need to explain this one. Everyone got this right.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SEATTLE COUNCIL PRESENTS GAVEL

At the recent Governor's Conference, held in Seattle, Washington, the Seattle Union Card and Label Council presented the conference chairman, Governor Allan Shivers, with a huge Paul Bunyan gavel.

The gavel was used to open the conference by Gov. Shivers. It was hand carved by a member of Seattle Local 131. Made of alder wood grown in the state of Washington, the instrument derives its name from the legendary giant woodsman.



At the far right, Governor Allan Shivers of Texas smilingly accepts the Paul Bunyan gavel being presented by, from left to right: Harry Carr, president, Seattle Central Labor Council; Mayor Allan Pomeroy, of Seattle; and Governor Arthur B. Langlie, of Washington.

Although it has now become almost a lost art, the gavel is a fine example of wood-carving, once a prime requisite for the skilled carpenter. Now such examples are found only in prized collections or in the work of hobbyists.

Following the conference Gov. Shivers expressed his appreciation of the gift in a letter to Mr. Harry Carr, president of the Council, which read as follows:

"I want again to express my appreciation to you, the District Labor Council and the Seattle Union Card and Label Council for the beautiful gavel. It is something quite unique and will be treasured as a memento of the National Governor's Conference."

26 VETERAN MEMBERS HONORED

Twenty-six members of Local 1456, of New York City, all with 50 or more years of continuous membership in the Local, were paid tribute by a large gathering on October 13.

Although the oldest member of the group, John Olsen, who is 88 years of age, has been a member of the United Brotherhood for the past 54 years, the youngest, 69 year old Gustav Axnas, has 53 years membership to his credit.

John Ryan, a 74 year old veteran of 53 years, once served as a General Representative, while many of the other old-timers have held office in the Local and the various groups with which it has been affiliated.

General Executive Board member Charles Johnson, Jr., who is a member of Local 1456, was the main speaker of the evening. He pointed out many of the great changes which have occurred in the wage structure and working conditions since the honored guests first became members of the United Brotherhood. He and officers of the Local also added words of praise for the men's loyalty to a cause in which they firmly believed.

At the conclusion of his address Brother Johnson presented each of the fifty year men with a solid gold fifty year membership pin and a check for $100 from the Local Union as a small token of respect and esteem.



Twenty fifty year men of Local 1456 and a few of the men who made their honor meeting possible. From left to right, first row: Peder Johnson, 53 years membership, 84 years of age; Daniel Olsen, 50 years membership, 72; Andrew Axnas, 52 years membership, 77; Edward Beland, 52 years membership, 81; John Olsen, 54 years membership, 88; Ole B. Olsen, 52 years membership, 76; Jacob Nilsen, 51 years membership, 73; Morris Larsen, 57 years membership, 76; Bernt Berntson, 54 years membership, 84; and Soren Pedersen, 51 years membership, 71.

Second row, left to right: Reinert B. Reinertsen, 50 years membership, 77; Charles F. Hay, 50 years membership, 78; Gustav Axnas, 53 years membership, 69; John Ryan, 53 years membership, 81; Martin Bjornsen, 54 years membership, 80; Richard Ryan, 54 years membership, 77; George Johnson, 53 years membership, 85; Martin Blomquist, 51 years membership, 72; and Thomas Chambers, warden of Local 1456.

Back row, left to right: Officers of L. U. 1456; Olaf Olsen, trustee; John M. Allen, delegate to Central Trades and Labor Council; Wm. R. Johnson, financial secretary; Ray Clark, business representative; Karl Olsen, recording secretary; General Executive Board member Charles Johnson, Jr.; Harry Drange, acting president; Wm. O'Shea, treasurer; trustee.

Even though six of the old-timers were unable to attend the gathering, due to illness, they were presented with their pins and checks at their homes by the various officers of the Local.

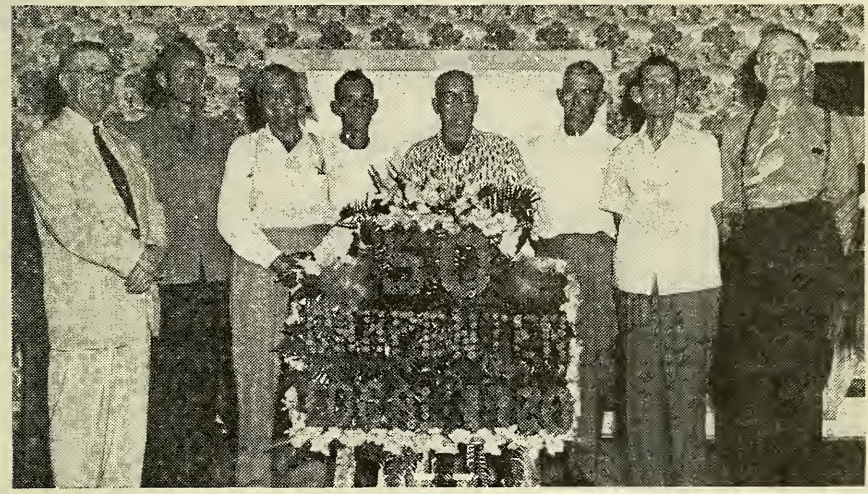
Fifty years have seen many changes in the labor movement. The eight hour day, the end of child labor, compensation laws and many other benefits have been instituted since these men became members

They have seen four major depressions, hordes of immigrants flooding the labor markets, two wars and numerous other events which threatened to smother the labor movement in its infancy; but despite these obstacles all remained steadfast in their belief in organized labor.

The fact that all have held their entire membership in Local 1456 is a tribute to the group and its many fine officers who have determined its course of action through the years. All are still members in good standing and are a living tribute to the integrity and courage of Local 1456 and the United Brotherhood.

OLD TIMERS HONORED AT OHIO ANNIVERSARY

Members and friends of Local 1720, of Athens, Ohio gathered at Athens Fairgrounds in August for a picnic in celebration of 50 years of their organization's existence. During the affair they paused to pay tribute to six of their old-time members.



Honored guests at Local 1720's 50th Anniversary celebration are, from left to right: Herschel Fox, General Representative; Lowell Stage, A. B. Conkey, Leo Kinsel, Luther Yoho, Charles Weiss, H. H. Kinsel and James Erich.

Among those so honored were charter member James Erich, 50 years service; H. H. Kinsel, 49 years; Luther Yoho, 39 years; Charles Weiss, 41 years; A. B. Conkey, 29 years; and Leo Kinsel, 30 years.

Local 1720's President Lowell Stage presented the honored members with pins denoting the length of their service to the United Brotherhood.

General Representative Herschel Fox gave a short talk praising the men for their faithfulness and integrity.

MASSACHUSETTS LOCALS HOLD JOINT PICNIC

During August, Locals 1550 of Braintree, 1531 of Rockland and 424 of Hingham held their second annual picnic at Little West Pond, near Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The three Bay State Locals were represented by about 220 members, their families and friends.

Several contests were held, the adults engaging in horse shoes, potatoe races and swimming, while the children also took a hand in the latter two events and also staged a fishing contest.

One of the highlights of the event was a beauty contest for the girls, with the age limit set at five and under.

As usual with picnics, eating was also well attended to, with separate meals held at four different times during the afternoon. Some of the more hearty (and hardy) souls partook of each, consisting of full course dinners of clam chowder, steamed clams, lobster, and the finale, barbecued chicken.

Just to keep an edge on the appetite, more games were provided for the afternoon, consisting of bag races, nail driving contests, tug-of-war, high jumping and broad jumping and when all had eaten and played until they had reached a state of exhaustion, they settled down for a songfest.

The event served well to further the cause of the United Brotherhood, bringing together many members to become friends and to tighten the bond between them.



HOOSIER LADIES TO OBSERVE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 445, of Terre Haute, Indiana extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

November 1 marks the eighth anniversary of our organization's founding. At that time we plan to have an evening supper and will extend invitations to all charter members who have dropped out of our group.

We now have 27 members and wish to extend an invitation to all wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of the United Brotherhood to come to our meetings and get acquainted with the organization.

Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of the month. On the first night we hold a social meeting in the Milwaukee Club Rooms and on the third, our business meetings are held at the Labor Temple, at 201 South 5th Street.

We have a flower fund from which we buy flowers for ill members and those who have had a death in the family.

Last year we worked with the Cancer Society making bandages, and we hope to resume the work this winter.

In July we held an ice cream social at Steeg Park.

Our present officers are as follows: Mae Bright, president; Emily Harrington, vice-president; Mary Mayrose, recording secretary; Francis DeMougin, financial secretary; Pauline Mason, warden; Mary Robinson, conductress; Opal O'Connor, Mabel Jeffries and Gertrude Wagner, trustees. Charlotte Mason is social secretary.

The best of luck to the auxiliaries and the United Brotherhood.

We again wish to extend our invitation to prospective members.

Fraternally,

Mary Mayrose, recording secretary

ARKANSAS AUXILIARY REPORTS ACTIVITIES

To the Editor:

The members of Auxiliary 551, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas sends friendly greetings to all sister groups throughout the nation.

At present we are planning a social meeting and are inviting all of Pine Bluff's carpenters' wives in the hope of increasing our membership. We now have twenty-one members in good standing.

Our recent election returned Mrs. Mae Simpson and Mrs. John Verdue to the offices of president and recording secretary respectively. Newly elected officers include: Mrs. J. F. Musgrove, vice-president; Covene Cannon, financial secretary; Ormie Mann, conductress; J. A. Farrell, warden and chaplain; and Mrs. R. R. Watson, Ed Ezell and Lannie Benton, trustees.

Right now we are concentrating on our membership drive and have little planned in the way of other activities.

We would appreciate hearing from other Auxiliaries who have staged successful membership drives, telling us of their methods.

Fraternally,

Mrs. John Verdue, recording secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 303

Details of Double-Hung Window Frames.—Double-hung windows are perhaps the most practical windows in use, but not entirely satisfactory. While they are easily screened and have other advantages, less than half of the window space can be used for ventilating purposes. Another disadvantage lies in the fact that such windows must have play in order to operate smoothly, which makes it almost impossible to get an air-tight job. This fault can be remedied,

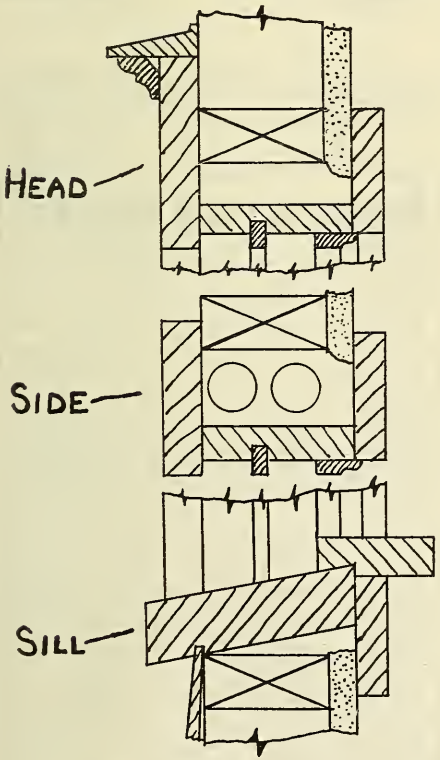


Fig. 1

however, by the use of weatherstripping, especially the approved metal weatherstripping.

Material for Window Frames.—The material used in making window frames (excepting cheap frames) should be of the best available. This is also true of door and other kinds of frames that are exposed to the weather. White pine, as a rule, is preferred for window and door frames, but

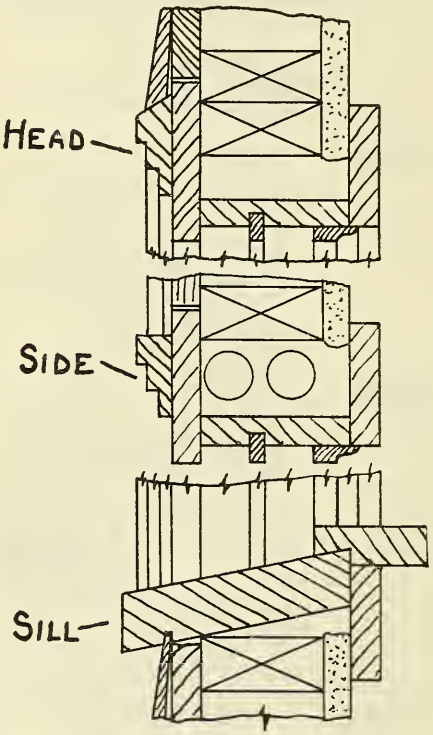


Fig. 2

Douglas fir, cedar, larch, cypress, redwood and sugar pine are also used. The cost of transportation is the chief factor in determining the price of lumber, and therefore establishes, to a great extent, the kind of wood used in different localities for making frames.

Skeleton Window Frames.—Fig. 1 shows details of a frame designed for an unboxed building. The head of the frame is shown at the top, the side at the center, and the sill at the bottom. A similar design is shown by Fig. 2. This frame is for a boxed building. The molding shown receives the outside wall finishing. This frame can be used

with siding, shingles, or stucco. Fig. 3 shows details of the head, side, and sill of a commonly used job-made window frame. The design is simple, but substantial. Modifications are in order whenever a design does not entirely meet the needs of the builder. Fig. 4 shows two details of mullions that are designed in keeping with the details shown in Fig. 3, and can be used with them in case multiple frames are desired. The only difference in the two designs is in the blind stops. The upper one shows the conventional blind stop, while the one shown at the bottom has a blind casing that projects enough on either side to form the blind stops.

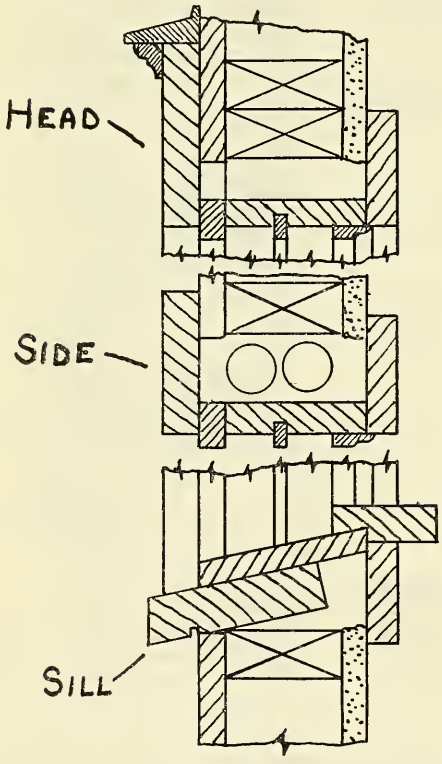


Fig. 3

Jib-Head Window.—Fig. 5 shows the sill construction and the head construction of a jib-head window frame. The frame is made for a single sash, which is hung in such a way that it slips up into the pocket pointed out on the drawing. Only the head and sill constructions are shown. The side construction is practically the same as the head with the cap omitted. Fig. 6 shows a face view of the jib-head frame, and by dotted lines is indicated how the jamb extends up into the wall so as to form the pocket.

Pockets for Sleeping Porch Windows.—Fig. 7 shows a cross section of the pocket for the sash of sleeping porch windows. Pointed out from top to bottom on the left are blind stop, parting bead, hinged subsill,

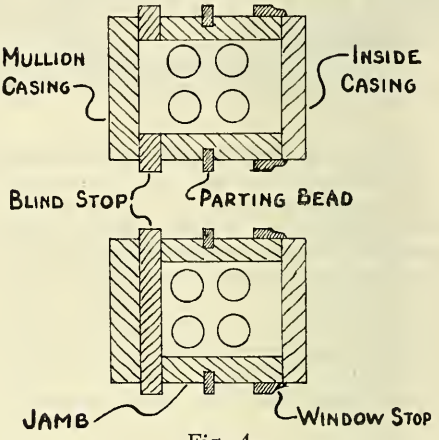


Fig. 4

Books That Will Help You

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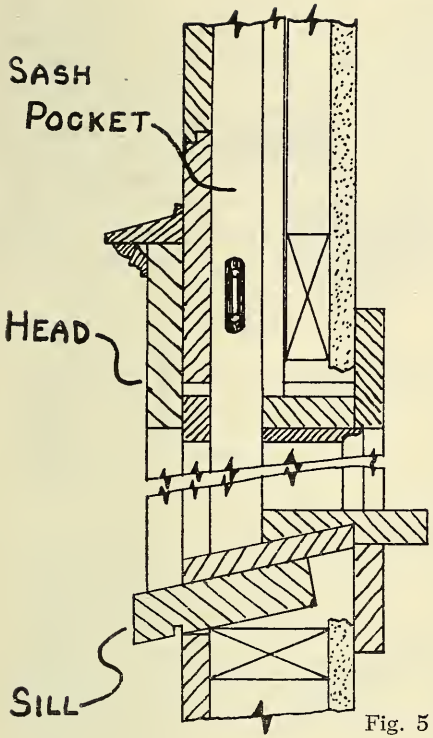


Fig. 5

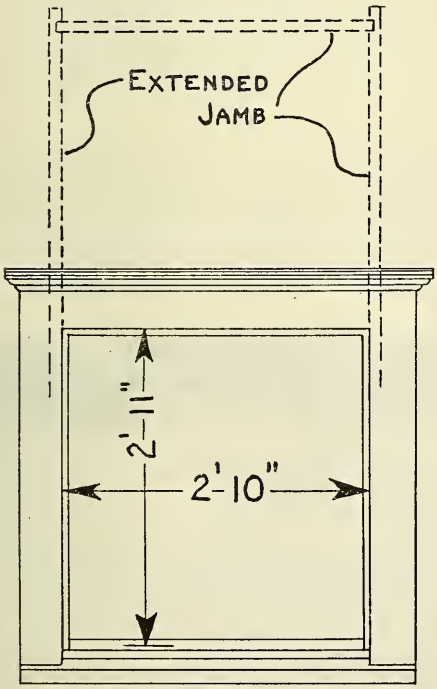


Fig. 6

sill, and siding. On the right are pointed out the open position of the hinged subsill and stool, the hinge, sash in pocket, and plastering.

The hinge subsill and stool are shown in two positions. By dotted lines this combi-

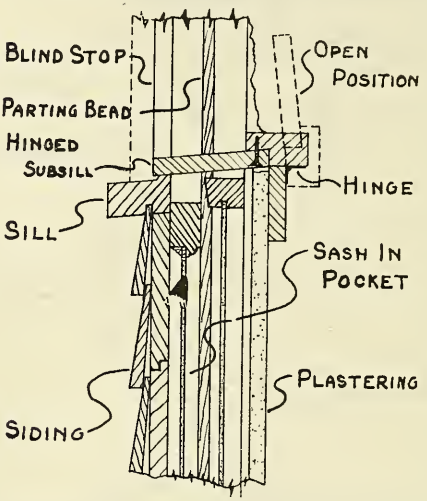


Fig. 7

nation is shown in an open position, while a full cross section of the subsill and stool fastened together is shown in the closed position. This position shows how the two members are joined together with screws. However, before the screws are inserted, the joint should be thoroughly painted with a heavy coat of good paint. This

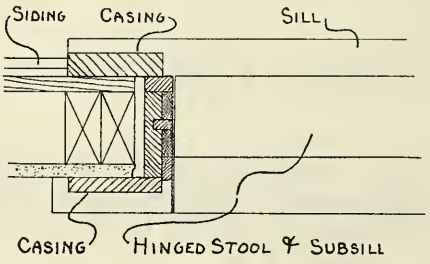


Fig. 8

done, use as many screws as are necessary to hold the joint permanently. A top view of one end of the layout is shown by Fig. 8. Here the outside casing, sill, inside casing, and the hinged stool and subsill are shown. The last two named are shown in this drawing in a closed position.

Box Window Frame Details.—Fig. 9 shows details of the head, side, and sill of

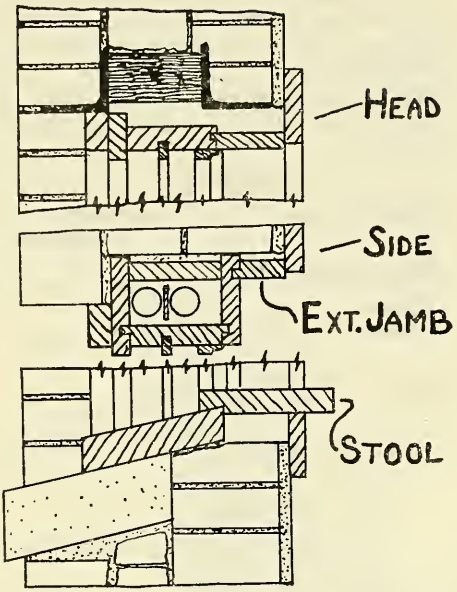


Fig. 9

a box window frame. Such frames are usually used in some kind of masonry, in which case extension jambs are used, as pointed out on the detail of the side construction. The circles shown in this detail, indicate window weights. In this case the weights are separated by a thin strip of wood, which keeps the weights from striking each other, thus eliminating the noise.

Brick-Veneer Window Frame Details.—Fig. 10 shows details of the head, side, and

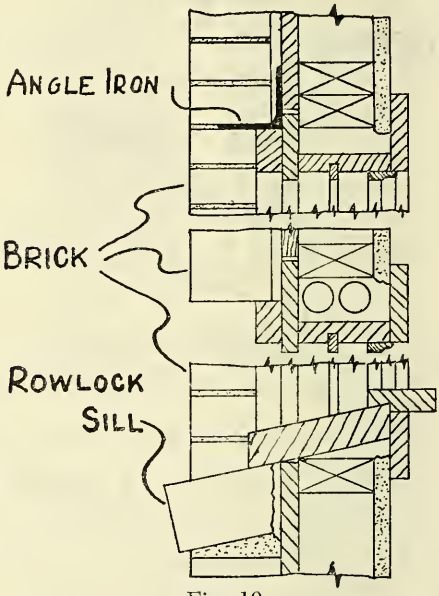
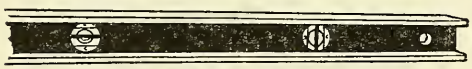


Fig. 10

sill constructions of a brick-veneer window frame. On the left is pointed out an angle iron, which supports the brickwork over the window, brick, and rowlock sill. The two circles again indicate window weights.



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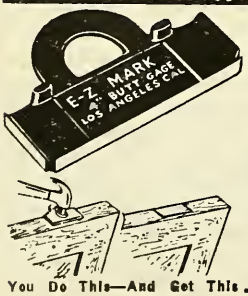
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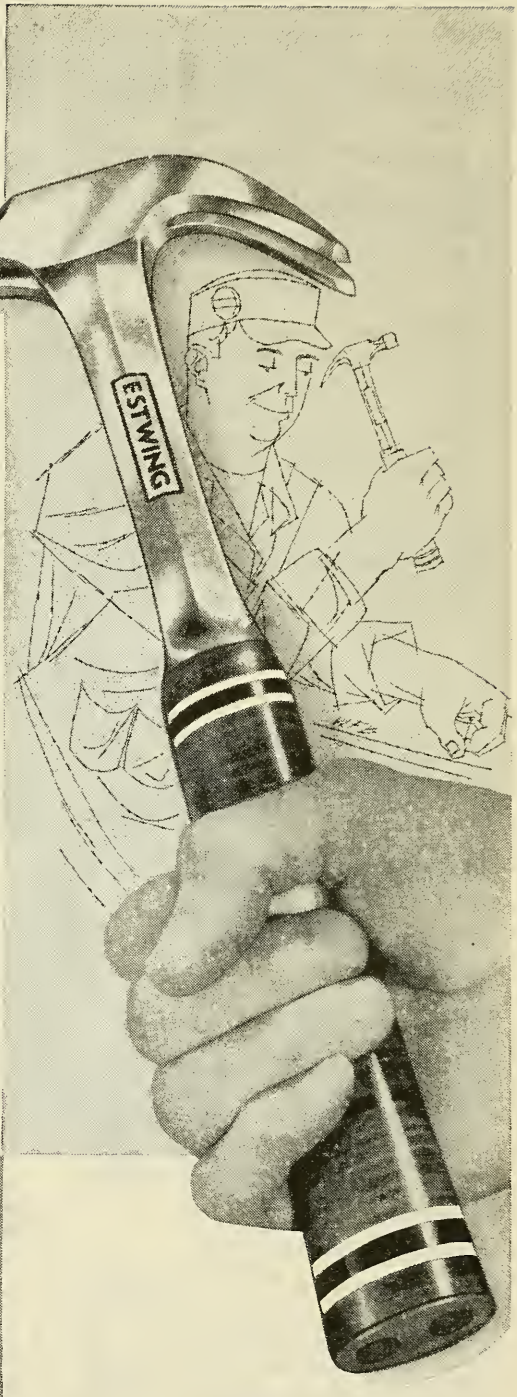
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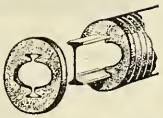


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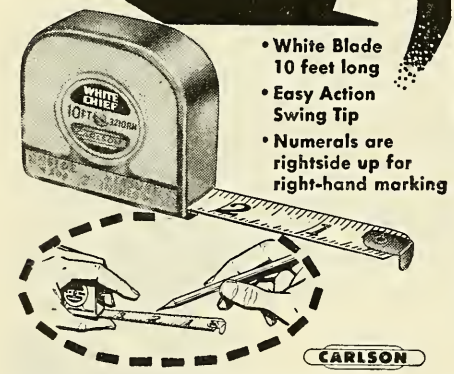
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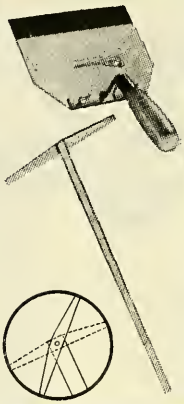
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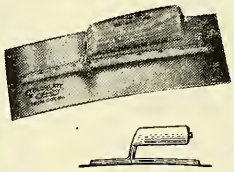


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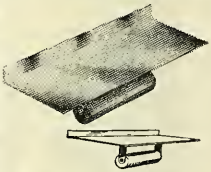
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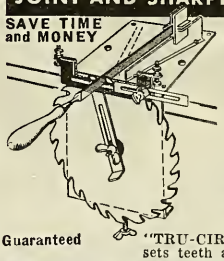
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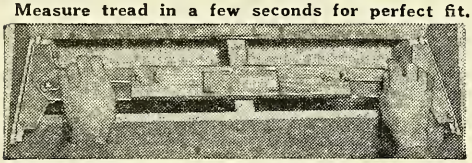
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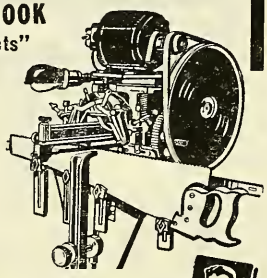


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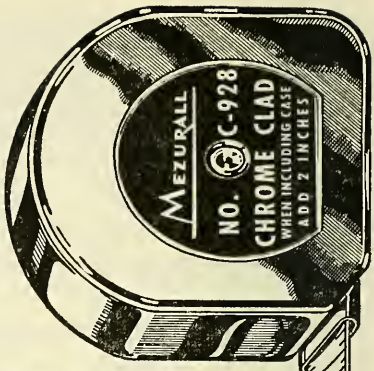
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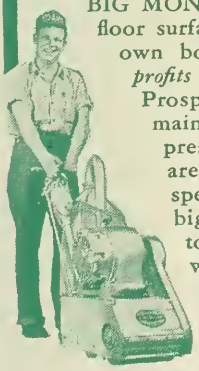
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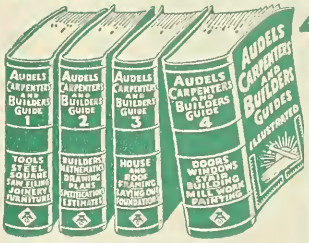
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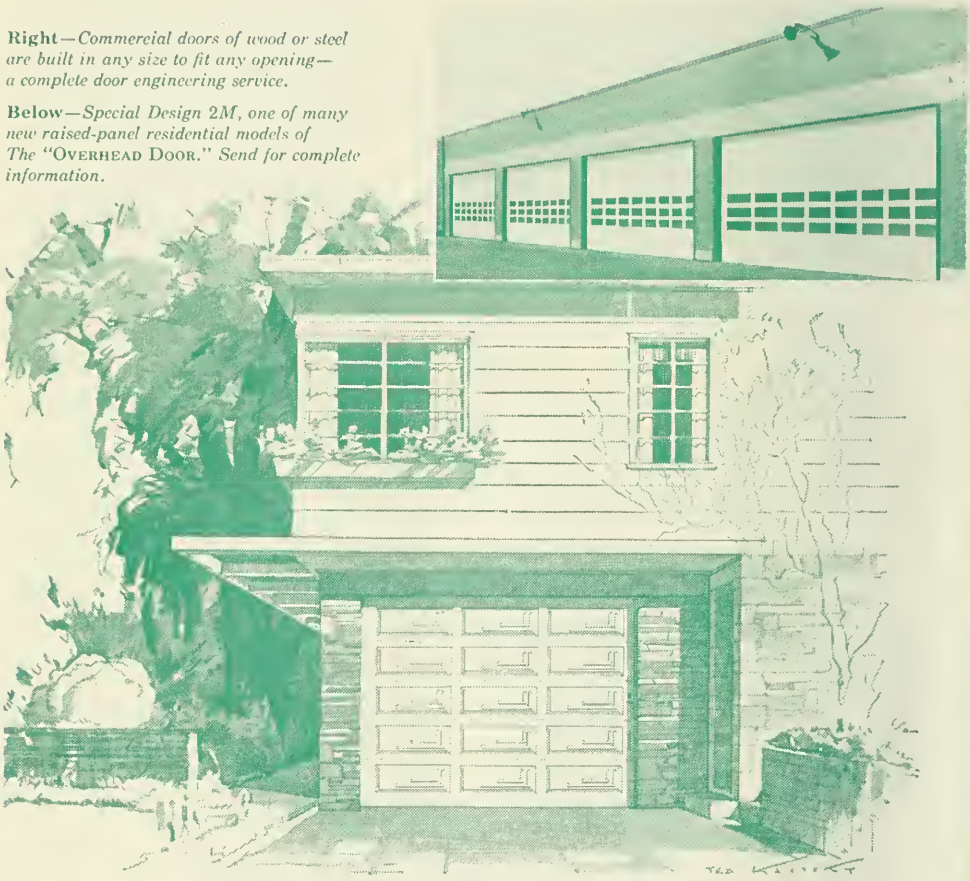
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